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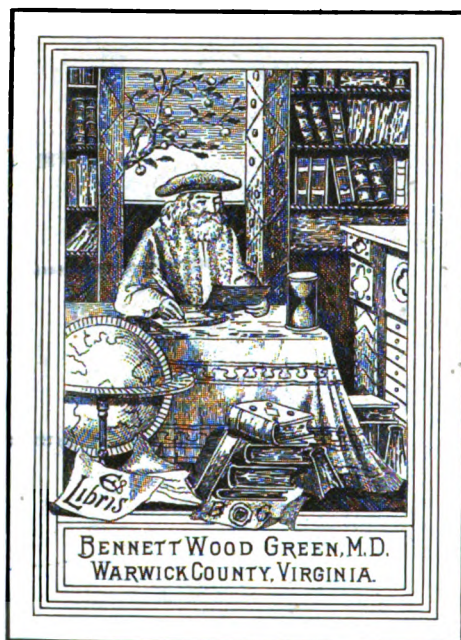
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# *Notes and Queries*

William White









# NOTES AND QUERIES:

A

Medium of Intercommunication

FOR

LITERARY MEN, GENERAL READERS, ETC.

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"When found, make a note of."—CAPTAIN CUTTLE.

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(Continued on Third Advertisement Page.)





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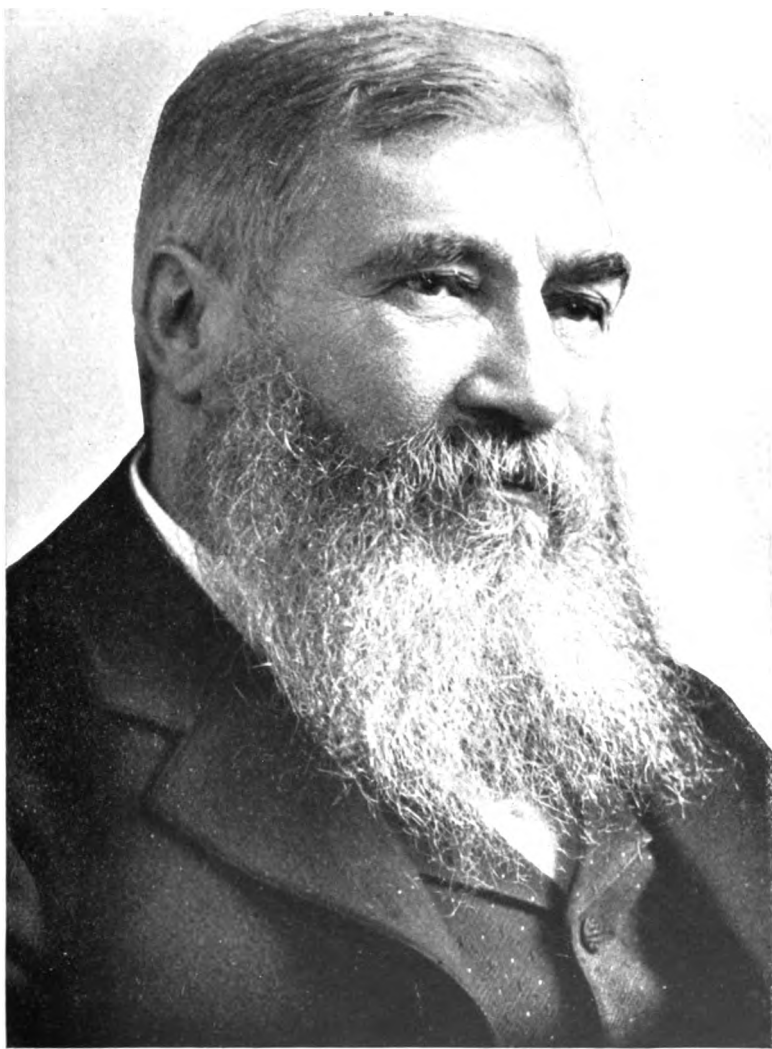


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IGHT, F.S.A.



LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1907.

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- Obituary :—Mr. Arthur Hall.  
Booksellers' Catalogues.

## Notes.

## FAIRY-HAUNTED KENSINGTON.

IN choosing Kensington Gardens for the haunt of Peter Pan and his elfish companions, Mr. J. M. Barrie has followed the example of an early eighteenth-century poet, Thomas Tickell, who peopled the same district with a fairy host who

played  
On every hill, and danced in every shade.  
In Tickell's time Kensington Gardens was a fashionable resort, where, he tells us, 'The dames of Britain oft' in crowds repair, To gravel walks and unpolluted air; Here, while the Town in damps and darkness lies, They breathe in sunshine and see azure skies. But charming as Kensington was to the beaux and belles of early Hanoverian days, the poet assures us that Far sweeter was it when its peopled ground With fairy domes and dazzling towers was crowned. In the dim past the seat of Oberon, the Elf-king, was situated here. Only fairies were admitted into the beautiful domain that surrounded his palace, except when some daring elf stole a mortal child from

the matron's bed  
And left some sickly changeling in its stead.

Thus it was that young Albion, a prince of Britain, came to the haunts of the fairies, was fostered by them, and grew to be the wonder of the wood for height, and strength, and beauty :—

His lofty port his human birth contest;  
A foot in height! How stately did he show!  
How look superior on the crowd below!

A fairy princess falls in love with him, and he returns her affection with equal warmth.

Beneath a lofty tulip's ample shade  
they sigh their love into each other's ears,  
and plight their troth

In words so melting that, compared with those,  
The nicest courtship of terrestrial beaux  
Would sound like compliments from country clowns,  
To red-cheeked sweethearts in their homespun gowns.

King Oberon, all unseen, watches their passionate love-making, and overhears their vows. He had cherished other views for Kenna's future, and is furious at what he has seen and heard. He decrees, as a punishment for the luckless pair, the immediate banishment of Albion from fairyland and the speedy marriage of Kenna to another lover, Azurriel, whose large and fair domains stretched

Where the skies high Holland House invades.

We need not pursue the story further than to say that the death of Albion in battle is followed by the destruction of the fairy kingdom and the dispersal of the fairies. All except heart-broken Kenna seek a home elsewhere. She continued to haunt the grove where her mortal lover, trying to say,

"Kenna, farewell!" had sighed his soul away.

Her faithful attachment to scenes endeared by the memory of a lost love has been rewarded by the bestowal of her name upon "the neighbouring town" of Kensington.

Such in brief is Tickell's story, and, after the lapse of a hundred and eighty-four years, the fertile fancy of another imaginative writer has once more given to airy nothing a local habitation and a name. Kenna's home is again alive with fairies, and, aided by the fantastic pencil of Mr. Arthur Rackham, Mr. Barrie has conjured up for us a twentieth-century vision of the doings of the "little people" of Kensington, about whose loving and fighting Thomas Tickell tried to interest our ancestors in the days when George I. was king.

Tickell may be safely classed among the forgotten poets, though he wrote a good deal, was the companion of Addison, and in one instance appeared as the rival of Pope. He was a North-Countryman, a

native of Bridekirk, in Cumberland, where he was born in 1686. He received the beginning of his education at Carlisle Grammar School, but from the commencement of his college career saw little of his native North. He mixed freely with the wits of his time, and contributed verses to *The Guardian* and *The Spectator*. His friendship with the Addison clique of politicians secured him an appointment of a lucrative character in Ireland—Secretary to the Lords Justices—which he held from 1725 until his death at Bath in 1740. His poetry is of the conventional eighteenth-century type, and if we did not remember that he was but aping his betters, we might well be filled with wonder at the fulsomeness of the flattery in which he sometimes indulged. He is not likely to have his work resuscitated, though a student of the period in which he lived can hardly afford to ignore him altogether.

JOHN OXBERRY.

Gateshead.

#### LADY ANNE HOLBOURNE.

DUGDALE, in his 'Hist. of Warw.' (1730), i. 346, mentions as being in Long Itchington Church a tablet near the pulpit referring to the above lady. He gives the inscription and arms thereon. I am inclined to think he was wrong in using the word "tablet," as there still exists in the church an achievement and inscription, painted on canvas enclosed in a wooden frame, which corresponds in all other respects with his description. For many years past (doubtless since 1860) this painting has hung at a point over the western or tower arch, from which it was quite impossible for any one to see its details. Last September it was brought down from its elevated position, and placed, with certain charity records, on the wall at the west end of the south aisle. Before it was rehung I examined it closely and as my reading of the arms somewhat differs (especially with regard to the tinctures) from Dugdale's, I submit it to 'N. & Q.'

At the foot of the canvas runs the following inscription:—

The truly Virtuous & Right Honorable the  
Lady Anne Holbourne one of ye Daughters  
& Coheires of ye Right Honoble Sr Rob<sup>t</sup> Dudley  
K<sup>t</sup> Duke of ye Empire who bequethed 50<sup>li</sup> per  
annum to

Mr Sam: Row minister of this Church & to his  
successors for

ever also 50<sup>li</sup> more to ye poore of this Parish.

Above this is a femme shield containing  
the following arms:—

Quarterly, 1 and 4, Arg., on a fesse sa.  
three crescents or, in chief two, choughs (?)

rising of the second; 2 and 3, Sa., three lions passant in pale arg.; impaling—

1. Or, a lion ramp. double-queued sa.,  
langue gu.

2. Gu., a cinquefoil erm.

3. Or, two lions passant in pale sa.

4. Arg., a cross patonce sa.

5. Barry of six arg. and sa., in chief three-torteaux; a label of three points sa.

6. Or, a maunch gu.

7. Barry of twelve arg. and sa.; an orle of martlets sa.

8. Vairée arg. and gu.

9. Gu., seven mascles conjoined or, 3, 3, and 1.

10. Sa., three garbs or.

11. Gu., a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed or.

12. Gu., a fesse betw. six cross-crosslets or.

13. Chequy or and sa., a chevron ermine.

14. Gu., a chevron between ten crosses-pattée arg.

15. Gu., a lion passant guardant arg., crowned or.

16. Or, a fesse between two chevrons sa.

The inscription bears the marks of retouching in several places, and the canvas has at one time been repaired; but the achievement has not apparently been tampered with. The tinctures are therefore in some instances very hard to define, owing to the mellowing tendency of the dust of ages. On the sides and at the top and bottom of the frame are painted hour-glasses and skulls and crossbones. Lady Anne Holbourne was granddaughter to Elizabeth's Dudley, the Earl of Leicester who figures conspicuously in history as the husband of the ill-fated Amy Robsart. He married secondly Douglas, daughter of William, Lord Howard of Effingham, by whom he had one son, Robert. This Robert married Alice, daughter of Sir Thomas Leigh, the issue being five children, of whom Anne was the youngest. She married Sir Richard Holbourne, Solicitor-General to Charles I. This and other parishes still benefit by the charitable bequests of Lady Anne Holbourne and her sister Lady Catherine Leveson, wife of Sir Richard Leveson, K.B.

Banks's 'Dormant and Extinct Peerage' (iii. 266) states that Lady Anne Holbourne, who died in 1663, was buried in the church of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, London. I shall be glad if some London correspondent will kindly tell me if any tablet or monument dedicated to her memory still remains there.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

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(See 10 S. vi. 361, 402.)

VOL. I., ED. 1766, CONTENTS AND AUTHORS.

Pp. 3-21. On the prospect of peace.—Addressed to the Lord Privy Seal, Dr. Robinson, then Bishop of Bristol.

Gray ('Letters,' ed. Tovey, i. 182) says:—

"This is not only a state-poem (my ancient aversion), but a state-poem on the peace of Utrecht..... This is only a poor short-winded imitation of Addison, who had himself not above three or four notes in poetry, sweet enough indeed, like those of a German flute, but such as soon tire and satiate the ear with their frequent return. Tickell has added to this a great poverty of sense, and a string of transitions that hardly become a schoolboy. However, I forgive him for the sake of his ballad ['Colin and Lucy'], which I always thought the prettiest in the world."

This poem 'On the Prospect of Peace' was highly lauded by both Pope and Addison. It went through six editions.

22-6. To the Earl of Warwick, on the death of Mr. Addison.

26-30. Colin and Lucy.

30-33. On the prophecy of Nereus.—Referring to the rebellion in 1715.

34-6. To Sir Godfrey Kneller at his country seat Whitton.—In Twickenham. 1722.

36-7. On the death of the Earl of Cadogan.

38-41. Ode to the Earl of Sunderland at Windsor. Published 1720.

41-60. Kensington Garden.

61-8. Epistle from a lady in England to a gentleman at Avignon.

The above are by Thomas Tickell ('D.N.B.'). The 'Epistle' was published anonymously in 1717, and reached five editions. To the six lines beginning "To Rome then must the royal wand'r'er go," and ending "The proffered purple and the hat may please," Horace Walpole in his copy wrote the comment: "This literally became the Lot of the last of the Family." Bramston says in his 'Art of Politics':—

The Jacobites ridiculous opinion

Is seen from Tickell's letter to Avignon.

69-81. The female reign, an ode, by Mr. [Samuel] Cobb.—'D.N.B.'

Dr. Joseph Warton speaks of him (Nichols, 'Lit. Anecdotes of the 18th Cent.,' vi. 170) as "author of a very fine ode in Dodsley's Miscellanies"; again, "his ode in Dodsley is most excellent."

82-104. Six town eclogues by the Right Hon. L. M. W. M.—Lady Mary Wortley Montagu ('D.N.B.').

1. Monday. Roxana [the Duchess of Roxburgh], or the drawing-room.—Coquetilla is the Duchess of Shrewsbury.

2. Tuesday. St. James's coffee house. Silliander [General Campbell] and 'Patch' [Lord Hertford].—In l. 3 H—d is Howard.

3. Wednesday. The tête à tête. Dancinda.

4. Thursday. The bassette table. Smilinda [Lady Mary Wortley Montagu] and Cardelia [Countess of Bristol].

This is printed by Anderson among Pope's works. Sharper is Lord Stair; Ombrelia is Mrs. Hanbury; Betty Loveit is Mrs. Southwell. Corticelli's is described by Walpole as "a fashionable Indian warehouse at the upper end of Suffolk Street, and a rendezvous of galantry."

5. Friday. The Toilette. Lydia [Mrs. Coke, wife of the Vice-Chamberlain].

This is printed by Anderson, with considerable alterations, among Gay's works. Damon is Lord Berkeley. "Your wife" (two lines afterwards) is Lady Louisa Lenox (*sic*). l. 15, "side boxes," Walpole puts the note "ladies at that time sat in the front-boxes, men in the side," and adds the line "When bows the side box from its inmost rows" ('Rape of the Lock').

6. Saturday. The Small-pox. Flavia [Lady Mary Wortley Montagu].

Mirmillio (l. 71) is usually said to be Dr. Gibbons; Walpole says that it is Sir Hans Sloane. Machaon (l. 77) is Garth. Horace Walpole's note is:—

"These eclogues Lady M. Wortley allowed me to transcribe from a volume of her poems in MS. at Florence in 1740, and from my copy Dodsley printed them and the 'Epistle from A. Grey,' 'The Lover,' and the 'Epilogue'; and her Ladyship told me all the persons alluded to. Bp. Warburton has printed the second eclogue as Pope's, who might correct or at least transcribe it; but it [is evident] that all six are by the same hand and not like Pope."

The words in brackets are much blurred. Gray ('Letters,' i. 187) wrote:—

"The town is an owl if it don't like Lady Mary, and I am surprised at it; we here [Cambridge] are owls enough to think her eclogues very bad; but that I did not wonder at."

The 'Epistle from Arthur Grey the footman ... to Mrs. [Griselda], afterwards Lady, Murray' was subsequently suppressed. She died 6 June, 1759.

105-7. The lover, a ballad, to Mr. [Richard] C—[Chandler].

Eldest son of Dr. Chandler, Bishop of Durham. He married Elizabeth, the only daughter of Lord James Cavendish, whose name he took by Act of Parliament in 1752.

107. The lady's resolve, written extempore on a window.

108. The gentleman's answer.

108-11. An epistle to Lord B—[Bathurst].

112-13. Epilogue to Mary, Queen of Scots [a tragedy begun by the Duke of Wharton], design'd to be spoken by Mrs. Oldfield.

114-15. A receipt to cure the vapours, written to Lady J—[Irwin, daughter of the Earl of Carlisle].

The above are also by Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. An account of Lady Irwin is printed in Walpole's 'Royal and Noble Authors,' ed. Park, v. 155-7. She wrote an answer to this "Receipt." Both pieces are printed in the 'Additions to the Works of Pope' (1776), i. 168-70.

116-46. The Spleen, an epistle to Mr. C—J— [i.e., Cuthbert Jackson]. By Mr. Matthew Green of the Custom-house.—'D.N.B.'

Gray says ('Letters,' ed. Tovey, i. 183):—

"All there is of M. Green here has been printed before; there is a profusion of wit everywhere; reading would have formed his judgment and harmonised his verse, for even his wood-notes often break out into strains of real poetry and music."

Walpole says of 'The Spleen':—

"This is as original a poem as ever was written. It has the wit of Butler with the ease of Prior without imitating either, and tho' so poetic all the images are taken from the streets of London."

He fills up the blanks g—l p—s as "gospel propagators," and to "such was of late a corporation" adds "the Charitable Corporation." When Goldsmith asserted that there was no poetry in his age, Dodsley appealed to his own collection as a refutation, and particularly mentioned 'The Spleen.' Johnson's comment on this was: "I think Dodsley gave up the question.... 'The Spleen' is not poetry" (Boswell, 11 Apl, 1776). To the account of Green in the 'D.N.B.' it may be added that two letters by him are in the *Political State* for July, 1740, pp. 85-9.

146-7. An epigram on the Rev. Mr. Laurence Echard's and Bishop Gilbert Burnet's histories.

147-9. The sparrow and diamond, a song.

150-1. Jove and Semele.

152-3. The seeker.

153-7. On Barclay's apology for the Quakers.

The above are also by Green, whose family were Quakers. He respected, but deserted, that creed.

158-72. Pre-existence, a poem in imitation of Milton.

It was published with a preface by J. B. in 1714, and reprinted in 1740 and 1800. Gray writes ('Letters,' i. 184):—

"Dr. Evans [Abel Evans; see 'D.N.B.'] is a furious madman; and pre-existence is nonsense in all her altitudes."

172-80. Chiron to Achilles, a poem by Hildebrand Jacob, Esq.—'D.N.B.'

This was first published in 1732, and was included in his collected works (1735), pp. 133-44.

180-5. Know your self, by the late Dr. Arbuthnot.—'D.N.B.'

Pub. anon. in 1734, with an advertisement that it had been written several years

before. This is the only manuscript of Arbuthnot in existence, and Mr. Aitken in his 'Life and Works of Arbuthnot,' pp. 436-442, has printed it, "first as it was published, and secondly, as it was originally written."

186-99. London, a poem in imitation of the third satire of Juvenal. By Mr. Samuel Johnson.—'D.N.B.'

Writing to Horace Walpole, Gray says ('Letters,' i. 183):—

"I am sorry to differ from you, but 'London' is to me one of those few imitations that have all the ease and all the spirit of an original. The same man's verses on the opening of Garrick's theatre are far from bad."

To the words "whom pensions can incite To vote a patriot black, a courtier white," is the note by Walpole: "This wd have suited Johnson himself latterly." H—y's next page is Hervey's.

200-2. Prologue spoken by Garrick, at the opening of the theatre in Drury Lane, 1747. By Samuel Johnson.

203-13. Of active and retired life, an epistle to H. C., Esq. [Henry Coventry]. By William Melmoth the Younger ('D.N.B.');

first printed in the year 1735.

214-19. Grongar Hill. By Mr. [John] Dyer.—'D.N.B.'

Dyer, says Gray ('Letters,' i. 183), "has more of poetry in his imagination than almost any of our number, but rough and injudicious."

220-41. The ruins of Rome, a poem. By the same.

241-55. The school-mistress, a poem in imitation of Spenser. By William Shenstone, Esq.—'D.N.B.'

"Excellent in its kind and masterly," says Gray ('Letters,' i. 183). Shenstone ('Letters,' p. 174) complacently records under date of November, 1748, that he had borrowed "Dodsley's Miscellany of Lady Luxborough, in which are many good things."

256-85. The art of politics, in imitation of Horace's 'Art of Poetry.' By the Reverend Mr. [James] Bramston.—'D.N.B.'

L. 1, "Sir James" is Thornhill, Sir Robert is of course Sir Robert Walpole. "New Bond Street and a newer square," i.e. Cavendish Square. "Let Sir Paul resign," Methuen. "Cibber's opera from Johnny Gay's": the opera is 'Love in a Riddle,' the other piece 'The Beggar's Opera.' "Th' arch-bishop and the Master of the Rolls," Wake and Sir Joseph Jekyll. Wyndham is Sir William Wyndham; "Lord William's dead and gone," Lord William Poulet. Bramstone's poem contains many pointed lines.

What's not destroy'd by Time's devouring hand?  
Where's Troy, and where's the May-pole in the Strand?

are very familiar to us.

296-97. The man of taste. By the same.

Sir Andrew is Sir Andrew Fountaine, "The di'mond count," says Walpole, was "a noted venturer, who was said to be going to marry the D<sup>ss</sup> of Buckingham, when he was detected and decamped."

298-321. An essay on conversation. By Benjamin Stillingfleet.—'D.N.B.'

This poem is addressed to William Windham, of Felbrigg, near Cromer, Norfolk, to whom Stillingfleet had been tutor, and with whom he travelled abroad. More than once the author shows himself angry with Bentley in refusing him a fellowship at Trinity College. "B—y" should be filled up as Bentley. "B—m—n" is Burman; "Ba—l—y" is Bailey. Dr. Doran says that Stillingfleet's poem helped the social reform of Dr. Johnson and Mrs. Montagu. It "lays down some very excellent rules, that implicitly followed would make conversation impossible."

321-3. Ode to a lady on the death of Col. Charles Ross in the action at Fontenoy. Written May, 1745. By Mr. William Collins.—'D.N.B.'

324. Ode written in the same year. By the same.

325-6. Ode to evening. By the same.

327. Verses written on a blank leaf, by [George (Granville) Lord Lansdown ('D.N.B.')] when he presented his works to the queen, 1782.

328-9. Advice to a lady in autumn.

This and the three next pieces are by Lord Chesterfield ('D.N.B.').

329-30. On a lady's drinking the Bath waters.

390. Verses written in a Lady's 'Sherlock upon Death.'

331-2. Song.

Fanny in l. 1 is Lady Fanny Shirley. The Rev. R. S. Cobbett in his 'Memorials of Twickenham,' 1872, p. 69, expresses his belief that the song was written by Mr. Thomas Philips, a dramatic writer. An article by George Agar Ellis, afterwards Lord Dover, on 'Chesterfield and Fanny,' is in 'The Keepsake' for 1831, pp. 1-15.

An original poem by Lord Hervey, which was printed in a few copies of the first edition of this Miscellany, but then suppressed as too personal, is reproduced in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for 1796, pt. i. 509. Cf. ib. pt. i. 530; pt. ii. preliminary page, and p. 740.

The poem to the Earl of Warwick (pp. 22-6), that on the prophecy of Nereus (pp. 30-33), the following poems to p. 115

inclusive, the prologue spoken by Garrick (pp. 200-2), and the poems from p. 321 inclusive to the end of the volume, were not in the first volume of the first edition.

The six 'Town Eclogues' by Lady M. W. Montagu, 'The Lover,' and the other poems to p. 115 inclusive, and the prologue spoken by Mr. Garrick (pp. 200-2) were in the third volume of that edition.

'The Art of Cookery,' by Dr. King, and the following poems by him (vol. i. first edition, pp. 223-63), and 'The Apparition,' by Dr. Evans (ib. pp. 238-68, the paging being repeated), were afterwards omitted.

W. P. COURTNEY.

### "FIRST-FOOTING," ANNO DOM. 1907 : SOME OLD SONGS.

THE poem written an entire century ago by the Hon. William Robert Spencer (1770-1834), as an 'Epitaph on the Year 1806,' needs no alteration beyond a single word to fit it as an echo to the present date. For it begins and ends thus, with touching appropriateness :—

'Tis gone, with its thorns and its roses,  
With the dust of dead ages to mix!

Time's channel for ever enclosed

The year [Nineteen Hundred and Six.

[Two stanzas intervene.]

If thine was a gloom the completest

That death's darkest cypress could throw,

Thine, too, was a garland the sweetest

That life in full blossom could show.

One hand gave the balmy corrector

Of ills which the other had brewed—

One draught from thy chalice of nectar

All taste of thy bitter subdued.

'Tis gone with its thorns and its roses!

With mine tears more precious may mix

To hallow this midnight which closes

The year [Nineteen Hundred and Six.

Thus did our earlier and better "Bobby Spencer" prove himself a century ago to be a "First-Footer," as they would say in Scotland. For myself, an Englishman born, a Surrey native, and of Lambeth, Gray's Walk Road, my "first footing" in Scotland that I can remember is of the date 1828 or 1829. Of this anon.

It so happens that I can remember a long series of happy "First-Footings" in the "Land of Cakes," which I and my dear father before me (Joseph Elsworth, 1788-1868) found to be brimming over with hospitality and true-heartedness, as was worthy of the country that gave birth to Robert Burns and to Walter Scott—men



who deserve our love and gratitude for what they were in their own noble individuality as well as for what they gave us as undying legacies in literature by their genius. Our reverence and admiration for them both is undimmed, and should remain so whilst life can last. But life is flitting away fast, and while I am still able let me try to furnish to dear 'N. & Q.' that I have loved from its earliest days, some records that I hold in authentic autographs and memories connected with, e.g., William Hazlitt, Sir Henry Bishop, and others who have passed away into the silence. May a blessing rest at this New Year on all who love 'N. & Q.'!

J. WOODFALL EBSWORTH.

The Priory, Ashford, Kent.

(To be continued.)

[We trust that our old friend MR. EBSWORTH will pardon the alterations made in the interesting communication he has sent us. His far too kind words about all connected with 'N. & Q.' are deeply appreciated, but we feel that we must retain them for our own private perusal.]

#### CARDINAL MEZZOFANTI: JEREMIAH CURTIN.

—According to the Central News of 15 December, Mr. Jeremiah Curtin, who translated 'Quo Vadis?' from the Polish, has recently died at Bristol, Vermont. He is said to have known seventy languages. If this be correct, he must have surpassed Cardinal Mezzofanti, who, according to 'The Encyclopædia Britannica,' spoke with considerable fluency some fifty or sixty languages of the most widely separated families. Byron, it will be remembered, called him the Briareus of parts of speech, and a walking polyglot who ought to have existed at the time of the Tower of Babel as universal interpreter. The Countess of Blessington, who met Mezzofanti at Bologna, says:—

"Mezzofanti is said to be the master of no less than forty languages. When, however, we referred to this subject he disclaimed it, and modestly said there was great exaggeration in the statement. But as he has never left Italy and yet speaks English correctly, I can imagine his proficiency in other tongues."

Mezzofanti, it will be observed, disclaimed a knowledge of forty languages; if Mr. Curtin knew seventy languages, Mezzofanti ceases to be a name synonymous with Briareus in a linguistic sense. When I visited Bologna twenty years ago, I chanced, while passing the corner of the Via dell'Orso, to see some workmen pulling down a house. It was the house in which Mezzofanti resided while Professor of Oriental

Languages in that city. Through the dust clouds I read the following inscription under a medallion, with a profile portrait of the learned cardinal:—

Heic Mezzofantus patrie stupor ortus et orbi  
Unus qui linguas calluit omnigenas.

Vicentii Mignani Honorienis.

It is curious to remember that Mezzofanti, who seems to belong to the eighteenth century, did not die until 1849. There is no mention of the inscription given above in any of the Guide-Books that I have seen.

RICHARD EDGCUMBE.

Edgbarrow, Crowthorne.

KING ALFONSO'S MARRIAGE.—In the speech of our gracious King read in Parliament on 21 December, 1906, the date of the marriage of the King and Queen of Spain is given as "last June." So say the reports published in the London newspapers. The real date was, of course, 31 May. King Alfonso is altogether a May King; and may he long succeed in making history a blessing to Spain and to England!

EDWARD S. DODGSON,

Correspondiente de la Real Academia  
de la Historia.

GUEVARA INSCRIPTIONS AT STENIGOT: "POTIE" WARDEN.—A few months ago local newspapers chronicled the removal from the old church at Stenigot, Lincolnshire (now closed), to a new church, of two alabaster monumental tablets, with kneeling figures, bearing the following inscriptions:—

"Here lyeth ye bodie of Francis Viles De Guevaraa, naturale Spannyarde, borne in ye province of Biscay, who had to his first wife Devise Reade, daughter and heyre to John Reade, of Boston, in ye county of Lincoln, Esquire, by whome he had issue one daughter, Ellene, and after married Annie Egerton, daughter to John Egerton, of Willoughby, in ye county aforesaid, Esquire, by whome he had issue 5 sonnes, viz., John, Peregrine, Henry, William, George, and 5 daughters, viz., Anne, Susan, Cathrine, Elisabeth, and Fraunce, and died ye tenth of February 1592."

"Here lyeth ye bodie of Sir John Grevara, Knight, sometimes the Potie Warden of the East Marches of England under the Right Honourable Peregrine, Lo: Willoughby, Baron of Willoughby, Beak, and Eagesby, some and Heire to Francis Grevara, Esquire, who married Anne, daughter of Robert Sanderson, of Saxeby, in the countie of Lincoln, Esquire, by whome he had issue 6 sonnes, viz., Frannces [sic], John, William, Thomas, Charles, and Robert, and 2 daughters, viz., Katherine and Mary, and departed this life ye 6<sup>th</sup> June, 1607."

I have exactly copied these inscriptions as they appeared in print, and the variation in spelling of the surname will be noticed. I am curious, and shall be glad of information,

as to "Potie Warden of the East Marches" (query, "Potie" = *petit*, minor or assistant). Perhaps some of your readers will be good enough to afford it. W. B. H.

**ADMIRAL BENBOW'S DEATH.**—The subjoined is from 'Shropshire Notes and Queries,' *Shrewsbury Chronicle*, 29 Dec., 1905:—

"The Death of Admiral Benbow. A Song.—The following ditty has been taken down from the lips of 'Old Jones,' the celebrated Hawkstone guide, who lately sang it to a quaint old tune. Are the words and music preserved in any published collection of sea songs? This version is traditional in the family of Jones, who have held the office of Hawkstone guide for several generations. The present 'Old Jones,' when a boy, learnt the song from his father, and these two lives would carry back the date to the early part of the last century; and, perhaps, two other lives would cover the interval after the making of the song.

*Admiral Benbow.*

Come, all you seamen bold,  
Lend an ear—lend an ear,  
For it's of an admiral's fame,  
Brave old Benbow called by name,  
How he fought upon the main,  
You shall hear—you shall hear.

Brave Benbow he set sail,  
For to fight—for to fight;  
Brave Benbow he set sail,  
And the French they did turn tail  
In a fright—in a fright.

Says Corvey unto Webb,\*  
'I will run—I will run—  
For I value no disgrace,  
Nor the losing of my place,  
For my enemies I'll not face,  
Nor their guns—nor their guns.'

Brave Benbow lost one leg  
By a chain-shot—by a chain-shot—  
Brave Benbow lost one leg.  
'Oh, fight, my lads, I beg,  
It's your lot—it's your lot!'

'Come, doctor, dress my wounds!'  
Benbow cried—Benbow cried;  
'May the cradle now in haste  
On the quarter-deck be placed  
That my enemies I may face,  
Till I die—till I die.'

On Sunday morning soon,  
Benbow died—Benbow died.  
What a shocking sight to see,  
Poor old Benbow carried away,  
He was buried at Kingston Church,  
There he lies—there he lies!"

HERBERT SOUTHAM.

"**FIRGUNANUM.**"—This is a word the solution of which I opine may be worth recording, on account of its peculiarity, and of its having cost me very much research to

\* Kirkby unto Wade. They were shot on board the Bristol, at Plymouth, 16th April, 1703."  
"4th Nov., 1702."

arrive at it. It was effected when I was almost *au bout de mon latin*, by a chance effort, and the kind aid of the late erudite President of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, Mr. John R. Garstin.

"Firgunanum" is the valediction closing an 'Account of St. Patrick's Purgatory in Lough Derg, County Donegal, and of the Pilgrims' Business There,' which was published on 1 Aug., 1701, by the Ven. Archdeacon Michael Hewetson (Armagh), and is the Irishism of *Firganaim*, a curious compound of Greek, Latin, and Irish. It means "A man without a name" (*vir*, man; *gan*, without; *a*, a; *naim*, name). It occurs in the Latin form "Inominatus" in mediæval inscriptions, doing duty as a Christian name, as, for example, in the Hacket one at Fethard, co. Tipperary.

One might almost feel inclined to think that it could equally signify "anonymus," but it is not so, as the author had special reasons for using his own word, appropriate to his subject and the period when he wrote it. JOHN HEWETSON.

**CHRIST'S HOSPITAL AT HERTFORD.**—The great accuracy and value of 'Chambers's Encyclopædia' make it desirable to point out a mistake occurring under 'Christ's Hospital,' vol. iii. p. 224, col. 1, where we read:—

"In 1863 the governors built a preparatory school at Hertford, where the children are trained till they are advanced enough to be transferred to the London school."

The true date of the erection of the Hertford school is 1683, so that the mistake seems to have arisen from one of the most fruitful sources of printers' errors—that of transposition. W. T. LYNN.

"**CHURCHYARD COUGH.**"—I can remember when a good deal used to be said about those troubled with a deep and hollow sounding cough, a cough which people called "a churchyard cough," or, as some put it, "a grave-opener cough." Now and then the term is to be heard, but far less frequently than was the case fifty years ago. Many of the old bits of speech are dying out, and this seems to be one of them.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Worksop.

**LONG PUBLIC SERVICE.**—At the age of eighty-three Alderman John Banks, J.P., was on 9 November elected for the sixth time Mayor of his native town of Folkestone, having held his seat in the Corporation continuously from 1 November, 1867.

R. J. FYNMORE.

### Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

"UNCONSCIONABLE TIME DYING."—Can any one tell me what is the original authority for the "unconscionable time dying" story of Charles II.?  
OSMUND AIRY.

"THUNE": "CIL-DE-BŒUF," FRENCH SLANG WORDS.—In Farmer and Henley's 'Slang and its Analogues,' *sub voce* 'Rhino,' *thune* or *tune* is given as a French slang name for money generally. This looks odd to me, as I have always heard *thune* applied specifically to the five-franc piece. Can any reader tell me which is the correct sense? Is the origin of the term known? Being argot, it is not in the ordinary dictionaries. Another French slang name for this coin is *cil-de-bœuf*, corresponding exactly to the English term *bull's eye* for a five-shilling piece, just as its Dutch slang name, *dokter-wieler*, corresponds to our *hind coach wheel*. I am collecting and comparing the popular names of coins in European languages.

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

THOMAS CAVERLEY: JEAN CAVALIER.—I am in possession of an oil painting super-scribed "Mr. Thomas Caverley, aged 100. J. Richardson pinxit." According to family traditions, the said Thomas Caverley was a French Huguenot refugee, whose original name was Cavalier, and his death is recorded to have occurred in October, 1745, and the place of his burial to have been St. James's Church, Garlick Hill, in a private vault, of which no trace appears to exist.

Now J. Richardson, sen., died in May, 1745, according to Rees's 'Cyclopædia,' in which he is stated to have had a paralytic stroke a short time before. Presumably, therefore, the portrait was by his son, J. Richardson, jun. Can that question be decided?

Again, was Thomas Caverley related to the well-known Jean Cavalier, a renowned leader of the French Huguenots, who held the appointment of Governor of Guernsey under the British Government? Of him, I am informed, it is stated in a French biographical dictionary that he was "né en 1629....et mourut à Chelsea en Mai, 1740," i.e., at the age of 111! Is there an English biography of Jean Cavalier extant?

G. W. W.

GAMELSHIEL CASTLE, HADDINGTONSHIRE.—Can any of your readers favour me with information respecting the above castle? I can find nothing about it except in 'The Picture of Scotland,' by Robert Chambers, vol. i., 1827, and this is legendary. I want to ascertain *facts* concerning the place, if possible.  
WILLIAM GEMMELL.

Scotstown Hill, Glasgow.

GEORGE STEPNEY. (See 2 S. xi. 225.)—The 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' says of this diplomat:

"Extensive collections of his correspondence are preserved in the British Museum and in the Public Record Office. Another large and important collection is in the possession of the Earl of Macclesfield (Hist. MSS. Comm. 1st Rep. p. ix., app. pp. 34-40)."

A bibliography of Stepney concludes the sketch in 'D.N.B.,' liv. 191.

It appears that the Hist. MSS. Commission caused to be made, with the consent of the Earl of Macclesfield, copies of certain of the latter's manuscripts, and that these copies were deposited in the Public Record Office "among the semi-official documents commonly called 'Transcripts.'" A 'Calendar of the Papers of the Earl of Macclesfield' was also commenced and continued (perhaps completed) by the Hist. MSS. Commission (cf. 2nd Report, p. ix). Can any reader say if this calendar or the original letters from Stepney have been examined with a view to the recovery therefrom of new biographical material concerning Dr. Edmond Halley's two missions to Vienna (1702-3)?

EUGENE FAIRFIELD MCPHIE.

1, Park Row, Chicago, U.S.

ELEANOR OF CASTLE: HER TOMB.—Miss Strickland speaks of the beautiful recumbent effigy on Queen Eleanor's tomb in Westminster Abbey as a likeness of the queen. Dean Stanley in his 'Memorials' asserts that it is *not* a portrait, but merely an imaginary type of beauty. This seems very unlikely, and one would much rather believe that the striking and beautiful figure resembled the "chère reine." As a far-away descendant of the royal lady, I am deeply interested in the subject. Can any one enlighten me?  
HELGA.

REV. R. RAUTHMEL.—A topographical work entitled 'Antiquitates Bremetonacenses' was published in 1746 by the Rev. R. Rauthmel, and deals with the antiquities of Overborough. The author endeavours to show that a Roman road ran from Ribchester to Overborough.

In 1741 a certain Richard Rauthmel had been for some fifteen years curate of White-

well and of Grindleton. He says, in a letter published in Whitaker's 'Craven,' the original of which is at present in my care:—

"My 2 chapels are in the Alpes of the West Riding, and I have just now calculated it y<sup>t</sup> I have rid over the alpine mountains to attend and performe Divine Service at Grindleton Chapel above 3,000 miles put all together; and the whole yearly expends put in one sum amount not above 60 pounds."

His weary rides over the alpine mountains would give him time to think of the Roman road in the near neighbourhood.

Am I right in identifying the author of the above-named volume with my equestrian predecessor? Some of your contributors may know more of the Rev. R. Ranthmel.

FRED. G. ACKERLEY.

Gridleton Vicarage, Clitheroe, Lancs.

'CANTUS HIBERNICI.'—Some eight years ago I purchased for a couple of shillings a volume entitled "Cantus Hibernici, Auctore Thomâ Moore, Latine Redditi. Editio Nova. A Nicholâ Lee Torre, Coll. Nov. apud Oxoniam, olm Socio. Leamington: Thomas Knibb. 1858." The volume, which is dedicated to the Marquess of Lansdowne, contains some 41 Latin renderings of Moore's 'Irish Melodies,' and has an appendix of seven other Latin versions of the 'Melodies,' culled "by permission of the author," from the 'Anthologia Oxoniensis,' the 'Arundines Cami,' and the 'Sabrinæ Corolla'; the initials appended to each translation being R. R. W. L., J. B., W. B. J., and B. H. K. Can any possessor of the 'Arundines Cami' or the 'Sabrinæ Corolla' tell me whom those initials represent? Perhaps Mr. PICKFORD can oblige me. I may add that the versions are idiomatically and literally correct.

J. B. MCGOVERN.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C-on-M., Manchester.

"UNBYCHID"—Twenty-seven years being a very long time in the history of etymological research, I may be excused for asking if anything further has come to light with regard to the above word, since the publication of Prof. Skeat's edition of Chaucer's 'Man of Lawe's Tale,' &c., by the Clarendon Press. I refer to the notes on "bicched bones," 'Pardoner's Tale,' C. 656. "Unbychid" occurs in 'The Towneley Plays' (E.E.T.S.), 29-356, and is there glossed "disorderly(?)." H. P. L.

HENRY STEPHEN KEMBLE.—How many descendants of this actor, the nephew of Mrs. Siddons, went on the stage? I know of his daughter Agnes, who married Thomas Cooper, and became the mother of Mr.

Frank Kemble Cooper and Mr. Cooper Cliffe. But the late Miss Alice Barnett of the Savoy also claimed descent from this Kemble. Was it through a daughter or a son?

J. M. BULLOCK.

118, Pall Mall, S.W.

'LONDON AND NEIGHBOURHOOD,' 1750.—A pamphlet so named, and described as an 'Essay on Summer Entertainments in the Neighbourhood of London,' occurred in the Comerford sale, lot 2261. It is catalogued as "unique," but this presumably refers to the fact that the copy was extra-illustrated. I have failed to trace another copy at the B.M. or in the catalogues of other topographical libraries. References or further information will be welcome.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

38, Hillmarton Road, N.

'SEA-VOYAGE OF ALOYSIUS.'—A book with some such title is referred to in a German herbal published in 1546. Can any reader identify it?

L. L. K.

ROMNEY'S ANCESTRY.—George Romney, of Colby, Appleby (grandfather of the artist), left Colby in the Civil War, and went to Lancaster, and later to Dalton-in-Furness. He was sixty when he married, and the marriage cannot be found at Dalton, St. Lawrence's, Appleby, or Carlisle. Where was he married? and what was his father's name? Had Mary Abbott, of Kirkland, Romney's wife, relations called Collinson and Betham? Where is Kirkland? Was Ann Simpson, of Sladebank, Romney's mother, related to the Simpsons of Torriasholme, near Morecambe, and how? Where is Sladebank? And was her grandfather, Thomas Park, of Millwood, near Furness Abbey, High Constable of Furness 1642-7, related to Sir James Parke, afterwards Lord Wensleydale?

I shall be greatly obliged for any help.

(Mrs.) L. BENNETT.

6, Arthur Street East, E.C.

ISLE OF MAN AND THE COUNTESS OF DERBY.—Will some reader inform me where I can find particulars of the surrender of the Isle of Man by the Countess of Derby to the Parliamentary forces in 1651?

D. MURRAY.

Union Club, Trafalgar Square, S.W.

DONCASTER: IMAGE OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN.—It is believed that in one of the religious houses at Doncaster there was in former days a statue of the Blessed Virgin, deemed to be miraculous, which at some

period during the Reformation was sent to London, and there burnt along with other objects of a like character. Can any one direct me to contemporary evidence for this statement, and say in what part of London the fire took place?

K. P. D. E.

**AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—**

Give my youth, my faith, my sword,  
Choice of the heart's desire!  
A short life in the saddle, Lord,  
Not long life by the fire.

H. B. L.

**BODDINGTON FAMILY.**—In Burke's 'Landed Gentry' a pedigree of this family gives the descent from Timothy Boddington, of Barton, co. Oxford. He had a son, John Boddington, and other issue. John's son Thomas had a son John besides other three sons and three daughters; John, the son of Thomas, also had junior issue, the names of whom are not given by Burke. Can any of your readers give me information of the junior issue in the above cases, or of any of their descendants?

There was a John Boddington at North Leigh, co. Oxford, about the beginning of the nineteenth century. Tradition speaks of him in those parts as being contractor for the maintenance of the roads. He was married twice. Any information regarding his parentage, his marriages, his birth, or his death, will be gratefully received.

WILL O' GLOUCESTER.

**OFFICERS OF STATE IN SCOTLAND.**—These appear to be:—

1. Secretary for Scotland and Keeper of the Great Seal.
2. Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal.
3. Lord Clerk Register.
4. Lord Advocate.
5. Lord Justice Clerk.

Will some one conversant with the matter please say how it happens that while the Lord Justice Clerk is one of the officers of State, the Lord Justice General is not?

J. CHRISTIE.

181, Morningside Road, Edinburgh.

**JOHN STIVENS**, Surgeon-in-Ordinary to the Prince of Wales, died 2 August, 1737. Can any reader give me information about him?

W. A. MACNAUGHTON, M.D.  
Stonehaven, N.B.

**SCOTT ILLUSTRATORS.**—Where can particulars be found of the illustrations to Sir Walter Scott's works, such as the names of the artists, the number of illustrations by each, and the dates of the editions in which they first appeared?

E. N. G.

## Replies.

### FIRST FEMALE ABOLITIONIST.

(10 S. vi. 365, 470.)

IN reference to MR. ALBERT MATTHEWS'S reply on the above subject, I am in a position to throw a little light on the last paragraph in regard to women's anti-slavery societies in England.

The last clause of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society's Constitution, drawn up in 1839, runs: "That the committee do invite and encourage the formation of ladies' branch associations in furtherance of the objects of this society." But the formation of such ladies' associations was very far from being a new thing in 1839. In connexion with the previous Anti-Slavery Society, which existed before the Act of 1833, a very large number of women's associations seems to have been formed. The volumes of the journal of that society, *The Anti-Slavery Monthly Reporter* (which was begun in 1825 by Zachary Macaulay, and ably edited by him until his death), are before me, and the first mention which I can find of a Women's Anti-Slavery Association having been formed is of that started at Colchester in July 1825; a similar one was formed at Cane (Wilts) in the following month. The subscription lists for 1826 show that the Clifton and Bristol Women's Association (to which MR. MATTHEWS refers) was in existence at that date. The lists of the following four years show that a great many women's associations were added, all over the country, during that time.

At the World's Anti-Slavery Convention of 1840, as is well known, Mrs. Lucretia Mott and other ladies, who came over as delegates from the United States, were excluded, after long discussion from taking part in the conference, on account of their sex. It was, however, announced in the *Reporter* published before that conference that the committee wished to "afford accommodation, as far as the room will permit, to their female friends, to whose exertions the cause of freedom is already so much indebted," and that tickets would be issued admitting ladies to the galleries and other spaces not necessarily occupied by members. Haydon's large picture of the Convention (now in the National Portrait Gallery) shows that a number of women (most of them in Quaker bonnets) actually sat in the body of the hall. It seems probable, although I am

able to find only a few actual references to them, that from that date women's branch associations in connexion with the Anti-Slavery Society were constantly formed, in accordance with the provision above quoted from the constitution.

There was some difference of opinion among the Anti-Slavery leaders about women taking part in getting up petitions against slavery, and we learn from the 'Life and Letters of Zachary Macaulay' that Wilberforce was opposed to "the interference of ladies" in such matters, while Macaulay took the other side, and Brougham warmly agreed with him.

To sum up, we may infer that women gave very valuable co-operation and help in the fight against slavery, but that the predominant feeling of the early Victorian period was opposed to their taking a public part in the agitation. TRAVERS BUXTON.

British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society,  
51, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S. W.

ST. OSWALD: "GESCHEIBTE TURM" (10 S. vi. 488).—I should say Baedeker is right. *Gescheibt* often means "round" in German. There is a long article on *gescheibt* in this sense in Grimm's 'Deutsches Wörterbuch' (vol. iv., 1897). Among the examples given is the very one we want, viz., "Der gescheibte oder Schabenthurm bei Bozen, wegen seiner runden Form so genannt." This seems pretty conclusive.

JAS. PLATT, JUN.

COWPER, LAMB, OR HOOD? (10 S. vi. 490).—There does not appear to be any evidence that the stanzas quoted by D. M. were found in any other handwriting than that of Charles Lamb; and in the absence of such evidence they may be pretty confidently ascribed to the "matter of lie man," who was evidently thinking of a well-known habit of his own when, in a letter to Procter, he observed that "forgeries and false Gospels are not peculiar to the age following the Apostles."

The verses first appeared in Hone's 'Table Book' for 1827 (vol. ii. No. 30) at the head of a little article entitled 'Mrs. Gilpin riding to Edmonton,' which was embellished by an engraving, "probably from the poet's friend Romney," the origin of which was confided to the editor of 'The Table Book' in a letter found by Mr. Lucas, along with the manuscript copy of the article, in the Rowfant Library, and recently published in his edition of Lamb's correspondence:—

"Dear H.,—This is Hood's, done from the life, of Mary getting over a style here. Mary, out of a pleasant revenge, wants you to get it *engrav'd* in 'Table Book' to surprise H., who I know will be amused with you so doing.....If you do, send Hood the number, No. 2, Robert St., Adelphi, and keep the sketch for me."

In the face of the above testimony, Lamb's subsequent unblushing ascription to Romney of the engraving lends weight to the supposition that the assertion that the lines were "in the handwriting of Cowper" was equally fictitious.

S. BUTTERWORTH.

MARQUISE DE LA FAYETTE (10 S. vi. 450).—Marie Louise Julie, wife of the 4th Marquis of La Fayette, was the daughter of Joseph Yves Thibault Hyacinthe (de la Rivière), 2nd Marquis of La Rivière, by his kinswoman Julie Louise, elder daughter and coheir of Charles Yves Thibault (de la Rivière), 3rd Count of Plaine, &c., G.C.S.L. Her mother died 7 Oct., 1753, aged 32; and as her brothers were born in 1741 and 1751 respectively, and she herself was married 22 May, 1754, it is probable that she was born about 1738. La Chenaye des Bois says of her (xiv. p. 642), "qui a été présentée le 28 Février, 1762, par [her aunt] la Marquise de Lusignan." When she died I do not know, but your correspondent might ascertain by writing to M. le Marquis de Lasteyrie, La Grange, Courpalay, Seine et Marne, who is descended from a daughter of the 5th Marquis, and has inherited the La Fayette seat, La Grange. He understands English.

RUIGNY.

Chertsey.

"MONY A PICKLE MAKES A MICKLE" (10 S. vi. 388, 456).—I imagine that "mickle" or "meickle" is not pronounced "muckle."

Does not "mickle" or "meickle" usually indicate quantity, while "muckle" refers to size? I think the words are, strictly speaking, different, and in, at least, parts of Scotland not used synonymously.

Burns uses both words in his works: "The muckle devil blaw ye south," "An' to the muckle house repair," "'S a muckle pity." Then with respect to "meickle," referring to quantity: "And shook baith meikle corn and beer," "Mickle wad aye hae mair" (proverb).

ALFRED CHAS. JONAS.

Thornton Heath.

"THE MAGHEN" (10 S. vi. 467).—MR. MAYHEW is quite right in taking this to be merely a variant of the Arabic word *makhean*, pronounced approximately like our surname

Moxon. His definition "the Treasury" is, however, scarcely adequate, as besides the Treasurer it appears to include the Grand Vizier, the Ministers of Home and Foreign Affairs, &c. I should say that "the Maghzen" is to Morocco much what "the Porte" is to Turkey. In English the best equivalent would be "the Government"; and just as we can speak of "the Government" with either a singular or plural verb, so we can say either "the Maghzen is" or "the Maghzen are." In Moroccan Arabic, as readers of Borrow will remember, a soldier or gendarme is called a *makhazni*, which is an adjective, meaning "governmental." There is a foot-note in Cunninghame Graham's book 'Mogreb-el-Akssa' (1898, p. 82) which may be quoted in this connexion:—

"A tall peaked fez in Morocco is the outward visible sign of a soldier or man of the Mahksen Government, from the Arabic word Mahksen, which is not used in other Arab-speaking countries in the sense of the Government, but simply as signifying a 'Store.'"

JAS. PLATT, JUN.

**AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED** (10 S. vi. 469).—The verses referring to "Mario's voice" occur in Owen Meredith's (Lord Lytton's) 'The Wanderer,' second edition, 1859, p. 141. I quote the second and third stanzas:—

Of all the Operas that Verdi wrote,  
The best to my taste is the 'Trouvatore';  
And Mario can soothe with a tenor note  
The souls in Purgatory.

The moon on the tower slept soft as snow;  
And who was not thrill'd in the strangest way  
As he heard him sing, while the gas burn'd low,  
"Non ti scordar di me?"

EDWARD PEACOCK.

Wickentree House, Kirton-in-Lindsey.

The quotation beginning "There is a sweetness in autumnal days" is from Sir Lewis Morris's 'The Ode of Age.' This forms the ninth division of the volume entitled 'The Ode of Life,' which appeared in 1880, the poet at the time still writing anonymously, and describing himself as "Author of 'The Epic of Hades.'" See also the collected and acknowledged 'Works' of 1891, p. 310. THOMAS BAYNE.

[MR. J. B. WAINWRIGHT also refers to Sir Lewis Morris.]

"ITO": "ITOLAND" (10 S. vi. 461).—It is very desirable to controvert Mr. BRESLAR's too enthusiastic laudation of Mr. Zangwill in particular and his scheme in general, lest the future student in referring to these pages should gain a false impression of their relative importance. It must be

placed on record that the whole movement is controlled, and solely supported by, the enthusiasts who would be the last to participate in the migration and colony-founding, except for administrative purposes. It has barely been recognized by, and certainly has not received support from, the thousands in Russia who are most anxious to emigrate; and except the attempt to establish a colony in Uganda, nothing has been accomplished. The founding of centres, enrolment of members, and holding of periodical meetings for discussion, in various parts of the United Kingdom, are no measure of the success of the movement; and there is no actual and active assistance. The whole movement is, in my opinion, wrong in conception, and at fault in its organization and administration.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

39, Hillmarton Road, N.

"FOREST OF OKTOWE" (10 S. vi. 450).—This is Huckstow Forest, on the borders of Upper Heath, in the parish of Worthen, partly in Montgomeryshire and partly in Shropshire.

CHAS. HALL CROUCH.

5, Grove Villas, Wanstead.

**BIBLIOTHECA FARMERIANA** (10 S. vi. 368). PROF. MOORE SMITH may like to know that in my copy of Dr. Farmer's catalogue (formerly Dibdin's) the name of the purchaser of lots 7441 and \*7441 is given as Harris.

H. J. B. CLEMENTS.

Killadoon, Celbridge.

**CARLYLE ON RELIGION** (10 S. vi. 470).—The following occurs in 'Latter-Day Pamphlets,' No. VIII., the theme of which is 'Jesuitism':—

"Simple souls still clamour occasionally for what they call 'a new religion.' My friends, you will not get this new religion of yours; I perceive you already have it, have always had it! All that is true is your 'religion'—is it not?"

With this compare the discussion, under the heading 'Morrison Again,' of "Rituals, Liturgies," &c., in 'Past and Present,' III. xv.

THOMAS BAYNE.

**MYDDELTON FAMILY** (10 S. vi. 428).—Elizabeth and Anne Myddelton after their father Sir Hugh's death lived with their mother at Bush Hill Park, Edmonton. Elizabeth, who was baptized at St. Matthew's, Friday Street, in October, 1608, married Wm. Grace, gent., of Edmonton. She made her will on 20 Oct., 1645, which was proved on 6 Feb. following, by which she left her New River share to her husband. Anne never married; she was baptized at

the same church as her sister on 13 May, 1610. Her will, wherein she describes herself as spinster, was dated 23 Oct., 1635, and proved 9 March, 1635/6. She left her New River share to her sister Elizabeth, who gave it to her nephew John, younger son of their brother Sir William Myddelton, second baronet.

St. Albans.

In the 'Notes of the Middleton Family,' by Mr. W. Duncombe Pink, it is stated that Elisabeth Middleton was unmarried in 1643, and that Anne died unmarried in 1635.

RICHARD LAWSON.

Urmston.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF SHAKESPEARE (10 S. vi. 422).—In his most interesting and useful note on the above subject W. C. B., in the sixth paragraph from the end, writes: "In 'S'too Him Bayes'....we find 'He crys out like king Harry in Shakespear, My conscience, My conscience!'" and indicates that this is to be found in 'K. Hen. VIII.,' II. iv.

The following are the references to conscience:—

This respite shook  
The bosom of my conscience.—*Ll.* 179-80.

Thus hulling in  
The wild sea of my conscience, I did steer  
Toward this remedy.—*Ll.* 197-9.

I meant to rectify my conscience, which  
I then did feel full sick.—*Ll.* 201-2.

None of the above quotations seems to be quite applicable. I venture to suggest that the passage referred to is to be found earlier in the play, Act II. ii. 143:—

Conscience, Conscience!  
O! 'tis a tender place.....

S. BUTTERWORTH.

ANDRÉ: INGLIS: DOWNIE: BARCLAY: KEMPT (10 S. vi. 387).—I would suggest that Mr. McCORD write to Mrs. Sarcelles André, Hurst Road, Horsham, for information re Major John André. The late Mr. Lewis André, F.S.A., a correspondent of 'N. & Q.,' died 9 Aug., 1901, at Horsham. He was a great-grandson of John Lewis André, uncle of the unfortunate major. See a note of mine at 9 S. viii. 216.

CHAS. HALL CROUCH.

5, Grove Villas, Wanstead.

GEORGE ELIOT AND DICKENS (10 S. vi. 449).—Why should George Eliot have been indebted to Dickens for the absurdity of Mr. Trumbull's remark? Mrs. Malaprop is of long descent, and coincidence of thought among humourists must date from the Stone Age. Moreover, in the eighteenth century

"chastity" was used to denote purity of style and the like, in cases where people might now prefer "chasteness," and the habit lingered into the nineteenth.

ST. SWITHIN.

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL YARD, OXFORD ROAD (10 S. vi. 469).—This must surely be the old St. George's burial ground in the Bayswater Road, near the Marble Arch.

E. W. B.

St. George's Chapel Yard, i.e., the graveyard of St. George's Hanover Square, is in the Bayswater Road, a little to the west of the Marble Arch. It contains the graves of several eminent persons. The mortuary chapel was recently beautifully restored and embellished at the expense of Mr. Russell Gurney.

S. D. C.

OSCAR WILDE BIBLIOGRAPHY (10 S. iv. 266; v. 12, 133, 176, 238, 313, 355; vi. 296).—In my Bibliography in Mr. Sherard's 'Life of Oscar Wilde' I expressed a doubt as to the genuineness of 'The Rise of Historical Criticism.' I have, however, quite recently learned that the original manuscript of this work is in the possession of a collector in Philadelphia, and I have no longer any doubt as to the authenticity of this early essay of Wilde's.

STUART MASON.

Shelley House, Oxford.

RICHARD HUMPHRIES, THE PRIZEFIGHTER (10 S. vi. 388).—An account of Richard Humphries (not Humphreys) is given in 'Pugilistica: being One Hundred and Forty-Four Years of the History of British Boxing,' by Henry Downes Miles (London, Weldon & Co., no date: I bought my copy (new in 1881), vol. i. p. 84. He was popularly called "The Gentleman Boxer." "His manners were conciliatory, and he endeavoured through life to enact the gentleman." He "lived for many years after their [Humphries and Daniel Mendoza's] last contest [29 September, 1790], and died in respectable circumstances, his calling being that of a coal-merchant in the Adelphi, Strand." The dates of (presumably) his fighting time are 1784-90.

A plate, "to face p. 75," represents the third fight between Mendoza and Humphries, referred to above, which took place at Doncaster. In the title of the plate Humphries is called George instead of Richard, an obvious error.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

MONKEYS STEALING FROM A PEDLAR (10 S. vi. 448).—In a manuscript of the fourteenth century (MS. Reg. 10 E. IV.) a tra-



veller is represented as taking his repose under a tree. In the cut, which is reproduced in Wright's 'Domestic Manners and Sentiments of the Middle Ages,' 1862, p. 326, it is perhaps intended to be understood that the traveller is passing the night in a wood, while he is plundered by robbers, who are jokingly represented in the form of monkeys. While one is emptying his "male" or box, the other is carrying off his girdle, with the large pouch attached to it, in which, no doubt, says the author of that valuable work, the traveller carried his money, and perhaps his eatables (p. 327).

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

WALTON, LANCASHIRE (10 S. vi. 450).—Walton-on-the-Hill is a church of pre-Norman foundation, built near the banks of the Mersey, and is the mother Church of the whole of the Liverpool district.

Walton-le-Dale Church is also of ancient foundation. It stands on the banks of the Ribble, about two miles to the east of Preston.

I see that in the 'Dictionary of National Biography' the life is given of Thomas Warton, Professor of Poetry at Oxford (1688 [?]–1745).

In Lancashire there is a village of Warton seven miles north of Lancaster; another eight miles west of Preston.

HENRY TAYLOR.

Birklands, Southport.

WEST INDIAN MILITARY RECORDS (10 S. vi. 428, 476).—MR. STAPLETON has not mistaken II (two) for 11 (eleven), as surmised by MR. COCKLE. The 11th West India Regiment was formed in or about 1795, and disbanded in 1802, after the Peace of Amiens. Prior to 1795 there were a number of colonial corps of negroes serving in the West Indies; but although some of these were in the pay of the Home Government, the officers' names did not appear in the 'Army List,' neither were their appointments given in *The London Gazette*. In 1795 the mortality amongst the English troops then serving in the Antilles was so great that the Government of the day decided to replace them, as far as possible, with natives, who could better stand the climate, and twelve West India Regiments were formed from the semi-official black corps between 1795 and 1800. At the Peace of Amiens the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th West India Regiments were disbanded, leaving eight of these regiments, which served—some abroad—until after the general peace; then, between 1815 and 1825, six more regi-

ments (the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th West India Regiments) were disbanded. A 3rd Regiment was again formed in 1840, and a 4th and a 5th West India Regiment after the Russian War; but they were subsequently disbanded, the 1st and 2nd West India Regiments only remaining, and these form the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the present West India Regiment. The 1st Battalion was originally the Carolina Black Corps; subsequently Malcolm's Black Rangers, from Lieut. Malcolm, of the 41st Regiment, who picked and trained the men from the old black corps in 1795, and on 2 May in that year they were drafted into Major-General Whyte's Regiment of Foot, the 1st West India Regiment. The 2nd Battalion was originally one of the corps of negroes paid by the Imperial Government, and was known as the St. Vincent's Black Rangers. In 1797 it became the 2nd West India Regiment, Brigadier-General Myers being its colonel.

I am indebted for most of these facts to the excellent summary of the history of the West India Regiment appearing in the 'Records and Badges of the British Army,' by Mr. H. M. Chichester, and Major Burges-Short, published by Clowes in 1895. Major Ellis wrote 'A History of the First West India Regiment,' which was published in 1885 by Chapman & Hall, and is repeatedly referred to in 'Records and Badges.'

G. YARROW BALDOCK, Major.

"QUAFLADDE" (10 S. vi. 429).—Does the phrase in which the word occurs allow it to be read as a place-name? If so, it means Whaplode, in Lincolnshire. The Domesday spelling is Quappelode (see 'Murray's Handbook for Lincolnshire,' 1890, p. 129), but the orthography varied during the Middle Ages. When the modern form succeeded in ousting other variants seems uncertain.

M. P.

MR. WILLIAMS does not mention where he has seen this word. It occurs in the form of Whaplode, Lincolnshire, and is spelt Cappelade in the well-known charter of Peterborough. I have hitherto failed to find any analogous word or name.

EDWARD SMITH.

The context in which this word appears is not quoted. If it be a place-name, it is probably one of the many spellings of Whaplode, in Lincolnshire. ALFRED WELBY.

"POOR DOG TRAY": 'OLD DOG TRAY' (10 S. vi. 470, 494).—I learned some fifty years ago the song 'Old Dog Tray,' of which

MR. HEMS supplies the chorus. The song was very popular with the street boy of the period, and the chorus was the subject of much parody. I give the first and, I think, last verses:—

The morn of life is past,  
And evening comes at last;  
It brings me a dream  
Of a once happy day,  
Of many forms I've seen,  
Upon the village green,  
Sporting with my old Dog Tray.

Chorus—Old Dog Tray's ever faithful, &c.

'The forms I called my own  
Have vanished one by one;  
The loved ones, the dear ones,  
Have all passed away.

Their happy smiles are flown,  
Their gentle voices gone;  
I've nothing left but old Dog Tray.

Chorus—Old Dog Tray's ever faithful, &c.

A. W.

Wigan.

MARCH 25 AS NEW YEAR'S DAY (10 S. vi. 368, 431, 471).—Notwithstanding the opening words of 24 Geo. II., c. 23, "Whereas the legal supputation of the year of our Lord in....England, according to which the year beginneth on the 25th day of March," I think it may be difficult to adduce any authority for the *making* of that day and month the beginning of the *legal* year. Coke (2 'Inst.,' fol. 675) says: "The day of the moneth, year of our Lord, and year of the king's reign, are the *usual* dates of deeds." In some 'Reports of Cases' for the first three years of Charles I. there is a note to "Johnson's Case": "Doderidge dit, 'Que en volunts le ecclesiastical leyrist notice solement del Anno Dom. mes commun ley del Anno Regis.'" Both Pepys and Evelyn, in their respective diaries, constantly allude to 1 January as New Year's Day. All the above italics are mine.

MISTLETOE.

AUSONE DE CHANCEL (10 S. vi. 166, 216, 233, 335).—At the last reference MR. LATHAM was somewhat sceptical as to the existence of a letter from Léon de Montenaeken, which I said at p. 234 had been printed in *The Literary World*. That paper used to appear weekly, but it is now a monthly, and the number for December lies before me. After vainly turning over my papers, among which I thought I should find a copy of the Belgian poet's letter, I wrote to the Editor of *The Literary World*, who has, with great kindness, sent me an exact transcript of the original, which is of a much later date than I had thought. It appeared with some

slight omissions in the number for June, 1904, under the editorial title of 'The Real Thing.' I propose to give the very words of the letter, because MR. LATHAM said, "I should—and so would other readers of 'N. & Q.'—like to read it." I hope our Editor will permit me to gratify such a laudable curiosity:—

Villa Leona, Sevilla, May 27, 1904.

To the Editor of *The Literary World*.

DEAR SIR, — When in your number of the 13th inst. you attributed a poem of mine to Alfred de Musset, I had no reason to complain. but, when in the following number, dated May 20th, you allow others to publish, as my poem, a piece which, although, at first sight, only slightly different, in my opinion is quite another thing, I must state that my verses were written as follows, and only thus:—

*Peu de Chose et Presque Trop.*

La vie est vaine:  
Un peu d'amour,  
Un peu de haine—  
Et puis—bonjour!

La vie est brève:  
Un peu d'espoir,  
Un peu de rêve—  
Et puis—bonsoir!

La vie est telle  
Que Dieu la fit;  
Et, telle quelle,  
Elle suffit!

My own English translation of same reads thus:

*Nought and Too Much.*

(To Mrs. Mary F. Johnston.)

Life is but play:  
A throb, a tear;  
A sob, a sneer—  
And then—good day!

Life is but jest:  
A dream, a doom;  
A gleam, a gloom—  
And then—good rest!

Life is but such  
As wrought God's will;  
'Tis nought, and still  
'Tis oft—too much!

As to Dyer's quatrain in 'Grongar Hill,' a closer curious resemblance to it, than my poem, may, perhaps, be remarked in the following lines of prose:—

A little stout, a little ale,  
A sandwich—sometimes stale—  
Is all the critic, poor sinner,  
Gets between breakfast and dinner.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

LÉON DE MONTENAËKEN.

I have now given the author's own text of the lines with his English translation, which I had completely forgotten. Whether they may be called poetry, either in French or English, is a matter for each one's judgment; but I am convinced that they have not a spark of the poetic fire that burns in every

word of the following passage, which treats of the same subject :—

Stop and consider ! Life is but a day ;  
A fragile dewdrop on its perilous way  
From a tree's summit ; a poor Indian's sleep  
While his boat hastens to the monstrous steep  
Of Montmorenci. Why so sad a moan ?  
Life is the rose's hope while yet unblown,  
The reading of an ever-changing tale ;  
The light uplifting of a maiden's veil ;  
A pigeon tumbling in clear summer air ;  
A laughing schoolboy without grief or care,  
Riding the springy branches of an elm.

JOHN T. CURRY.

A KNIGHTHOOD OF 1603 (10 S. vi. 181, 257, 474).—At the last reference "the descendants of the knight of 1603" are alluded to as if existing, which apparently is not the case. The only recorded offspring of the said Sir German Pole (d. 1634) was a son and successor, German Pole, Esq., who married, 17 Dec., 1650, Anne Newdigate, as stated, but *d.s.p.* 1683, having settled his estates upon his cousin and heir male Samuel Pole, Esq., from whom descends the present family of Chandos-Pole of Radbourne. Burke's 'Landed Gentry' shows this, and that the said Samuel Pole (d. 1731) had a daughter Millicent, who married, 1 May, 1711, Francis Newdigate.

MR. STAPLETON, perhaps following the account of Newdigate of Arbury in Burke's 'L. G.', speaks of "Millicent, daughter of German Pole, Esq., of Radbourne, co. Derby," which contradiction is doubtless an error. Francis Newdigate, son of the aforesaid Francis and Millicent, married his first cousin Elizabeth, daughter of Lieut.-General Edward Pole (third son of the aforesaid Samuel), and *d.s.p.*; his wife was not "daughter of German Pole, Esq.," as stated by MR. STAPLETON.

Though the aforesaid Samuel Pole had a son and successor German Pole (d. 1765), who had an only son German, who *d.v.p.* unmarried, 1763, and two daughters, Anne and Mary, neither married a Newdigate.

German Pole (d. 1765), of Radbourne, Esq., was succeeded by his nephew, Col. Edward Sacheverell Pole, brother to Elizabeth, who had married the younger (aforesaid) Francis Newdigate.

R. E. E. CHAMBERS.

Pill House, Bishop's Tawton, Barnstaple.

DOLE CUPBOARDS (10 S. vi. 429).—The mediæval cupboard was literally a *cupboard*—that, in fact, which we understand to-day by a "sideboard." Sometimes it let down outwardly from a recess in the wall. Of this sort of cupboard there is said to be

an example in the cells of the Carthusians at Florence, where a door, when opened, allows it to fall down outside the recess and form a table. (See 'The Dict. of Archit.' vol. ii. p. 174; and Parker's 'Glossary of Terms,' 1850, p. 156.)

The dole cupboard was probably more especially an appurtenance of the monastery, since the dole (*pain d'aumône*) in secular life was generally confined to the funerals of the rich, who would not consequently need a cupboard in constant use. At Lambeth thirty poor persons were relieved by an alms called the Dole, which was given three times a week, to ten persons at a time, alternately—each person then receiving upwards of two pounds of beef, a pitcher of broth, a half-quartern loaf, and twopence. Besides this dole, there were always, on the days it was given, at least thirty other pitchers, called "By-pitchers," brought by other neighbouring poor, who partook of the remaining broth, and the broken victuals at that time distributed. And so late at least as 1767 at Queen's College, Oxford, provisions were frequently distributed to the poor, at the door of the hall, under the denomination of a "dole." (See 'Anglo-Norman Antiquities considered in a Tour through Part of Normandy,' by Dr. Ducarel (? 1767), p. 81.)

At the Benedictine abbey of Fecamp the monks were obliged, by the rules of the house, to give daily a large quantity of bread and meat to every poor person who applied for it, except between the first day of August and the first day of September, when the poor were supposed to be employed in the harvest.

The funeral dole of the secular rich was known as the "dead dole," and was necessarily of only occasional distribution, a circumstance arguing, but only presumably, that dole cupboards were indispensable only where charity was administered in a frequent and regular way. They would thus afford accommodation for provisions such as bread, &c., additional to that of the buttery. Dole beer, however, to judge from a passage in Ben Jonson's 'Alchemist' (I. i.), was kept in the buttery :—

I know you were one could keep  
The butt'ry hatch still lock'd, and save the chip-pings,  
Sell the dole beer to aqua-vitæ men.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

I have no knowledge on the subject, but imagine that dole cupboards would be cupboards fixed up in churches to hold the bread loaves that were distributed as doles.

after the service. I rather think that I have seen such a cupboard in use, but I cannot remember where. J. T. F.  
Durham.

Dole cupboards were used for keeping charity loaves. Two may be seen in St. Albans Abbey. A. S. LEWIS.  
Library, Constitutional Club.

SANTA FÉ: AMERICAN PLACE-NAMES (10 S. vi. 310, 353, 394, 452).—Faneuil Hall in Boston is not pronounced "Funnel," as stated by MR. PLATT at the second reference, except by a small and decreasing remnant of the old families (Wendell Phillips used to roll it on his tongue with great unktion), and by those who adopt their hall-marks of tenacious special locutions for business or personal reasons. It never had any excuse in the Faneuil family's own usage, that I know of, and "Fan-u-il" is now almost universal. "Arkansaw" is the legal pronunciation, by enactment of the Arkansas legislature—the *r* of course silent in Southern usage, and the sounds thus quite accurately representing the original and correct name of the "Akansā" tribe. "Arkansas" is merely ridiculous, widely as it is used, being the pronunciation of French letters in English fashion, to give sounds they were never intended for. In French use they made "Ahkansaw," as they should. The English misuse is exactly like the comic pronunciation of "Esquimaux" as "Eskwimawks"; or the absurd 'Century Dictionary' pronunciation of the Vancouver's Island dry-dock station, Esquimalt, as "Eskwimault," instead of the local "Squimo"—it being, in fact, the same word as "Esquimaux," now universal in English as "Eskimo."

The French of course used *ou* to represent the same sound as our *w*, and *ch* for our *sh*. In general the English form has been substituted in America, as Wabash ("Waw-bash") for Ouabache; but sometimes they exist peaceably side by side, as in Ouachita and Washita. Even here the English form gains ground. The misleading of the English tongue by the *ch* is shown in the occasional use of "Mitchigan" instead of "Mishigan" for Michigan. Some thirteen years ago a writer in *The Saturday Review* sneered at the Americans as a people "who pronounce the name of their great city 'She-cah-go'": I have never been able to guess what the writer would have us say—perhaps "Tchic-a-go," sometimes heard on that side of the water. Of course She-cah-go or Shecawgo is correct. The difference between *ch* and *aw* in these names is not

one between good and bad usage, either way, the good being often evenly divided.

Incidentally, I was once severely taken to task by an Englishman for saying "Connecticut." My trivial excuse that it was correct, and there never had been any other pronunciation, was not admitted: he insisted that it should be "Connectiout," as spelled. I might have cited Rotherhithe and Cirencester, but a *tu quoque* is useless. The truth is, our forefathers had two things to do with the unpronounceable Indian guttural in "Quonnaghtekut"; to write it and to pronounce it. Like sensible and illogical Englishmen, they did not allow one to interfere with the other. For the written form, they used the handiest available guttural; in pronunciation they dropped it altogether. But the former comes no nearer to the original sound than the latter.

No single rule can be formulated for the acceptance of local pronunciations as final authorities; they may represent a cultivated choice which finally determines usage, or mere ignorant, slovenly corruptions which carry no weight—though in the latter case the inhabitants of course take all the more pride in them as part of their superior local knowledge, and scorn the "tenderfeet" proportionately for using more accurate ones. Of this sort are a great number of the local pronunciations of Spanish names in the South West, many of which are of the same "stripe" as "Iky on parl." Whether the current "Loss Angeless" will win out cannot, perhaps, yet be told; but "Nakitosh" for Natchitoches has done so. More eastwardly, "Terry Hut" for Terre Haute, "Skinny Atlas" for Skaneateles, and the not unheard "Porchmouth" for Portsmouth, are of course only vulgarisms. "Glos-ester" and "Wors-ester," though sometimes used by anxiously pedantic people who fall into the slough on the other side (the former actually sanctioned by a Boston city council and embodied in the name of a street), are not common nor spreading. (The curious form "Glockster" has been heard—apparently an effort to pronounce from the spelling, in conviction that the clipped "Gloster" must be wrong.) But "-wich" is *witch* almost universally; nor can I see why this restoration of historical form, through following the spelling, is not a good thing. It is curious that so many of those who object to the "reformed" spelling as obliterating etymology should at the same time be full of scorn for "Norwich" and "Green-witch" in place of "Norridge" and "Grinidge," where the

English localism obliterates the etymology, and the American localism restores it. It would seem to indicate that the objection is really to something new rather than something bad. I say this the more cheerfully as not a champion of the spelling movement.

FORREST MORGAN.

Hartford, Conn.

**COURTESY TITLES AND REMARRIAGE** (10 S. vi. 209, 374, 472).—In answer to GENEALOGIST I beg to say I have referred to my reply at p. 374, and at once saw the blunder which has occasioned his query. I fear I wrote hurriedly at the moment, and apologize. The context should of course run as follows: "The lady on remarriage should drop her first husband's name and title, and accept her second husband's position." To attempt to retain the first husband's courtesy title of "Honourable" with her second husband's surname added is the absurd innovation that I wish to inveigh against. I know, however, of two cases in which it has been done—one of which I alluded to in my previous reply. With peeresses and "dames" it is a different matter, but it is to courtesy titles that I particularly referred. CROSS-CROSLET.

## Miscellaneous.

### NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

*The Dramatic Works of Richard Brinsley Sheridan.* With an Introduction by Joseph Knight and 15 Illustrations. (Frowde.)

It is pleasant to welcome in an Oxford edition the dramatic works of Sheridan. The special feature in the present handsome and convenient reprint consists of the illustrations, which are numerous and well selected. These comprise a fine portrait from a crayon drawing by John Russell, a second from Sir Joshua of Mrs. Sheridan as St. Cecilia, and a third of David Garrick. Actors in characters by Sheridan are T. Cooke as Carlos, Miss Chester as Lady Teazle, Mr. Terry as Sir Fretful Plagiary, Mr. Brown as Lord Foppington, Mrs. Siddons as Elvira, and Kemble as Rollo. Facsimiles of Sheridan's writing and one of a playbill announcing the fourth performance of 'The School for Scandal,' with views in Bath, Scarborough, and Seville, add to the attractions of a readable volume, which is further enriched by some valuable notes and a table of the principal dates in the life of the dramatist.

*Dod's Peerage, Baronetcy, and Knightage of Great Britain and Ireland for 1907.* (Whittaker & Co.)

FOR practical purposes of reference Dod's work, with its admirably condensed and well-arranged contents, its shape at once handsome and convenient, and its long-standing authority—the present is its sixty-seventh year of publication—is unsurpassed among works of its kind. Especially serviceable and easy of use is the portion devoted

to the sons and daughters of peers bearing courtesy titles. As a guide, indeed, to the titled classes of to-day it distances in simplicity and facility of use all competitors.

*The Clergy Directory and Parish Guide.* (J. S. Phillips.)

THIS best and most trustworthy guide to the clergy reaches its thirty-seventh annual issue, and comprises the changes in diocese effected by the recent Act of Parliament for the foundation of the new sees of Southwark and Birmingham. All the customary features are preserved, including an alphabetical list of the clergy, with dates, qualification, order, and appointment; a list of parishes and parochial districts, giving diocese, population, &c.; the diocesan and cathedral establishments, the dignitaries of the Irish, Scottish, and colonial churches; and a list of societies, charitable, educational, and missionary, connected with the Established Church.

*The Literary Year-Book and Bookman's Directory, 1907.* (Routledge & Sons.)

THE eleventh annual volume of this useful and happily named work appears with the beginning of the new year. In the variety of the subjects with which it deals it differs from and surpasses most kindred publications. It is now for the first time the organ for the publication of the returns for the public libraries, the work of which it undertakes with the assistance of the Council of the Library Association. In place of the 'Index to Current Literature' which was a feature in the two previous issues is given a full bibliography of George Meredith, which constitutes a separate and concluding portion.

*An Almanack for the Year 1907.* By Joseph Whitaker, F.S.A. (Whitaker & Sons.)

AMONG the books of reference which are generally readiest to the hand and most frequently and remuneratively consulted, 'Whitaker's Almanack' holds, by universal consent, a conspicuous position. Of it may almost be said, as of the great university don, that its foible is omniscience, and that, including the Supplement, it tells all concerning this and foreign countries that the ordinary man seeks to know. Among novelties introduced into the present issue are treatises on army reform and the growth in London of travelling facilities, together with an epitomized account of the British military system.

*Whitaker's Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage, and Companionage for the Year 1907.* (Whitaker & Sons.)

AMONG works of its class 'Whitaker's Peerage' counts as the cheapest and not the least trustworthy. The arrangement, which is alphabetical, facilitates reference.

"THE MUSES' LIBRARY" of Messrs. Routledge has been enriched with *The Poems of Thomas Love Peacock*, edited by Brimley Johnson. These in a complete form are first brought together and sympathetically introduced in this little volume, the size, price, and pictures of which are out of all proportion with its worth. To the same series have been added Roundell Palmer's (*Lord Selborne's Book of Praise* and Thomson's *Seasons and Castle of Indolence, and other Poems*), in two volumes, forming together Thomson's complete poetical works.

MR. ARTHUR HALL.—*The Times* of Saturday last contained an announcement of the death on 27 December of Mr. Arthur Hall, at the advanced age of eighty-three. He was for a considerable time in business in Paternoster Row, but retired about twenty years ago. He was a frequent contributor to 'N. & Q.' both under his own name and the initials A. H., as may be seen on reference to the long lists of his articles in the General Index to the Ninth Series.

#### BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.

WE cannot begin our rambles among the old book stores without wishing our friends a prosperous new year. The past year has not been a bad one, and with the revival of trade we may look for yet better results. We are glad to know from a friend of large experience that early printed books and first editions of great writers continue to keep up in price. The early books of Tennyson are examples of this, but those later than 'The Princess' in 1847 were printed in such large editions that they are not likely to become scarce. We should much like to see the first editions of Macaulay's 'England' more sought after, and hope they will appreciate in price.

Mr. B. H. Blackwell, of Oxford, sends us his Catalogue CXV. The larger portion is devoted to Philology, but the supplemental list should be looked at by all fond of choice bindings, for it contains a few of those for which the Oxford Press obtained the "Grand Prix" at the Paris Exhibition of 1900.

Mr. Thomas Carver, of Hereford, has in his List 47 'Æsop's Fables,' edited by L'Estrange, 25s. (contains book-plate of David Garrick); 'Dryden's Fables,' Bensley, 1797, 1l. 7s. 6d.; Lubbock's 'Hundred Best Books,' 7l. 10s.; Schoolcraft's 'Indian Tribes of the United States,' Philadelphia, 1851, 2l. 10s.; first edition of 'Gulliver,' 1726, 3l. 3s.; Edition de Luxe of Armstrong's 'Turner,' Agnew, 1902, 10l. 10s.; another copy, ordinary edition, 5l.; Maurice's 'Indian Antiquities,' 7 vols., 1794, 20s.; and Hamilton's 'French Book-Plates,' 30s. In a long list under Hereford there is a choice set of Wathen's views of the Cathedral in ruins, 1786, 5l. 5s. These include the view of the west tower and front taken just before its fall, 17 April (Easter Monday), 1786.

Messrs. Drayton & Sons send us from Exeter Catalogue 183, which contains some beautiful works under Art. These include 'Chinese Hand-coloured Paintings,' 2 vols., folio, 1850, 63s.; Hayley's 'Life of Romney,' 1809, 6l. 6s.; Lord Ronald Gower's 'Sir Thomas Lawrence,' 94s. 6d.; and Mason's 'Josephine,' Goupil, 30s. There are first editions of Ainsworth's 'Tower of London,' 50s., and 'Windsor Castle,' 35s.; of Jane Austen's 'Northanger Abbey,' and 'Persuasion,' 4 vols., 2l. 15s. (wants one half-title page); and of 'Nicholas Nickleby,' 25s. Other items are the "Author's Favourite Edition" (48 vols.) of the Waverley Novels, 3l. 15s.; and the "Memorial Edition" of Bewick, 52s. 6d.

Mr. Francis Edwards's Catalogue 287 contains the Royal Asiatic Society's *Journal*, 38 vols., 18l.; Moxon's edition of Beaumont and Fletcher, 11 vols., 9l. 9s.; first editions of Charlotte Brontë's 'Professor,' 3 vols., 1857, 30s.; 'Shirley,' 3 vols., 1849,

30s.; and 'Villette,' 3 vols., 1853, 20s.; the original edition of Burton's 'Arabian Nights,' 16 vols., 30l.; 'Corot and his Work,' by Hamel, 3l. (only twenty copies of this edition remain out of 200); Dickens's Christmas books, 5 vols., all first editions except the 'Carol,' 4l. 4s.; Harding's 'Biographical Mirror,' brilliant impressions of the portraits, 1796-1802, 14l. 10s.; and *The London Gazette*, 1848-1900, 222 vols., 30l. Under London we find Maitland's 'Survey,' 21s., and Cross's 'Companion to the Royal Managerie, Exeter Change,' 1820, 3s. 6d. Other items include Foster's 'Miniature Painters,' 8l.; Walter Pater's Works, first edition, 9l.; and a complete set of *The Portfolio*, 1870-93, 24 vols., 12l. There is a rare book, the life of Roger Crab, 'The English Hermite, or Wonder of this Age.' He sold a considerable estate to give to the 'Poore,' showing his reasons from Scripture. He counted it a sin against "his body and soule to eate any sort of Flesh, Fish, or living creature." The book has a portrait, and contains 15 pages, small 4to, boards, 1656, 4l. 4s.

Messrs. E. George & Sons' Catalogue 44 is devoted to Natural History and kindred subjects. We find Westwood's 'Moths,' 3l.; several early editions of Bewick's 'Quadrupeds'; Harvey's 'British Seaweeds,' 3l. 15s.; Seebohm's 'British Birds,' 6l. 10s.; Yarrell's 'Birds,' 4l. 4s., &c.

Mr. George Gregory, of Bath, includes in his List 175 Alken's 'Military Occurrences,' 1820, 30l.; Mrs. Williamson's 'Book of Beauty,' 1886, 65s.; Bryan's 'Painters,' 90s.; *Times* edition of 'The Encyclopædia Britannica,' with revolving book-case, 16l.; Sloane's 'Life of Napoleon,' 4 vols., 40s.; and *Punch* 1841-1902, a choice set of the original issue, half-calf, 25l. Under Somerset is much of interest. There are reproductions of engravings by John Raphael Smith.

Mr. William Hitchman, of Bristol, has in Catalogue 43 Mortimer's 'Burial Mounds of East Yorkshire,' 2l. 2s.; 'Bartolozzi,' by Andrew Tuer, 3l. 3s.; Jasper's 'Birds of North America,' 3l. 3s.; Walter Crane's 'Fæerie Queen,' 3l. 7s. 6d.; Pooley's 'Old Stone Crosses of Somerset,' 25s.; Pugh's 'Cambria Depicta,' 1816, 4l. 10s.; 'Rubens,' by Max Rooses, 2 vols., 4to, 1904, 2l. 10s.; and Howell and Cobbett's 'State Trials,' 14l. 14s.

Mr. Edward Howell's Liverpool Catalogue 156 has in the original boards, uncut, 'Pictures representing the Early Period of the French Revolution,' 12 large portraits, imperial folio, Paris, 1803, 5l. 5s. Under America we note Barnard's 'History of England,' folio, 1782, 3l. (the prints in fine condition, including Cornwallis's surrender to Washington), and a good sound copy of Esquemeling's 'History of the Buccaneers of America,' with 25 plates, including the rare portrait of Sir Henry Morgan, London, 1699, 5l. 18s. John Marshall's 'Life of Washington,' 5 vols., 4to, extra-illustrated, London, 1824, is 20l. Under Bacon is Pickering's edition, 17 vols., calf, 10l. 15s.; also Pope's own copy of the 'Advancement of Learning,' with the inscription on back of portrait, "The Lord Bacon's Advancement of Learning. Exlibris Alex. Pope. Ver. 3." Other items include Dorat's 'La Déclaration Théâtrale' (this copy of a very rare book is superbly bound), Paris, 1766, 10l.; Rogers's 'Poems,' Moxon, 1838, 20l. (this is extra-illustrated with duplicate set of India proofs, and the binding probably cost 35l.); 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' 14l. ("Times net

price for this is 38*l*."); and a first edition of the 'Greville Memoirs,' with the suppressed passages, 7*l*. 10*s*. There are long lists under Napoleon, French Revolution, and Lancashire.

Mr. George P. Johnston, of Edinburgh, includes in his Catalogue 81 many interesting Scottish books. We note a few items: 'A List of the Adventures in the Bank of Scotland,' 1704 and various years to 1778, also the proprietors in the stock in 1817, 63*s*.; 'Poems by Drummond of Hawthornden,' first issue, 1656, 16*s*.; Leighton's 'Appeal to the Parliament, or Sion's Plea against the Prelacy,' 15*s*. No date is given. The author was the father of the Archbishop of Glasgow, and for publishing this book he was whipped, pilloried, had his nose slit, ears cut off, was branded "S. S." (sower of sedition), fined 10,000*l*., and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. He was released in 1640 by the Long Parliament, but died insane not long after. There are a number of works under Witchcraft. Among general items are some of Pickering's beautiful "Diamond Classics," including Dante, Catullus, Cicero, &c.

Herr Georg Liess sends from Berlin his Catalogue 42, mostly devoted to German literature, containing items under Afrika, Amerika, Faust, Goethe, Schiller, &c. Among French works is the 'Galerie Lithographique' of the Duke of Orleans.

Mr. James Roche's Catalogue 151 has a volume containing interesting tracts, &c., one being 'The Case and Memoirs of the Rev. James Hackman and of his Acquaintance with Miss Martha Reay,' with portrait, 1*l*. 5*s*. 6*d*.; *The Monthly Mirror*, 11 vols., 1*l*. 18*s*. 6*d*.; Clouet's 'Three Hundred French Portraits,' 2 vols., folio, 1875, 3*l*. 15*s*.; Upham's 'History of Buddhism,' 1829, 3*l*. 10*s*.; 'Dramatic Recollections,' by N. S. R., 13 plates of Macready, 2 parts folio, 1838-9 ("no reference to their publication in any biography"), 1*l*. 10*s*.; A Beckett's 'Comic History of England,' 2 vols., and 'Comic History of Rome,' 1847, 3*l*. 18*s*. 6*d*.; Milton's Works, life by Mitford, Cliswick Press, 1867, 3*l*. 18*s*. 6*d*.; 'Scotia Depicta,' 1819, 2*l*. 8*s*. 6*d*.; 'Hudibras,' 3 vols., also 'The Poetical Remains of Samuel Butler,' 4 vols., royal 8vo, 1819-27, 3*l*. 18*s*. 6*d*.; Daniell's 'Oriental Scenery,' 1812-16, 2*l*. 5*s*.; and a long list under India and the East.

Messrs. Sotheran & Co.'s Price Current 668 is full of valuable items. We note a few: Bancroft's 'Historical Works on Western American Origins,' 30 vols., San Francisco, 1883-93, 1*l*.; and the rare edition of Dante, 1477, 42*l*. (the fifteen leaves sometimes found, containing the life by Boccaccio, are not in this copy). Another excessively rare book is the first edition of 'The Golden Legend,' printed wholly by Wynkyn de Worde, 1498 (title and some leaves missing), 7*l*. It has the very rare woodcut of the Annunciation and the Crucifixion. Matchless copies on large paper of Dibdin's 'Decameron,' and 'Picturesque Tour,' first editions, 6 vols., brown morocco extra, 1817-23, are 70*l*.; a set of the *Edinburgh* to 1903 is 2*l*.; complete set of Folk-lore Society's Publications, 40*l*.; a set of the Geographical Society's *Journal* and Publications, 32*l*.; and Walpole's Works, best library editions, 1845-59, 35*l*. A very choice Shakespeare set in 23 vols., olive morocco by Lewis, 1791-1805, is 63*l*. This comprises the Samuel Johnson and George Stevens edition, 15 vols., large paper (only 25 sets thus), Malone's 'Supplement,' Ayscough's 'Index,' and Hardings' 'Shakespeare Illustrated.' Later books include

the works of Borrow, 1843-62, 11 vols., 11*l*. 11*s*.; Motley, 9 vols., 12*l*. 12*s*.; Swinburne, 28 vols., 21*l*.; Tennyson, including 'Life,' 16*l*. 16*s*.; Thackeray, 24 vols., 15*l*. 15*s*.; and the "Gadshill Edition" of Dickens, 16*l*. 16*s*.

Mr. Thomas Thorp's London Catalogue 25 contains some first editions of R. D. Blackmore's works; a set of Balzac, "Japanese Vellum Edition," 10 vols., 1897, 2*l*. 18*s*.; a collection of old military broadsides, 1797, 3*l*. 3*s*.; Shelley's Works, Moxon, 1847, 3 vols., original green cloth, uncut, 2*l*. 10*s*.; and a beautiful copy of Montaigne's 'Essays,' 1613, panelled calf by Zaehnsdorf, 9*l*. 10*s*.

Catalogue 5 from Mr. Thorp's Guildford's house contains Raffaele, 'Loggie nel Vaticano,' the 55 plates in splendid condition, 1772-3, 55*l*.; the "Library Edition" of Frode's 'History,' half morocco, 1856-70, 7*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*.; 'Musée des Antiques,' Paris, 1811, 2 vols., royal folio, 3*l*. 3*s*.; Rowlandson's 'Naples,' 1815, 3*l*. 15*s*.; Finden's 'Portraits of the Court of Victoria,' Hogarth, 1849, 2 vols., folio, 3*l*. 15*s*.

Mr. George Winter's Catalogue 44 opens with a collection of fifteen items of MS. and printed volumes in Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani. There are long lists under Angling and Art. In the latter we find Comte Athanasie Raczyński's 'Histoire de l'Art Moderne en Allemagne,' Paris, 1836, 5*l*. 5*s*.; Pietsch's 'Contemporary German Art,' 3*l*. 6*d*.; and Solly's 'Life of David Cox,' 2*s*. The general list contains first editions of Swinburne and Lever.

## Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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TO secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

WE cannot undertake to advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

SIGMA COUNT.—Quite unsuitable for our columns.

J. M. BULLOCH and M. J. D. COCKLE.—Forwarded.

## NOTICE.

Editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

We beg leave to state that we decline to return communications which, for any reason, we do not print, and to this rule we can make no exception.

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(Continued from Second Advertisement Page).

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No. 159. [TENTH  
SERIES.]

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Edited by JOHN BALLINGER,  
Librarian of the Cardiff Public Libraries.

For the centenary year of the British and Foreign Bible Society, 1904, the Committee of the Cardiff Public Libraries decided to bring together for exhibition in the Reference Library as many editions as could be procured of the Scriptures in Welsh, or in other languages if printed in Wales. The proposal was enthusiastically approved, and loans from public and private collections were liberally offered, with the result that almost every edition of the Scriptures coming within the scope of the exhibition was obtained. The exhibition was open from March 1st to September 30th, 1904, and was visited by a large number of people.

A desire to permanently record the knowledge thus acquired led to the preparation of this volume. It was found that, while the editions up to 1800 had been frequently described (not always accurately), yet no account had been given of the issues of the nineteenth century. The work of collecting and verifying the information proved a lengthier task than was anticipated, and delayed the completion of the work.

The Edition is limited to six hundred copies, of which about four hundred and fifty have been taken by Subscribers.

The work includes a complete Bibliography of about 400 issues of the Scriptures in Welsh or printed in Wales, and throws valuable new light upon the history of the Welsh people. It is illustrated with facsimiles from rare editions, and reproductions of documents never before printed.

From the *SCOTSMAN*, December 3rd:—"This work, interesting to all Welshmen and bibliographers, has grown out of the exhibition of printed Scriptures in Welsh shown in the Cardiff Reference Library on the occasion of the centenary of the British and Foreign Bible Society in 1904. A great many rare and curious volumes were brought together by the Librarian, Mr. John Ballinger, who prepared a Bibliography, with descriptive notes, as a permanent record of the collection. To this has been added a historical survey, in which the early translators, the editions of the Psalter, and of the authorised and other versions of the Bible in Welsh, with other matters pertaining to the subject, are learnedly discussed. The essay becomes in short, as described in the title-page, 'a study in the history of the Welsh people'; while prefixed to it is the address of Sir John Williams in opening the exhibition, and following the Bibliography, lists of owners of volumes and of subscribers. It is noted that, the Bibliography having been first printed, the essay is to be regarded as containing the 'revised position,' where divergent statements are found in the two parts. The volume contains some fine reproductions of documents and of title-pages."

From the *WESTERN MAIL*, December 8th:—"A book such as will delight the heart of Bible-loving Wales has just been published by Mr. John Ballinger, of the Cardiff Free Library. It is, in fact, the outcome of the Welsh Bible Exhibition held at the free library during the centenary year of the British and Foreign Bible Society. The knowledge then acquired is permanently recorded in the present volume, and much material besides has been added during the two years that have intervened. The book is an authoritative history of the Welsh Bible, and will prove invaluable as a book of reference to Welsh readers and students.... It is satisfactory to find that Mr. Ballinger has done justice to the great work of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge in Wales, chiefly in the eighteenth century, and also to those patriotic Welshmen in London and elsewhere who gave of their substance with a view to the publication and diffusion among their countrymen of the Welsh Scriptures.... The illustrations are excellent, and some of them of great value to the student. They include the title-page of the first Welsh Bible, 1588; a letter from Thomas Salesbury to Sir John Wynn, of Gwydir; Queen Elizabeth's patent to William Salesbury, 1568, from the original in the British Museum; a letter of Bishop Morgan's, and several others. There is added a list of owners, which is of interest to the general public."

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## Notes.

## ORWELL TOWN AND HAVEN.

"OREWELL" is mentioned by Chaucer in the Prologue to his 'Canterbury Tales,' where the merchant expresses a wish that the see were kepte for any thinge

Bytwyxe Myddelboroughe and Orwell.

Prof. Skeat in his notes (v. 30) identifies Orwell with the river of that name, and adds that the spot was formerly known as the port of Orwell; and he comes to the conclusion that the mention of Middelburg in Holland tends to prove that the Prologue was written not earlier than 1384 (? 1382) nor later than 1388, that is, at a time when the wool staple was temporarily located at that Dutch town, and not at Calais. Chaucer of course meant the haven, and not the river, and it has been a moot point among historians whether a town of Orwell has ever existed or not. Two contributions have appeared recently in *The English Historical Review* on this very much debated question.

The first contributor, Mr. R. G. Marsden, in the 1906 January number of the *Review*, boldly heads his article 'The Mythical Town of Orwell,' and winds up with the following verdict:—

"The result of the evidence seems to be that, notwithstanding the occasional mention of a 'Villa de Orwell' [in documents between 1229 and 1466], there never was a town of that name, but that Harwich town and harbour and Orwell haven, including its shores and the river up to Ipswich, were sometimes [sic] called Orwell."

Mr. Marsden admits, however, that if no town of Orwell ever existed, the documents mentioning a "villa de Orwell" require explanation, which he furnishes forthwith. According to him, "there seems to have been a tendency amongst the scribes who drew up writs... to invent a town where only a river or harbour existed." (It is very difficult to imagine how a harbour can exist without a town.) The "mayor of the town of Orwell," he thinks, is probably a mistake of the same kind. The similarity of old forms of the names of Harwich and Orwell may have also given rise to confusion. Consequently it is not surprising that Orwell, or one of its variants, should have been used for Harwich, and vice versa. Yet we are told that in four documents Orwell appears to be distinguished from Harwich or Ipswich, for those towns are mentioned as well as Orwell.

The four documents in question were duly dealt with in the October number of the *Review* by Mr. J. H. Wylie, who joins issue with Mr. Marsden, and maintains that Orwell cannot properly be called a mythical town. Two of the deeds mention Ipswich and Orwell, but not Harwich, and consequently do not help to any definite solution. The third, however, is an order to the bailiffs of certain towns to cause all owners and masters of ships to come to Erwell, in Suffolk (1326); upon the same occasion separate writs were issued to Harwich and Orwell. The fourth document (44 Edward III., 1370) refers to payments to some messengers for going to the mayor and bailiffs of Harwich, and to others for going on similar errands to Ipswich and Orwell. Besides these proofs, Mr. Wylie quotes from Rymer's 'Fœdera' a proclamation addressed in 1387 to the bailiffs of the town of Orwell, and another on the same page to the bailiffs of Harwich.

Proofs like the foregoing can be multiplied. Thus the 'Calendar of Patent Rolls of Edward II.' contains the following entries:

1326, 16 Aug. Parliamentary writs appointing four men in the ports and towns of Herewiz and elsewhere in the county of Essex, and three other men in Ipswich, Erwell, and Goseford, the last named being another "unknown" (i.e. mythical) town, according to Mr. Marsden.

1325, 22 March.\* Writ of aid for one year mentioning the appointment, a few years before (14 Edward II.), of collectors in the towns and ports of Oreford, Goseford, Erewell, and Ipswich, all in the county of Suffolk.

1326, 18 Feb. and 12 April. Commission of oyer and terminer in the suit against Adam Payne, of Arewell, Richard Love and Roger atte Hide, both of Harwich, and many other men, who have carried away a great fish called "cete" found in the manor of Walton, in Essex. Mr. Marsden mentions Payne, but not the other two men.

A document dated 3 Sept., 1326, about the assembly of ships at Erewell, mentions also the port of Herewiz.

1326, 10 Sept. Appointment of three men to select twelve ships in the towns of Harwich and Ipswich and their members, to be at Orfordnesse on a certain day to repel the enemy if they attempt a landing there while the fleet is assembled at Erewell.

Mr. Karl Kunze in his 'Hanseakten aus England' (Halle, 1891) has published some documents which bear upon our subject. They are as under:—

1314, 24 Sept. Patent Roll containing the king's order about a ship seized "in portu de Herwico." A similar order of same date about goods illegally seized in Orwell Haven. A similar order, dated 20 Sept., 1314, about a ship seized in Harwich harbour.

1403. Complaints of certain merchants of Prussia about the illegal seizure of ships from "Danczik" laden with salt. "Navis est apud Orwell."

1404. Complaint of the "consulatus" of Hamburg about the seizure of a ship by the brothers Thomas and John Rudde, who took her "in Norwelle," where they divided with others the cargo. The host of the said brothers "in Norwelle," whose name was Cogghendorp,\* received as his share of the spoil 10 lasts of beer ("10 laste cervisiarum"). We are told elsewhere in the same document that in those days "quelibet lasta [cervisie] comprehendit 12 vasa et quelibet lasta taxata est in valorem 8 nobl."

The last two documents do not mention Harwich, and therefore do not help to any solution, but are of some interest apart from the present controversy.

Mr. Wylie quotes also a document of

\* About 1378 a ship, whose master was Conrad Westfal, "veniens ad portum Orwell, quidam de Herewich, nomine Cockenthorp ipsam navem arrestavit" ('Hanserecense,' vol. iii. p. 192).

1355 mentioning a vicar of Orwell, but, the county not being mentioned, it is quite possible that it refers to the place of the same name which belonged to the diocese of Ely, and was situated in the county of Cambridge, where the Gilbertian canons had a monastery.

One of the proofs adduced by Mr. Marsden in support of his contention that the name of "Orwell" was occasionally used for "Harwich" is that we find sometimes the same ship described indifferently as "of Harwich" and "of Orwell," and ships owned in Harwich are called "of Orwell." He cites five examples, to test four of which would necessitate a visit to the Public Record Office. The fifth ship, named the Erasmus, is mentioned in one of the documents quoted, but not in the other, amongst the ships of the Iceland fleet then recently returned to England. Moreover, the Erasmus belonged to a period (i.e., Henry VIII.'s reign), when, as we shall presently see, the town of Orwell was no longer in existence. Two ships out of the other four belonged to a still more recent period, and therefore three out of the five ships prove nothing.

It has already been pointed out by Mr. Wylie that Harwich is in the county of Essex. Orwell, on the other hand, is as a rule referred to in the documents as being in Suffolk; but there are exceptions to this rule. Thus, e.g., a Patent Roll of 14 Henry III. (1230) conveys an order to seize all "naves in portubus de Erewell et in aliis portubus comitatus Essexie inventas"; and the document is headed "De navibus in comitatu Essexie arrestandis." Old Silas Taylor, *alias* Domville, who wrote in 1676, also tells us that

"the principal officers of his Majesty's Ordinance in the Tower of London do still (according to former precedents) continue the Writing of Land-guard-Fort in Essex."—Sam. Dale's 'History of Harwich and Dovercourt' (London, 1730), p. 15.

Some lines lower down, however, the same writer states that south-west of the fort "is the entrance into the Harbour," showing that, as regards the county in which Land-guard Fort was situated, he was at variance with the principal officers in the Tower.

The order dated 18 Feb., 1351, to the collectors of the twopenny subsidy in the port of Orwell, as to how to deal with a certain ship driven by tempest into that port, does not state the county, and it is only the modern index that assigns the port to Essex ('Cal. of Close Rolls Edward III.').

On the other hand, some explanation is required what power the Sheriff of Essex

had to arrest a ship at Orwell, as mentioned in the order, dated 11 Feb., 1345, to "dearrest" the ship in question (*ibidem*, p. 549).

Another ship was arrested by the same sheriff in the port of Harwich, also in 1345 (*ibidem*, pp. 512 and 551).

Again, in 1339 there was a fracas about a foreign ship in the port of Orwell, between some men from Great Yarmouth and the men of Herewicz, and the bailiffs of both places received instructions in this matter, but not those of Orwell.

Both cases can be explained by the fact that Orwell Haven stretched right across to the Essex shore, although the town itself stood in Suffolk. Thus Silas Taylor quotes (p. 14) from "a deed with seals" of a grant of a messuage in Harwich "uno capite abut. [sic] super stratum ducentum usque ad portum Orwell," in 1 Edw. IV. (1461).

Mr. Marsden himself mentions the case of a ship arrested "on the water at Orwell, in the county of Essex, a place adjacent to Ipswich." No date is given, and I must therefore refrain from all comment.

As a matter of curiosity I may quote one or two data from the 'Hansisches Urkunden Buch,' edited by Karl Kunze (vol. vi., Leipzig, 1905, and vol. ix.) they are: "In villa Herwich super Norwell" (1427), "buten [outside] Norwelle in de Woes" (1432), and "Orwell Kaldewater" (1468). These occur in letters written by German merchants.

In the same collection we find "in portu de Goseford by Balderesa in Suffolk" (1323).

Another German, Johann Rover, dates his letter from "Herwycht in Norwelle" on St. John's Day, 1437 ('Hanserecesse,' vol. ii.). There are in the same volume several letters, some written "in dem schepe in der haven von Norwel" and others at "Iebeswyk" (Ipswich) in 1436.

As regards the evidence derived from old maps and charts, Mr. Marsden is quite right that no map shows distinctly an Orwell town. One, said to be of the thirteenth century (Cotton MS. Julius D. vii.), has the following names between Colchester and "aestuarium Orford": "Hippell" (? Harwich or Ipswich), Anwelle (Orwell), Angulus Anglie, and "Coleford" (? Goseford). There are no rivers or indentations of the coast shown, and the names are all on the land. I cannot, however, agree with Mr. Marsden on the point that all maps of the sixteenth century are so rude and imperfect that they afford no assistance. There are some exceptions, as, e.g., Cotton MSS. Augustus J.

vol. i. 57 and 58, both undated, but unquestionably of the time of Henry VIII.; and a third of the same series, dated 28 Henry VIII. (1537), which shows some fortifications projected by Henry Lee, one on the Essex and the other on the Suffolk side of the entrance from the "Mayne Sea." All three plans are drawn to a large scale, and agree upon the point that Orwell Haven was in Henry VIII.'s time the name of the short estuary formed by the confluence of the two rivers called the Stour and the Orwell to-day, the former river being called "the creek going to Mannetre" on one, and "the water to Mannetre" on the other chart, and the latter "the creek going to Ippswiche" on one, and "the water to Gipswiche" on the other chart.

The same estuary is again clearly marked as "Orwell hauen" on Christofer Saxton's map of 1575, and also on Blaeuw's map of the county of Essex of about 1636.

On the special chart in 'The Mariner's Mirrour,' by Luke Wagenaer, of Enkhuisen, however, the name of Orwell Haven occurs on the land, on the sea side of Landguard Point, and there is a small indentation of the coast. The author's 'Admonition to the Reader' is dated 1586, and the Preface of the English editor, Anthony Ashley, 1588.

On Capt. Grenville Collins's chart, on the other hand, the name of Orwell Haven, though still on the land, is transferred to the harbour side of the Point, and is placed against the mouth of a creek. The date of this chart is 1686, and it is included in the second part of the captain's "Coasting Pilot," which was published in 1693.

While on the subject of charts and maps, I may mention that on one Cotton MS. Landguard Point is named "Lunger Pointe," on another (No. 58) "Langer Point," and "The Poll Head" is shown as an island on the latter. On Saxton's map the name is "Langerston." I have read the statement that "maps of the date of 1700 showed Landguard Fort as detached from the mainland and considerably northward of its present site," but they, no doubt, showed the more ancient fort mentioned by Silas Taylor and Dale, and not the present structure.

L. L. K.

(To be continued.)

### "SHALL TRELAWNY DIE?"

It is generally accepted that while "Hawker of Morwenstow" wrote the verses of this well-known Cornish song, the burden,

And shall Trelawny die, and shall Trelawny die?

Then thirty thousand Cornishmen will know the reason why,

is very much older, and is usually associated with the arrest by James II. of Sir Jonathan Trelawny, Bishop of Bristol, one of "the Seven Bishops," in 1688. As sung at dinners of Cornishmen to-day—whether held in or out of the "delectable Duchy"—the number is accustomed to be given as twenty thousand; but a curious piece of evidence has come to light which indicates that the idea of thirty thousand Cornishmen (the number adopted by Macaulay) being ready for some political fight or other was prevalent at the period of the Revolution.

In Michaelmas Term of 1693 an information was exhibited in the Crown Office against Richard Edgcombe for speaking and publishing divers dangerous and seditious words against the Government of William and Mary in the October of that year, he saying that he would fight for King James and endeavour to restore him, *and that thirty thousand men were ready*. For this he was bound to appear at the next assizes for Cornwall in 1694, holden at Launceston; and, being thoroughly frightened, he petitioned their Majesties, in February, 1694, for a stay of proceedings. The matter was referred to the Attorney-General for report; and that law officer had before him not only Edgcombe's original allegation that the prosecution appeared to be malicious, of which there seems no evidence, but a certificate from the accused attesting his loyalty, and alleging that he was greatly distempered by drink at the time. This combination of pleas weighed with the Attorney-General, who recommended the issue of a warrant for a *cessat processus* ('Domestic State Papers, William and Mary, 1694-5,' pp. 26, 191); and thus a trial, was prevented which must have thrown some light upon the Jacobite movement then seething in Cornwall.

Who was this Richard Edgcombe, however, is not obvious. He could scarcely have been Richard Edgcombe, of Cotehele, 1st Baron Mount Edgcombe, and only son of Sir Richard Edgcombe, of Cotehele and Mount Edgcombe, one of Charles II.'s Knights of the Bath (made so previously to the coronation in order to attend that ceremony), who had sat for Launceston in the Pensionary Parliament, elected in 1661, and had been returned for Cornwall in March, 1679, October, 1679, and 1681, dying in 1688. This Richard was baptized on 23 April, 1680, and therefore was no more

than fourteen at the time of the record I have quoted. But the Edgcombe family in the county was a large and popular one, and among its members may well have been another Richard to make the alleged vaunt.

DUNHEVED.

[That thirty thousand was the number familiar in 1772 is shown in the article by COL. PRIDEAUX on 'The Trelawny Ballad' at 10 S. i. 83.]

## KING'S 'CLASSICAL AND FOREIGN QUOTATIONS.'

(See 10 S. ii. 281, 351; iii. 447.)

UNDER 1558, "*Misericordia Domini inter pontem et fontem*," Mr. King refers to the 1636 (fifth) edition of Camden's '*Remaines*,' where these words are ascribed to St. Augustine. The passage in the first edition (1605) is on p. 55 of '*Certaine Poemes*,' &c., printed, with separate pagination, at the end of the book. The quotation, apparently, is not to be found in Augustine (see 8 S. viii. 518; ix. 258).

Camden presumably made up the '*Remaines*' from notes which, in some instances, may have been many years old; but, apart from the question of priority in time, it is worth pointing to the following:—

"The mercy of God is never to be despayred of, but still to be expected, even *inter pontem et fontem, jugulum et gladium*."—Diary of John Manningham, 1602-3, Camden Soc., 1868, p. 9.

This seems to belong to the year 1602, and is among some brief notes of a sermon by a Mr. Phillips.

The interesting thing is that the fuller form of the quotation in the '*Diary*' corresponds with that used by Robert Burton ('*Anatomy of Melancholy*,' near the end of Part I., p. 277 in the first edition, 1621):—

"Thus of their goods and bodies we can dispose, but what shall become of their soules, God alone can tell, his mercy may come *inter pontem et fontem, inter gladium et iugulum*."

As to Mr. Phillips the editor of the '*Diary*' makes no suggestion, but one may conjecture that he was Edward Philips, "certaine Godly and learned" sermons of whom, delivered in St. Saviour's, Southwark, were taken down and afterwards published (1605) by Henry Yelverton, the future Judge. See Foster's '*Alumni Oxon.*,' vol. iii. p. 1156 (Edward Philipps), and Bliss's edition of Wood's '*Athenæ Oxonienses*,' vol. i. col. 739 (Edward Philips, who died, says Wood, "as I guess, in 1603, or thereabouts").

I have looked through the sermons, but

do not find that which Manningham heard. The quotation is still to trace.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

University College, Aberystwyth.

When at Brighton lately I happened to take down from the Free Library reference shelves, freely open to readers, a book with which I am sorry to say I was not before acquainted, King's 'Classical and Foreign Quotations.'

In the 'Quotations Index' I observe one I have never been able to find in any other work—"Spartam nactus es, hanc exorna." Mr. King tells us that the usual translation or interpretation of the Latin, "You have lighted on Sparta, (therefore) be an ornament to it," or more generally "You are by accident of birth a Spartan, so do your best to adorn your country," is wrong. The explanation is too long to quote (see pp. 332-3).

Mr. King gives us anonymous quotations under the title of 'Adespota.' Now "anonymous" is a cumbersome word enough, but I do not think much can be said in favour of such a word as "adespota."

One translation I note seems to have the authority of a great name: "L'amitié est l'Amour sans ailes." This Lord Byron translated, we are told, "Friendship is Love without his wings." But this does not appear to me to be an exact translation. There is no "his" in the original; and love here is quite as impersonal as friendship.

The preface tells us of a most unfortunate suppression which has been made in this edition, namely, the omission of the mottoes of the English peerage, on the absurdly ridiculous objection of a correspondent that their insertion was "lordolatry." To this, Mr. King observes, he had no reply. Well, I should have given a pretty forcible reply. Many classical quotations and many of our most trenchant mottoes, the pride of the English, are consequently omitted. One of these is "Hoc age." Shortly translated, it means "do this," that is, attend to what you are about, or attend with all your might and main to the matter you have in hand.

RALPH THOMAS.

"BUSKIN."—Prof. Skeat has been lately proposing to the Philological Society an etymology for this extremely difficult word. He finds in Florio the word *borzachini*, buskins, and he sees no difficulty in deriving from this comparatively modern Italian word the Old French forms *brousequin*, *brosequin*, *bousequin*, and *brodequin*. He

thinks it is quite easy to derive all the forms of *buskin* in Spanish, Dutch, and English from the Florio form *borzachini*. Is it possible to accept this account of the source of our word "buskin"? It seems to me that such an etymology is impossible. How can the French forms be derived from the Italian form, when, so far as the evidence goes, the French forms are older than the Italian one by more than a century? But let it be granted that the Italian *borzachini* (as it should be spelt) is the original of all the *buskin* forms, it is impossible to find an etymology for the Italian word. Certainly, Prof. Skeat's etymology will not do. He explains *borzaccino* as a diminutive of It. *borza*, a form of *borsa*, a purse, Gr. *βύρσα*, a hide. But how can this be? There is no diminutive suffix *-chino* in Italian. Prof. Skeat has been thinking of the diminutive *-ino*; but how is the *ch-* to be explained? I am afraid the word cannot be explained as a word formed on Italian soil. It is far safer to explain it as a borrowing from one of the non-Italian forms. These all point as Dozy suggests, to a Spanish source; cp. Sp. *borcegut*, Pt. *borzeguim*. For the relation of these old forms to the Arabic origin *shergî* sheep's leather, I beg to refer the eager inquirer to the learned pages of Dozy. See his 'Glossaire des Mots Espagnols et Portugais dérivés de l'Arabe' (1869), s.v. 'Borcegui.' A. L. MAYHEW.

PENNELL'S 'LIFE OF LELAND.'—In Mrs. Pennell's 'Life of Charles Godfrey Leland,' 1906, vol. i. p. 244, we are told that "he astounded the passing Magyar almost to tears with an unexpected *Bassama Teremtete*." Mrs. Pennell seems to think this is a sort of national salutation. Lest any of her readers should be tempted to try experiments with passing Magyars, I feel bound to point out that it is a blasphemous oath, such as I am sure would never have soiled her pages if she had known its meaning. Readers of Borrow will remember the prominent part it plays in his 'Gypsies of Spain,' owing to a theory he had that from it is derived the name *Buné*, given by the Spanish gypsies to all who are not of their race. Borrow calls it "a term exceedingly common amongst the lower orders of Magyars, to their disgrace be it spoken." I have been in Budapest, and often heard it, but never from an educated Hungarian.

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

WASHINGTON PEDIGREE.—About eight weeks ago I saw in either *The Daily Chronicle* or *The Daily Mirror* a letter from a gentl-



man asking whether a pedigree of Washington existed. I shall be glad to communicate with the writer, as I possess the pedigree.

A. HILLS.

3, Duke Street, Margate.

#### CAMBRIDGE BOOKSELLERS AND PRINTERS.

—The following list of booksellers and printers in the town of Cambridge during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries will supplement the lists of provincial booksellers in the last two volumes of 'N. & Q.' The date is in each case that of the proving of the will :—

Atkinson, Troylus, 1675. Bookseller, also churchwarden of Great St. Marie.  
Atkinson, William, 1690. Son of above; bookseller.  
Beechmore, Edward, 1689. Stationer.  
Boiedens, John, 1502. Stationer.  
Breynants, Peter, 1504. Stationer.  
Dickinson, William, 1718. Bookseller.  
Field, John, the elder, 1668. Citizen of London, stationer, and printer.  
Foakea, John, 1664. Printer.  
Graves, William, 1680. Stationer.  
Greene, Richard, 1699. Stationer.  
Hall, Edward, 1703. Bookseller.  
Leete, Robert, 1663. Printer.  
Moody, Henry, 1637. Stationer.  
Moody, Thomas, 1661. Bookseller.  
Milleson, John, 1670. Stationer.  
Morden, William, 1679. Bookseller.  
Nicholson, Anthony, the elder, 1667. Stationer.  
Porter, John, 1606. Stationer.  
Scarlett, William, 1617. Stationer.  
Scarlett, John, 1502. Stationer.  
Sought, John, 1553. Stationer.  
Spyryne, Nicholas, 1545. Stationer.  
Webster, Thomas, 1722. Bookseller.  
Worleoh, William, 1631. Stationer.  
Wray, Henry, 1623. Stationer.

H. R.

THE SCOTS GREYS AND GREY HORSES.—In the descriptive letterpress to the series of sketches bearing on the past history of this distinguished corps, given in *The Illustrated London News* of 22 December last, it is stated that "grey horses are not mentioned until 1702." There is a letter still extant from Capt. Andrew Agnew, of the Royal Scots Dragoons, to his cousin Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw, Bart., Sheriff of Wigtownshire, dated 28 August, 1693, on the subject of the purchase for the writer of "a grey horse" ('The Agnews of Lochnaw,' p. 453).

CHARLES DALTON.

HOLED - STONE FOLK - LORE: "NIGHT-HAGS."—If I remember aright, 'N. & Q.' has on several occasions contained paragraphs regarding stones with natural or artificial holes in them being used for the purpose of warding off evil; it may therefore be well to draw attention to the fact that

Mr. Worthington G. Smith has in *The Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries* for 8 February, 1906, recorded that in some parts of South Bedfordshire it is still believed "that a suspended holed stone will prevent illness in cows, and prevent the entry of the 'night-hag,' a supernatural kind of witch, supposed to enter stables, take out a horse, ride it furiously all night, and just before daybreak, take it back to the stable, when the farmer, soon after, finds it badly sweating."

Some of your readers will call to mind the scene in 'Marmion' where young Henry Blount

The cost  
Had reckon'd with their Scottis host;  
And as the charge he cast and paid,  
"Ill thou deserv'st thy hire," he said;  
"Dost see, thou knave, my horse's plight?  
Fairies have ridden him all the night,  
And left him in a foam!"

In Bedfordshire, it appears, night-hags supply the place of the Northern fairies with whom Sir Walter Scott was acquainted.

ASTARTE.

PARISH REGISTERS: CURIOUS ENTRIES.—The following are a few examples I have come across in my searches :—

Croydon.—1596. Dec. 7, Old Megg buried.  
1788. Mary Woodfield, a<sup>q</sup> Queen of Hell, from the College, buried 18 Feb.  
Ludgate, St. Martin's.—1615. Feb. 28 was buried an anatomy from the College of Physicians.  
Blackfriars, St. Anne's.—1580. William, foole to my Lady Jerminingham, buried 21 March.  
1626/7. Feb. 9, Lady Luson's corpse carried away.  
Newcastle-on-Tyne, St. John's.—1589. Edward Errington, the Towne Fool, buried 23 August, died in the Peste.  
1636. Seven poore thinges out of the Warden close buried 1 Dec.  
Kirby Moorside, Yorks.—The baptism of "Mr. Anchitel Grey" is entered through illiterate spelling, as "Miss Ann Kettle Grey."  
Tarporely, Cheshire.—1626. Richard Welde, Papist and Excommunicate, 20 August, buried at night.  
Bishop Wearmouth, Durham.—1596. Feb. 8, A woman in the water buried.  
Escomb, Durham.—1676. Aug. 2, A *linger wild* was buried.  
Wickham, Durham.—1649. May 4, A West Countryman buried.  
Hart, Durham.—1641. Feb. 12, Old Mother Mid-night of Elwick buried.  
Hawsted.—1589. The Funerall of the Right Worshipfull Sir William Drury, Knight, was executed 10 March.  
Salehurst, Sussex.—1683. Oct. 5, Bur<sup>d</sup> Peter Sparke, aged 120 odd years.  
Burnham, Bucks.—1670. Aug. 24, The Queen's Footman's Child Buried.  
1575. Nov. 3, The Queen's Launder buried.  
1584. Snow's wife buried 30 March.  
1586. May 9, Maude, the child of a Roague, buried.  
1587/8. Jan. 4, A Runagate Wench Buried.

Chesterton, Cambridge. — 1570. Mother Corie was buried 21 Dec.

Burham, Kent.—Mr. Ward buried a man. (No date.)

Lamealey, Durham. — 1678. Anne Marley, Wrapped in Sheepskins, buried. (No date.)

Reading, St. Mary's.—1630. Jan. 10, Kathren Roose, apprehended for a wich, buried.

Cheshunt.—1600. Feb. 7, Old Plod buried.

1716. July 25, Old Half-head buried.

Newington Butts. — 1600. March (no day), A child of Adam Earth buried.

Barnes.—1657. Oct. 16, Old Honesty, a<sup>l</sup> Juett's Wife, buried.

Camberwell.—1687. June 2, Robert Hern and Elizabeth Bozwell, King and Queen of the Gipsies, buried.

Durham, St. Mary-le-Bow. — 1722. Brain Pearson, the Abbey dog whipper, buried 6 April.

1732. James Graham, a felon, he was hanged y<sup>t</sup> same morning *just after* Bapt., 30 Aug.

A. B. C.

**MAJOR HAMILL OF CAPRI.**—Perhaps the following simple record of a brave Irish officer may be worth adding to the valuable collection of monumental inscriptions to Britons who have died abroad which have appeared in 'N. & Q.' I transcribed it in 1879 from a white marble slab affixed to a high wall, forming one side of the piazza, at Anacapri, in which stands the church containing the curious Paradise pavement. I cannot say whether it still exists amidst the extraordinary transformations which that exquisite fairy isle has since undergone. Sir Hudson Lowe (of St. Helena fame) was in 1808 Governor of Capri, and Murat sent a force to attack the usual landing-places, and a secret one to the extreme west of the island, where the perpendicular rocks were considered inaccessible. However, the French climbed up them, and suddenly came upon Hamill and his astonished little Maltese guard. The latter they soon disposed of, but the gallant son of Erin scorned to yield or fly, and lost his life :—

"To the Memory of John Hamill, a native of the County Antrim in Ireland, and Major in His Britannic Majesty's late Regiment of Malta, who fell while bravely resisting the French invasion of Anacapri, on 4th day of October 1808; and whose mortal remains are deposited near to this place. This tribute of affection and respect has been placed by his kinsman and namesake, October 3<sup>d</sup>, 1831. *Requiescat in pace.*"

D. J.

**EDWARD IV.'S WOOING AT GRAFTON.**—At p. 110 of a recently published interesting little book, 'Oxfordshire,' by F. G. Brabant, Wyckwood Forest in that county is said traditionally to have been the scene of the first meeting of Edward IV. with Elizabeth Widville, which ultimately resulted in his

marriage with her. She was then the widow of Sir John Grey of Groby, who was killed at the battle of St. Albans in 1460. She was married to the king 1 May, 1464.

But much more probably Grafton in Northamptonshire was the real place, and an ancient weather-beaten tree still in existence, and generally called "The Queen's Oak," is said to have witnessed the wooing. Grafton Regis was for many years the home of the Widvilles, and what is more likely than that the first interview between Edward IV. and Elizabeth Grey or Widville, which ended in such an important result, took place near her old home?

It continued in subsequent years the property of the Crown until granted by Charles II. to his illegitimate son Lord Euston, afterwards created by him Duke of Grafton. There cannot be much doubt as to the locality. The romantic story of the "Wooing at Grafton" is well known.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

## Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

**JOHN NEWBERY'S GRAVE.**—Could any of your readers tell me where John Newbery, the publisher, who died in 1767, is buried? Oliver Goldsmith wrote the following riddling epitaph upon him :—

What we say of a thing that has just come in fashion,

And that which we do with the dead,

Is the name of the honestest man in the nation :

What more of a man can be said?

Is this epitaph upon Newbery's grave?

PERCY E. NEWBERY.

40, Bedford Street, Liverpool.

**PALIMPSEST BRASS INSCRIPTIONS.**—Last autumn a monumental brass was dug up in the parish of Fivehead, co. Somerset, which is of considerable interest on both sides. The later face bears the effigy of a lady attired in early Elizabethan fashion. The inscription has not yet been recovered, but from the heraldry it appears that she was Jane, daughter and heiress of Sir John Walsh, Kt., of Cathanger, and wife of Lord Edward Seymour, of Berry Pomeroy, eldest surviving son of the Duke of Somerset, Lord Protector, by his first marriage. The length of the brass is 3 ft. 6 in.; it is in six

pieces. When the underside had been cleaned, it was found that several brasses had been utilized to make up the size required. The two upper pieces contain a transverse section of an ecclesiastic taken across the breast, the uplifted hands being held together as in prayer. The figure must have been of gigantic size. This section is not large enough to show clearly the character of the attire; it is traversed by several narrow fillets enclosing a pellet between a quatrefoil and a rosette alternately. The third piece contains a perpendicular section of tabernacle work enclosing a pair of small figures, either Apostles or prophets. On the outer margin are the words QVE FINO VIERNES in letters exactly resembling those on the brass of Abbot Thos. Delamere of St. Albans (v. illustration in H. Druitt's 'Costume in Brasses,' p. 46).

The small section engraved with the lady's toes bears on the reverse: "... Gilbertus Thornbern nuper rector... qui obiit undecimo Maii... MCCCXXVIII...."

1. What is the meaning of the first inscription? 2. Of what parish was Gilbert Thornbern rector? E. H. BATES.

Puckington Rectory, Ilminster.

GOULTON BRASS.—At 6 S. ii. 168 (28 Aug., 1880) the following query appeared:—

"In the 'History of Cleveland,' by the Rev. J. Graves, written in 1808, mention is made of a brass once in Faceby Church to the memory of Sir Lewis Goulton, which brass, he says, was, at the time that he wrote, in the possession of Christopher Goulton, of Highborn, near Easingwold. With the death of this Christopher Goulton, in 1815, that branch of the Goulton family became extinct. He died without a will, and up to the present time I have been unable to get any information concerning the brass spoken of by Mr. Graves. Can you assist me in any way?—J. Goulton Constable."

This query was apparently never answered, and I should like to repeat it, in the hope that some information may now be forthcoming, as since 1880 much has been written upon the subject of brasses, and there is hardly a county in England where brasses have not received more or less attention. In what county is Faceby?

STEWART FISKE.

Mobile, Ala., U.S.A.

[Faceby is in the North Riding of Yorkshire.]

WORDSWORTH'S PRIMROSE.—I shall be glad if you will be good enough to explain to me the meaning of Wordsworth's lines:—

A primrose by the river's brim  
A yellow primrose was to him,  
And it was nothing more.

I have had an argument as to what was

meant by the lines, and shall be grateful if you will give their meaning. R. ELLIS.

[The meaning is surely that the sight of a primrose to Peter suggested no thought—did not affect him in any way. He simply saw that it was "yellow" (you misquoted your second line). Wordsworth has himself expressed his own feelings in such a case, as follows:—

To me the meanest flower that blows can give  
Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears.

Ode, 'Intimations of Immortality.'

He says also in 'The Tables Turned':—

One impulse from a vernal wood  
May teach you more of man,  
Of moral evil and of good,  
Than all the sages can.]

MRS. MOORE'S 'MODERN PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.'—In 1882 Mrs. Bloomfield Moore, of Philadelphia, privately printed a 12mo volume of 105 pages, which contains, with other things, 'A Chapter from the Modern Pilgrim's Progress.' This chapter is thus prefaced:—

"The proof-sheets of the following pages, in the year 1879, fell into the hands of one of the most brilliantly talented young authors in England. The author of them had never heard anything of the young writer's family, but he had a widowed mother with six children, and after reading this chapter in the proof-sheets, and finding much that was suggestive of experiences in his own family, he fancied it had been written to lay these experiences bare to the public..... He went to John Morley, editor of *The Fortnightly Review*, and accused him of having written this chapter to expose him. His mind became more and more unsettled, and learning that the (real) author of 'The Modern Pilgrim's Progress' was to sail from Liverpool, Nov. 27, 1879, he told his family that this was an intimation he was to die on that day. At the hour on which the ocean steamer left the wharf he shot himself."

Can any reader give me the name of this young man? The intimate relation between Mrs. Moore and Browning will be recalled. The dedicatory poem of this volume is "To my Friend Robert Browning."

DEWITT MILLER.

Philadelphia.

GODFERY.—I shall be pleased if any of your readers can supply me with information respecting the ancestors, descendants, and birthplace of Michael Godfery, Deputy Governor of the Bank of England in 1695.

F. GODFERY.

2, Morton Crescent, Exmouth.

VINING FAMILY.—Is it known whether Henry Vining, the father of Mrs. John Wood, was related to Frederick Vining and to James Vining? What relation was William Vining (if any), the actor, to these Vinings? The 'D.N.B.' notes that Frederick's daughter Fanny was Mrs. Gill; but Davenport

Adams's 'Dictionary of the Drama' states that Fanny married E. L. Davenport, the American actor. Which statement is correct? or are both right?

J. M. BULLOCH.

118, Pall Mall.

"**POSUI DEUM ADJUTOREM MEUM.**"—I am anxious to know the origin of this legend, found on silver coins of Edward III. and many of his successors. It is usual, I think, to refer to Psalm liv. 4; but in the only Latin Bible at hand the wording of that text is "Ecce enim Deus adjuvat me," which is very different.

H. W. MONCKTON.

**BEWICKIANA.**—Would one of your readers who "knows his Bewick" kindly inform me where *Henry Kingsley's* references to Thomas Bewick's work are to be found? One is quoted in Austin Dobson's 'Eighteenth-Century Vignettes' on Bewick's tailpieces.

WHITE LINE.

**TOWNS UNLUCKY FOR KINGS.**—In *The Edinburgh Review* for last October an article on Christina, Queen of Sweden, contains the following passage:—

"The coronation, which occurred six years after Christina had taken the oath as 'King' of Sweden, ought to have taken place at Upsala; but as there was no accommodation for foreign envoys in that small town, it was effected at the capital, despite the saying that rulers crowned at Stockholm reigned but a short time."

What other towns are supposed to be connected with the ill luck of monarchs?

G. W.

"**KING COPIN**": "ST. COPPIN."—Who was this personage, mentioned in the Digby and Towneley Plays? In the latter Caiaphas says to Jesus:—

Kyng Copyn in oure game/ thus shall I indew the,  
ffor a fatur.

In the former "be sentt Coppyn" is used as a mild form of oath.

H. P. L.

**KENNEDY FAMILY AND MARYLAND.**—I should be much obliged if any person having access to records of the settlement of Maryland would kindly say whether the name of Fergus Kennedy (son of Hew Kennedy, of Bennane), is mentioned, and if so, whether his wife and children are also mentioned.

C. M. K.

"**BONE DEUS**" IN EPITAPHS.—I shall be glad if any of your readers can supply other instances of the interjection "Bone Deus" ("Good God") in a monumental inscription than that on a tablet in the church of

Hollingborne, Kent, to the memory of Baldwin Duppa, 1737, and that on a tablet at Cuckfield, Sussex, to the memory of Daniel Walter, 1761.

J. H. C.

"**ESLYNGTON**": ISLINGTON.—Machyn in his 'Diary' records ('The Diary of Henry Machyn,' Camden Society, 1848, p. 63):—

"1554. The xv. day of May Haknay prosesseyon to Powles; and after cam sent Clements prosesseyon; and the Mayre and Altherman; and ther wher goodly queresse synnging.

"The xvj. day of May cam to Powlles Eslyngton prosesseyon."

"Eslyngton" is presumably Machyn's phonetic rendering of Islington. Does it occur in this form elsewhere? J. Gough Nichols, who edited the volume, does not attempt its identification, or include it in either form in the index.

The "prosesseyon" was that of Corpus Christi, although the day of celebration was 24 May, when "ther mony goodly pr(oss)essyons in mony parryches." For "queresse" read *choirs*—not "quires," as the editor renders it.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

39, Hillmarton Road, N.

**JERUSALEM COURT, FLEET STREET.**—Can any reader tell me where the above was situated? John Willis published his 'Art of Stenography' in 1602. It was the first alphabetic system. Noble in his 'Temple Bar Memorials' speaks of a Jerusalem "ordinary" in 1628. The Bagford Collection contains the following:—

"John Willis, B.D., he put forth a Book he calls the Art of Stenographie, he saith it was the first [1621] of that nature he dwelt in Jerusalem Court in fleet Street the 19<sup>th</sup> Edition 1628."—Lansdowne MS. 808, f. 15.

1621. "John Willis, B. of D., he put forth A Booke he calls ye Art of Stenography he saith y<sup>e</sup> was y<sup>e</sup> first of that nature he dwelt in Jerusalem Court in flet Streett y<sup>e</sup> 19<sup>th</sup> Edition 1628."—From Sloane MS. 885, f. 25.

Most Shakesperian commentators assert that the early quartos were produced from shorthand notes taken in the theatre at the time of representation. The 'D.N.B.' (art. John Willis) does not state where Jerusalem Court was. Arber quotes the Stationers' Register *re* John Willis. So far as can be ascertained, the only reference to where he "dwelt" is in the above extracts. A diary (1607) in Willis's shorthand is in America; and Trumbull has given an extract.

MATTHIAS LEVY.

45, Chancery Lane.

**REYNOLDS'S PORTRAITS OF MISS GREVILLE.**—Northcote in his 'Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds,' published in 1816, mentions two

portraits of Miss Greville and her brother as Cupid and Psyche, and states that one was then in the possession of Mr. C. Long, and the other in that of Mr. S. Rogers. Can any one inform me where these pictures are now? H. W.

**BOUNDARIES AND HUMOROUS INCIDENTS.**—Can any readers help me with curious places through which the boundary lines of parishes, counties, and even countries run, and with any humorous incidents which have been caused by them? Mr. W. S. Gilbert, it will be remembered, made use of such a fact in 'Engaged.' RUDOLPH DE CORDOVA.

**COSLETT.**—Can any reader help me to the derivation of this surname? It is not uncommon in South-East Glamorgan. I can derive no assistance from books.

ARTHUR MEE.

Cardiff.

'ARMY LIST,' 1642.—There is a copy of the 1642 "Roundhead" Army List in the British Museum. Is it the same copy as that mentioned by Mr. HAYES, 10 S. vi. 342? The "Cavalier" Army List of 1642 is also in the same library. I have not seen Mr. HAYES's communication in *The Bookworm* for 1891. M. J. D. COCKLE.

Walton-on-Thames.

**CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY CHANCELLOR,** 1842.—Would any of your readers who possess, or can obtain access to, a Cambridge University Calendar for 1843, inform me who was installed Chancellor in July, 1842? Family letters show me that a Chancellor was installed then. A post card addressed as below would be quite sufficient.

W. K. W. CHAFY.

Rous Lench Court, Evesham.

**QUEEN VICTORIA OF SPAIN: NAME-DAY.**—In the papers of 24 December last it was mentioned that Queen Victoria of Spain had been present at a banquet on "her name-day." As she has abjured the faith in which she was born, it cannot have been her baptismal day as an infant; nor is it the anniversary of her reception into the Roman Church. Is it the day of St. Victoria? or in what way can it have been her "name-day"? HELGA.

**BARBADOES: BARBYDOYS.**—In the Catalogue of Ancient Deeds at the P.R.O. I notice (p. 66), 18 Ed. IV., mention of the manors of Little Carleton *alias* Barbydoys in Carleton (co. Cambridge). Is the association with Barbadoes merely accidental?

E. L.-W.

## Replies.

### 'THE CHRISTMAS BOYS.'

(10 S. vi. 481.)

THIS old mumming play, which Mr. D. A. CHART finds surviving in the Isle of Wight, and which LADY RUSSELL states (10 S. v. 155) is still rendered in Berkshire, is not by any means confined to the south of England. Five-and-twenty years ago a mangled version of it used to be performed in the villages of south-west Lancashire; and it is still to be met with in Cumberland, and I believe in parts of rural Yorkshire. But in Cumberland at least there is this important difference: it is an Easter play, and is known as the "pace" or "peace egg"—this name, of course, being a corruption of the paschal egg.

It is well known that the Easter custom of distributing eggs is much older than Christianity, and is really symbolical of creation or the re-creation of spring: a season celebrated in all times and all countries with ceremonies that, from once being of a religious character—like midsummer and harvest time—now survive only in the form of rollicking games and village mummeries. The Dionysian dramas of ancient Greece celebrated the same season, and were connected with the worship of the god of vegetation or generation.

One of the oldest of the old mystery plays of this country is that of 'St. George and the Dragon,' which was probably grafted on to some earlier village drama celebrating the coming of spring. Eastern characters were probably introduced in the days of the Crusades; and in later times all sorts of heterogeneous characters—Bonaparte, Nelson, and the like—have been added, according to taste and circumstances.

I have three versions of this "Pace egg" play, which were written out for me by schoolchildren in Cumberland during 1895; and considering that there is, so far as I know, no properly transcribed "book of the words," but that it is handed down from generation to generation by word of mouth, it is not a little remarkable to find how closely these Cumberland versions resemble that quoted by Mr. CHART from the Isle of Wight.

The dramatis personæ are King (or St.) George; the Black King of Morocco; Molly Masket, his mother; Bold Slasher (the Noble Captain of the Isle of Wight version, and probably another of the Seven

Champions of Christendom); a Doctor; a Fool or Hunchback; Lord Nelson; and another who is sometimes described as a "jolly Jack Tar" and sometimes as "Paddy from Cork" (surely St. Patrick?).

The Hunchback, clearing a ring, speaks first:—

Stir up the fire and strike a light,  
And see our noble act to-night.  
If you don't believe a word I say,  
Step up, Great George, and lead the way.

*King George.* In steps I, Great George;  
Great George it is my name.

With my right hand and glittering sword  
I've won ten [or three] crowns of gold.

'Twas I that fought the fiery dragon,  
And brought him down by slaughter;  
And by those means I won the prize,  
The King of Egypt's daughter.

Then enters the King of Morocco:—

In steps I, Prince of Paradine,  
The black Morocco king.  
With sword and buckler by my side  
I through the woods do ring.  
I'm brave boys,  
And that's what makes you good;  
And through thy dearest body, George,  
I'll draw thy precious blood.  
I mean what I say, and tell no lies;  
I'll cut thee to pieces and make mince pies.

To which King George replies:—

Mince pies hot and mince pies cold,  
I'll send thee to Blacksand before thou's three  
days old.

They fight, and the black king is killed.

Enter Molly Masket (not Father Christmas):

O George, O George, what hast thou done?  
Thou's gone and slain my only son,  
My only son, my only heir,  
How canst thou see him bleeding there?

*K. George.* He challenged me to fight,  
And why should I deny?

I'll out his body in four parts,  
And make his buttons fly.

A doctor is then called for, and a long dialogue ensues between him and King George. He discourses of his travels

from Hiptip to the Tallyantic [Atlantic] Ocean; ninety degrees below the bottom; where I saw houses built of rounds of beef, slated with pancakes, &c.

"Any further?" inquires the King.

Yes, from my grandmother's bed to the stairhead from the stairhead to the chairleg; from the chairleg to the corner cupboard, where I got so much bread and cheese, which makes me so fat and lusty as you see me now.

*K. George.* I'm not talking of fat.

*Doctor.* Neither am I talking about lean.

*K. George.* What are you talking about?

*Doctor.* What I can cure.

*K. George.* What can you cure?

*Doctor.* Ipsy-pipsey [epilepsy], palsy and the gout, Pains within and pains without.

If there's nineteen devils in this man,  
I'm sure to bring twenty out.

The black prince of Morocco is resuscitated, and the play proper comes to a premature end, the rest being mere jingle—"The next to come in is Lord Nelson, you see, with a bunch of blue ribbons tied on to his knee," &c.; and the Fool or Hunchback, as Chorus, winds up with the usual appeal:—

Ladies and gentlemen who sit by the fire,  
Put your hands in your pockets and show your  
desire;

Put your hands in your pockets and pull out your  
purse,

And give us a trifle: you'll not be much worse.

Here we all are, seven in a row,

As jolly like fellows as ever you saw;

So mind what you're doing and see that all's  
right.

If you give nowt, we'll take nowt.

Fare well and good night!

F. GORDON BROWN.

The title 'The Christmas Boys' for the mummerys' play of 'St. George' is perhaps new to most of the contributors to 'N. & Q.'; but all will welcome MR. CHART'S new version, if such it may be called, which is in many ways much like the old, though differing in the words in several places. The actors' dresses were of a most nondescript kind, though all wore tall tapering head-dresses of cardboard. The King, the Prince, and St. George had plumes of two or three colours, and from their shoulders and waist were streamers of the like colours. Slasher's dress was more of the swash-buckler's order, and he had a seedy look all over. Their coats and trousers were decorated with patches of various sizes and colours; they carried swords and belt-knives. The Doctor was somewhat more soberly dressed, and he carried a staff, and sometimes had a bottle slung at his waist. Usually there were three or four others—common soldiers—having long staves in their hands; but each wore the same kind of hat, with streamers at the waist only. Their share in the performance was to march in with the actors, help in the finishing chorus, and march out; but while the play went on they stood in line at the back.

The way in which the play was presented varied very much. If the room was large enough, all the performers walked in with the Fool at the head. If the room was small, the Fool came first, saying:—

In comes I, who have never been before,

With my merry actors at the door;

They can act, and dance, and sing;

With your consent they shall come in.

Stir up the fire and make a light;

And see this noble act to-night.

If you don't believe the words I say,

Step in, St. George, and clear the way.

*St. George.* In comes I, St. George;  
For old England have I won many bloody battles.  
I did in Egypt the Dragon slew,  
And many people know that to be true.  
If you will search this world all round,  
You will never find another man to match my mind.  
Another version begins:—

I ope the door and enter in;  
I hope your favour for to win.  
Whether I rise or whether I fall,  
I'll do my best to please you all;  
St. George is here,  
And swears that he'll come in,  
And if he does  
I know he'll pinch my skin.

The braggart Slasher in one of the Derbyshire versions I have heard boasts:—

My head is made of brass,  
My body's made of steel,  
My hands are made of knuckle-bone,  
And I can make him feel.

The only printed version I know is one issued in Manchester by Abel Heywood, in which the Fool comes first, saying:—  
Room, room, brave gallants, gives us room to sport,  
For in this room we wish to have our court;  
And here repeat to you our merry rhyme,  
For remember, good sirs, this is Easter-time.

The finishing lines of several versions I have heard are very mixed. They are said either by Betsy Beelzebub or Devil Doubt. Betsy says:—

All ye ladies and gentlemen  
That sit round the fire,  
My box it would speak  
If it had but a tongue;  
A little of your money would do us no wrong.

Devil Doubt's ending is:—

Money I want, money I'll have;  
If you won't give me money,  
I'll sweep you to the grave.

The rough speech of the actors can hardly be reproduced. THOS. RATCLIFFE.  
Workshop.

This play is, or was a few years ago, performed at Newland, in Gloucestershire.

R. B—R.

South Shields.

**BIDDING PRAYER** (10 S. vi. 448).—The earliest Bidding Prayer of which I have knowledge is included in the late Canon Simmons's 'Lay-Folks Mass-Book,' issued by the E.E.T.S. It was heard at York before the Norman conquest, and it began with "Wutan we gebiddan," which the editor modernized into "Let us pray." An example dated 1405 opened with "De-precemur Deum Patrem omnipotentem," and had "Ye sall pray" at the head of most of its clauses. About fifty years later, "Der frendes, ye sall make a speciall prayer,"

is recorded. There was also a version with "We shall"; and in 1509 "We shall" is printed in the 'Manuale secundum usum Matris Ecclesie Eboracensis' (see pp. 62-80). At present it is the use of York that the preacher should say "Ye shall pray." The Bidding does not now run precisely like the version given by Canon Simmons in 1879 (p. 320); and it has at one part been judiciously lengthened by remembrance of the officers and men of His Majesty's forces "in and around" the ancient city.

There are three pitfalls for the unwary in the pulpit of York Minster, and it is astonishing to find how many strange, or perhaps I should say stranger, divines slip into one or more of them, without being at all aware of their misfortune. The faithful are commanded to pray for the Catholic Church, "especially for that branch of it to which we in this kingdom belong and herein for our Most Gracious Sovereign Lord, King Edward," and many others. Very frequently the reader interpolates a period after "herein" with startling effect. Occasionally, "this metropolitical Church" figures as "metropolitan"; and once in a while somebody finds a stumbling-block in "William Dalrymple, Lord Archbishop of this Province," or makes mention of the Prince and *Princes* of Wales, instead of the Princesses. The summons to pray for a blessing on seats of sound learning and religious education, the universities, colleges, and schools of the United Kingdom, "particularly on the Grammar School attached to this Cathedral Church," has in it a suggestion of bathos, for drawing attention to which I hope I may be forgiven.

ST. SWITHIN.

In 'Loss and Gain; or, the Story of a Convert,' chap. ii., by Cardinal Newman, we read:—

"Sheffield said..... 'Now I must say the sermon itself, and not the least of all the prayer before it—what do they call it?'"

"The Bidding Prayer," said Reding.

"Well, both sermon and prayer are often arrant fudge. I don't often go to University sermons, but I have gone often enough not to go again without compulsion. The last preacher I heard was from the country. Oh, it was wonderful! He began at the pitch of his voice "Ye shall pray." What stuff! "Ye shall pray" because old Latimer or Jewell said "Ye shall praise," therefore we must not say "Let us pray.""

F. E. R. POLLARD-URQUEHART.

Castle Pollard, Westmeath.

In the 'Apostolical Constitutions,' supposed to have been compiled during the second and third centuries, the prayer for

the Competentes begins, "Pray, ye candidates for baptism"; and that for the penitents, "Pray, ye penitents." But the bidding prayer for the faithful, when the penitents have been dismissed, begins, "Let us pray," &c.: "Let us pray for the Holy, Catholic, and Apostolic Church from one end [of the earth] to the other, that the Lord would preserve and keep it firm and unshaken, as founded upon a rock, unto the end of the world." *Vide* 'Prosphonestis' in Riddle's 'Christian Antiquities,' 1843, pp. 382, 400-6, and 612; also Smith's 'Christian Antiquities,' 1880, *s.v.* 'Prosphonestis,' pp. 1738-9.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

**SPLIT INFINITIVE IN MILTON** (10 S. vi. 409, 473).—I have made a careful reading of Milton's poetry for the purpose of observing characteristics of diction, but my task did not result in the discovery of any example of this notorious form. I doubt its existence in any of his works. Perhaps the inquiry has arisen through confusion with regard to some popular poet of our own day.

W. B.

'THE CANADIAN GIRL' (10 S. vi. 448).—No such books as 'The Canadian Girl' or 'The Jew's Daughter' are known to English bibliographers. I am not able to find either in our national library under the above titles.

RALPH THOMAS.

**VICTOR HUGO'S PROPERTY IN ENGLAND** (10 S. vi. 488).—The advice to a son as to getting money, and the quotation from Horace mentioned, remind one of a jingle which (?) once formed part of a popular song on getting rich quickly:—

Get money, my son, get money if you can,  
And don't lose time in getting it;  
Get money, my son, get money how you can,  
But don't get "time" in getting it.

R. S. B.

**THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON** (10 S. vi. 465).—MR. PEET may like to know that there was a copy (printed by Zileti in 1580) of the original challenge in Shrewsbury Public School in 1836. See T. F. Dibdin's 'Reminiscences of a Literary Life,' London, 1836, 8vo, p. 968. However, it may have been the private property of the head master, Archdeacon Butler, as Dibdin is too long-winded to be precise.

J. CARTON.

King's Inns Library, Dublin.

"OVER FORK: FORK OVER" (10 S. vi. 449).—"Over, fork over," is the motto of the Cuninghame family, whose arms display a shake-fork sable on a field argent. Nisbet

has the following as to the origin of the motto and arms:—

"Frederick Vanbassan, a Norwegian and a very confident genealogist, wrote a Manuscript (now in the Lawyers' Library) of the rise of some families with us, amongst whom is that of the Cuninghams, whose first progenitor he calls Malcolm the son of Friskine, who assisted Prince Malcolm (afterwards king, surnamed Canmore) to escape from Macbeth's tyranny; and being hotly pursued by the usurper's men, was forced at a place to hide his master by forking straw or hay above him; and after, upon that Prince's happy accession to the crown, he rewarded his preserver Malcolm with the thanedom of Cunningham, from which he and his posterity have their surname, and took this figure to represent the shakefork with which he forked hay or straw above the Prince, to perpetuate the happy deliverance their progenitor had the good fortune to give to their Prince."—'Heraldry,' i. 192.

HERBERT MAXWELL.

The arms are probably those of Sir Thomas Montgomery Cuninghame (Arg., a shake-fork sa.; in chief a crescent az.), whose motto is "Over fork over."

The following appears in Sir Bernard Burke's 'Peerage and Baronetage':—

"Van Bassen, in his 'History of the Kings of Scotland,' states that this family is descended from one Malcolm, son of Freskin, who, when Prince Malcolm fled from Macbeth towards England, after the murder of King Duncan, concealed the prince from his pursuers, by forking hay or straw over him; and for this service King Malcolm, after his restoration, conferred the thanedom of Cuninghame upon his preserver."

JOHN P. STILWELL.

Hilfield, Yateley, Hants.

See 'A Short View of the Families of the Scottish Nobility,' by Mr. Salmon, 1759, p. 48.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

[T. F. D. and A. K. also thanked for replies.]

"OMNE BONUM DEI DONUM" (10 S. vi. 448).—See 1 Tim. iv. 4 and James i. 17.

W. D. MACRAY.

This is probably a contraction, in motto-form, of James i. 17: "Omne datum optimum et omne donum perfectum desursum est descendens a Patre."

FRANCIS KING.

This motto, "Every good thing is from God," is borne by the old family of Boughton, now represented by the Rouse-Boughtons, baronets, of Downton Hall, Ludlow, Salop.

RICHARD WELFORD.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

[MR. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL also refers to James.]

**BELL-HORSES** (10 S. vi. 469).—Perhaps a few words on this subject from one well acquainted with the Sussex border of Surrey may not be unacceptable to C. M. In the



fifties of last century most of the farm teams had bells. They hung on a metal frame fixed on the hames—three or four bells on each horse. Their sound was cheerful, and very useful on unlighted roads and in narrow lanes. Bells went out of use in the sixties.

As children we ran races, and we were satisfied with the words,

Bell-horses, bell-horses, what time of day?

One o'clock, two o'clock, three, and away!

At the last word we were off.

JOHN P. STILWELL.

Hilfield, Yateley.

In parts of Kent bells are still carried on special occasions, as when the first load of hops is taken to the railway, or when on a journey beyond the immediate home district. The bells are in wooden boxes, open below, and fixed to the top points of the hames. Four, or five of the smaller ones, go to a box, and three horses are needed to carry a whole set of from thirteen to fifteen. They are the property of the waggoners (not of the farmers), and most of them are supposed to have been won in contests or given at some special time (such as completion of twenty-five years' service for one master) in "the good old days." I am told that no new ones have been acquired for many years, which seems a pity, for I know nothing that sounds more charmingly rural than the bells of a fine team, walking over a firm road in the first crisp of autumn: as one may hear them around Brenchley, Horsmonden, Cranbrook, or the Farleighs, and even, sometimes, at Tonbridge.

H. SNOWDEN WARD.

Hadlow, Kent.

LOCALITIES WANTED (10 S. vi. 430).—All the houses mentioned in the query are "hospitals." Items 1 and 6 and probably 12, are lazaret-houses. Item 7 is a "poor hospital."

I am afraid I cannot give any definite information. I suggest, however, that, with regard to item 2, as the Hospital of St. Laurence is said in the Patent Roll to have been at Chippenham, Wilts, it may have occupied the site known as Monkton there; with regard to item 3, as the Knights Hospitallers possessed lands at Chilcombe, Dorset, perhaps the "Hospital of St. John the Baptist at Cleacombe" was situated there and belonged to them; with regard to item 5, as the Hospital of St. Mary, Hereford, possessed lands at Stakeston, Yorks (i.e., presumably Staxton, near Willerby, near Hull), Hereford is more likely to be

Hartford (Cheshire) than Harford (Devon) or Hereford or Hertford. With regard to items 6 and 8, according to Tanner's 'Notitia Monastica' there was a lazaret-house about two miles from Oxborough, on the road to Cockley Cley before you came to Langwade Cross (I have been unable to verify the reference to Blomefield's 'Norfolk'); and I would note that in the 'Cal. Papal Letters,' iv. 407, mention is made of the chapel of St. Mary the Virgin at Marselet, Langford, Norfolk. With regard to item 1, the lazaret-house in question was at the end of a bridge. There are Beightons in Derbyshire and Norfolk, and, I believe, one near Sheffield existed; and there is a Beyton in Suffolk. Has one of these places an ancient bridge?

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

BYRON'S 'DON JUAN' (10 S. vi. 369, 475).

—If I am not very much mistaken, the quotation marks are quite justified. The passage and incident is to be found, I believe, in the introduction or in the notes of one of the Waverley Novels. I have seen it during the last four or five years, but cannot just now find it again.

WM. H. PEET.

MUSICAL COMPOSERS AS PIANISTS (10 S. vi. 490).—I can at once think of two great composers who did not, and could not, play the piano: Louis Spohr and Hector Berlioz.

WILLIAM H. CUMMINGS.

Je me souviens entre autres exemples, et bien typique celui-là, que Berlioz n'a jamais pu jouer sur le piano. Cf. ses 'Mémoires' (Charpentier éditeur), où il raconte que, lors de sa tournée en Russie, il provoqua certains doutes touchant son identité, pour avoir déclaré son ignorance sur le piano.

Au Conservatoire (Paris) l'on dit couramment d'un mauvais exécutant, "Il joue comme un compositeur."

En composant Berlioz s'aidait d'une flûte. Dans les 'Mémoires' il cite d'autres compositeurs aussi inhabiles que lui.

P. A. S.

'DEATH AND THE SINNER' (10 S. vi. 388, 436, 473).—At ST. SWITHIN'S request I have much pleasure in sending for the columns of 'N. & Q.' the following five verses of 'Death and the Sinner,' which I have been successful in getting through a friend from the village of Ulsta, in the island of Yell. An elderly woman, also born in Yell, but now residing in Lerwick, informs me that many years ago an acquaintance wrote out from memory for her a copy which consisted of many verses. Unfortunately, the copy

afterwards was lent, and was never returned. If I come across any further information relating to 'Death and the Sinner,' I shall certainly send it to 'N. & Q.' for the benefit of St. SWITHIN or any other reader who may be interested in it :—

"O Sinner ! I come by Heaven's decree,  
My warrant is to summon thee;  
And whether thou'rt prepared or no,  
This very night even thou must go."

"Ah, ghastly Death ! but thou look'st pale,  
And opest a door to heaven or hell ;  
Then wilt thou not with me forbear,  
And spare me yet another year ?

O Death ! have mercy on my age,  
And spare me yet upon this stage ;  
For I am just a flower in bloom,  
And wilt thou cut me down so soon ?"

"Youth or age I ne'er have spared,  
But if you look in yon churchyard  
You'll see them there in hundreds lie,  
Whom I have made my lawful prey."

"O Death ! no mercy wilt thou show,  
But unto Jesus will I go,  
Who rose triumphant from the grave,  
A guilty wretch like me to save."

THOMAS MATHEWSON.

4, Greenfield Place, Lerwick, Shetland.

#### AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (10 S. vi. 489).—

The maiden's delight, the chaperon's fear.  
I regret not being able to give the reference asked for by SIR AFFABLE, and perhaps the generally accepted authorship at the time George Whyte-Melville and I used to meet in the Vale of White Horse may be considered too sketchy to warrant my having given the name of my friend as the author.

HAROLD MALET, Col.

With respect to the question raised by SIR AFFABLE and the editorial note thereon, I may say that the lines appear as follows in chap. ii. of Whyte-Melville's novel 'Good for Nothing' :—

The damsel's delight and the chaperone's fear,  
He is voted a trump amongst men ;  
His father allows him two hundred a year,  
And he'll lay you a thousand to ten.

The novelist is moralizing on fast young men, and speaks of these lines as being "the modern satirist's description of a promising young man." Whyte-Melville would surely not refer to himself in this way, and I should consider it very improbable that he was their author.

JOHN T. PAGE.

As to the author of the lines on clouds with silver linings, I may say that the quotation, though incorrectly given, comes from 'Verses, Wise or Otherwise,' by Ellen

Thornycroft Fowler, first published in 1895, and reissued about a year ago by Messrs. Cassell & Co. The poem they are taken from is called 'The Wisdom of Folly.'

As my wife is constantly receiving letters about these lines, and as they are printed (without name or acknowledgment) in at least one collection of verse, I may perhaps be allowed to quote the stanza in full :—

Though outwardly a gloomy shroud,  
The inner half of every cloud

Is bright and shining :  
I therefore turn my clouds about,  
And always wear them inside out  
To show the lining.

ALFRED LAURENCE FELKIN.

There is a parallel to MR. PICKFORD'S quotation in a South Indian proverb, probably also North Indian : "The pagoda cat does not fear the gods." R. S.

ST. EDITH (10 S. vi. 29, 70, 91, 116, 513).—There need be no difficulty in consulting the metrical life of St. Edith. The legend has been reprinted since 1851. The title is "St. Editha, sive Chronicon Vilodunense, herausgegeben von C. Horstmann, Heilbronn, 1883." The extracts quoted are obviously garbled and modernized.

Our Anglo-Saxon heroes and saints are only known by name as recorded in vile and misleading spellings, due to the ingenuity of Norman scribes. St. "Editha" would not have recognized her own name in such an absurd form ; for her name was "Eadgyth," with long *ea* and long *y*, both parts being intelligible. Here *ead* meant "prosperity," and *gyth* probably meant "war." The suffix *-gyth* is extremely common in the latter part of a name ; but the Normans ignored the *g* in such a position.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

ROOSEVELT: ITS PRONUNCIATION (10 S. vi. 368).—President Roosevelt's name is pronounced in three syllables, accented on the first, where *oo* is like *o* long and the *s* has the sound of *z*, as in *rose*—the *e* of the second syllable being very short and lightly touched, or nearly like the sound of *u* in *but*.

M. C. L.

New York.

The name of the Dutch family from which the twenty-sixth President of the United States is descended was originally Rosevelt, or rather Van Rosevelt, and was so borne by Mijnheer Claes Martenzoon van Rosevelt, who emigrated from Holland to New Amsterdam about 1650. Later, for some reason that I am unable to ascertain, the surname was changed to Roosevelt and the patro-

nymic "van" dropped. The pronunciation most frequently heard is "Rosevelt," but the editor of one of the principal papers here informs me that in higher circles it is better rendered as a word of three syllables, "Roos-eh-velt," which approximates closely to its sound in present-day Dutch, i.e. Roosafelt. Other eminent men of the clan are Nicholas J. Roosevelt, the engineer who invented the steamboat paddle-wheel, and partner of the celebrated Robert Fulton; and Robert Burnwell Roosevelt, author of 'The Game Birds of America,' &c., an uncle of the President.

N. W. HILL.

Philadelphia.

THE AINSTY OF YORK (10 S. vi. 462, 511).—The explanation of *ainsty* given by PROF. SKEAT at the latter reference is identical with that given by me in 'N. & Q.' on 11 July, 1904, when I said (10 S. ii. 97):—

"The word with which we have to do is A.-S. *ainstig*, O. N. *einstitig*, Norwegian *einstitig*, a single or one-by-one path, like the Northern dialectal *bridlesty*, a road wide enough for one horse or carriage."

The reference to this note is given by MR. MACMICHAEL, but PROF. SKEAT overlooks it, and says: "The sense of Anstey, in Herts, is perfectly well known, and was explained two years ago in my 'Place-Names of Herts.'" The meaning of "The Ainsty of York" was, at any rate, explained by me at an earlier time. My explanation was founded on a passage which I quoted from the 'Hundred Rolls,' where the *Aymesty* of York is mentioned as having anciently been *via regia*.

S. O. ADDY.

CALIFORNIAN ENGLISH: AMERICAN COIN-NAMES (10 S. vi. 381).—I have no personal knowledge of San Franciscan speech, and am not concerned to apologize for it; but I may correct or supplement MR. DOUGLAS OWEN's remarks on one or two matters of fact.

No doubt the colloquial application to a person of the adjective *husky* came about, as suggested, by transference from the name of the lusty sledge-dogs of the North, but the dog-name *husky* does not pertain merely to the leader of the team, as MR. OWEN supposes, though naturally the strongest and most capable dog is selected for this office; it describes the breed. They are Eskimo dogs, Eskimos, shortened to Eskies, and corrupted to Huskies—and they were so called in the early days of Hudson Bay Company travel.

Again, referring to prices, MR. OWEN speaks of a "*bit*, an imaginary coin of 12½ cents," adding, "If such a coin as a *bit* ever

existed here, it is beyond the memory of the elderly." This coin is not at all imaginary, though it is no longer in circulation and was not of United States coinage. When it is recalled that, practically, national coinage did not begin till 1795, and that the amount of its issue met the people's needs very inadequately for a long time, it will be understood why, during the first half of the last century, the Spanish-American coins that had been in use during colonial days were quite as abundant as the national coins, and were considered legal tender. These were the dollar (once the "piece of eight") and four smaller coins, representing its aliquot parts from one-half to one-sixteenth.

The one representing one-eighth of a dollar, or 12½ cents—the *real* or so-called "Mexican shilling"—was fully as familiar to my childhood as was the dime, and so, too, was the half-real, as a "sixpence." Some years ago, in examining letters left by a relative, I noticed that there were many, dated in the early forties, the postage of which was marked at 18½ cents, an amount impossible to pay in national coins.

This Mexican *real* was current everywhere at the value of 12½ cents, but it had different names in different States, the name usually marking its proportion of the value of the shilling of such State—the money of account by which people continued to reckon long after the adoption of the decimal system. In New York, e.g., where eight shillings were counted to a dollar, it was a "shilling," but in Connecticut, whose shilling of account was 16½ cents, it was "ninepence"; while in Pennsylvania, with a shilling worth 13½ cents, it was an "elevenpenny bit," shortened to *levy*; and in Georgia, a "sevenpenny bit," shortened to *bit*. The name *bit* was taken up by most of the Western and Southern States beyond the Mississippi as they were settled. In California, from special circumstances, the coin must have continued in circulation for some years after the San Francisco mint was opened in 1854, and, doubtless because it gives an easy way of reckoning, people still count by it.

My reply is so long that I will defer till some possible future time comment upon part of the colloquialisms noted by MR. OWEN.

M. C. L.

New York City.

MR. DOUGLAS OWEN is to be praised as a zealous collector of phrases curiously distressing to the ordinary English native of these days, for in this mustering we catch the index-finger of Time. Yet when one recalls the Hon. J. R. Lowell's charming

chapter on pure Americanisms inserted by way of introducing the subtleties of his immortal 'Biglow Papers'—these introductory words a glittering array of examples, each example traced, with the complete searching patience of the real scholar of real genius, right to the mouths, so to speak, and to the printed writings in poetry and prose, of the Englishmen actually breathing English air in Queen Elizabeth's time or earlier—truly a mortal cannot help tiring at moments of the ever-bewailing spirit in the matter of American expressions on the part of the latter-day Englishman. Surely the English-speaking Anglo-Saxon Yankee who first came to the eastern shores of America, wending his way by cart and stream to the Pacific, sprang direct from the loins of a sturdy gang of Englishers of that period, and surely the latter were unadulterated Englishers, their English pure English. But may be, to guess from his two names, personal and patronymic, Mr. OWEN here is a combination of Welsh and Scot, and consequently, by reason of racial instinct, somewhat blind to inherited early Anglo-Saxonisms that take their root in ancient England. J. G. CUPPLES.

Brookline, Massachusetts.

I suggest for *ticky*, a name for the three-penny piece, an origin from "tizzy," and a reference to Skeat's dictionary under the words "tester," "testy," and "tetchy." I make the suggestion with an apology to Prof. Skeat, who does not consider that the last word has any connexion with the former two.

FRANK PENNY.

CLIPPINGDALE (10 S. vi. 151, 237, 472).—Samuel Dodd Clippingdale, M.R.C.S. in 1834 (who I believe is still living), was the father of the original querist. DR. S. D. CLIPPINGDALE THE YOUNGER has privately printed a very concise and well-certified family history of his people, who are remarkable as having been Middlesex folks continuously for three centuries, and for their long association with the Thames. Many of the family are buried in a vault at St. Matthias's, Poplar.

FRED. HITCHIN-KEMP.

6, Beechfield Road, Catford, S.E.

T. CHIPPENDALE, UPHOLSTERER: W. CHIPPENDALE (10 S. vi. 447).—Frederick Litchfield in his 'History of Furniture' (1892) says:—

"Thomas Chippendale appears to have succeeded his father—a chairmaker—and to have carried on a large and successful business in St. Martin's Lane,

which was, at that time, an important art centre, and close to the newly founded Royal Academy."

Chippendale published 'The Gentleman and Cabinet-Maker's Director,' the same authority adds,

"not, as stated in the introduction to the Catalogue to the South Kensington Museum, in 1769, but some years previously, as is testified by a copy of the 'third edition' of the work, which is in the writer's possession, and bears date 1762, the first edition having appeared in 1754 and the second in 1756."

Part of the title-page of the third edition runs as follows:—

"Thomas Chippendale, Cabinet-Maker and Upholster, in St. Martin's Lane, London. Printed for the Author, and sold at his House in St. Martin's Lane; also by T. Becket and P. A. de Hondt in the Strand. M.D.C.C.LXII."

A cutting I possess from a recent issue of *The Cabinet-Maker* records:—

"Chippendale—whose furniture now commands such extraordinary prices—was originally an estate carpenter at Nostell Priory, near Wakefield, the residence of Lord and Lady St. Oswald. Nostell Priory is a comparatively modern mansion, so named as it stands upon the site of an ancient priory of Augustine canons. It contains some of Chippendale's best work."

Mr. K. Warren Clouston in his 'Chippendale Period in English Furniture' (1897) remarks:—

"The Thomas Chippendale who is famous all the world over was born in Worcestershire, but beyond that nothing is known of his personal history."

As MR. JOHN HEBB correctly writes, the dates of his birth and death have not been ascertained, but "George Smith, Upholsterer to his Majesty," in 1826, alludes to him as the "elder Mr. Chippendale," and fixes the approximate date of his son and namesake's death by stating that

"Thomas Chippendale (lately deceased), though possessing great taste and ability as a draughtsman and designer, was known only to a few."

The first edition of Chippendale's book was published at 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, and it contained 160 copperplate illustrations. It was dedicated to Prince William Henry, and the second to the Earl of Northumberland.

HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

Chippendale dwelt at the sign of "The Chair,"—probably meaning the "Covered Chair," or "Sedan"—in St. Martin's Lane, afterwards No. 60, long before 1806. In the advertisement, in 1756, of his second edition of 'The Gentleman and Cabinet-Maker's Director,' he desires "All Commissions for Household Furniture, or Drawing thereof, to be sent to the Cabinet and Upholstery Warehouse, at the Chair in St. Martin's

Lane," his colleague at that time being J. Rannie. These extensive premises were, when J. T. Smith wrote 'Nollekens and his Times' (in 1828), occupied by a Mr. Stutely, builder. Smith prophesied the return of the public taste to Chippendale. (See 'The Story of Charing Cross,' 1906, pp. 178-9.)

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

The following excerpts confirm and supplement MR. HEBB's interesting note:—

From 'The New Complete Guide,' 1783, p. 213: "Chippindale and Hage, Cabinet-makers, 60, St. Martin's Lane, near Long Acre."

From 'The Universal British Directory,' 1790, vol. i. p. 103: "Chippendall [*sic*] and Co., Upholders, 60, St. Martin's Lane."

To this date the name does not occur in Great Queen Street.

From Johnstone's 'London Commercial Guide and Street Directory,' 1817: "Thos. Chippendale, Upholder and Undertaker, 57, Haymarket." "William Chippendale and Robert Chippendale, Jun., Solicitors, 56, Great Queen Street."

I cannot trace William Chippendale's connexion with the Royal Circus in either 'Memoirs of J. Decastro,' 1824, or 'Circusiana,' by J. C. Cross, 1809.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

39, Hillmarton Road, N.

"SEARCHERS" (10 S. vi. 150, 213).—The modern designation would be "a jury of matrons"; but the penultimate sentence of the following interesting old case, *temp.* Elizabeth, contains the word "search" in the sense of the query:—

"La Dame Willoughbies Case.—En Octobre anno 38 Regine nunc Sir Francis Willoughby Chivaler morust sa feme enseint, sur que Percival Willoughby que avoit espouse l'eigne file Sir Francis, et avoit convey a luy sur son mariage le greinder part des possessions del dit Sir Francis en default de issue male, attempt de suffer common recovery, sur que il entend que le remainder en use limit al primer fits del Sir Francis seroit barre, et issint l'issue en ventre sa mere disherit. La feme Sir Francis sua as Justices et as Seignors del Counsel d'estopper le proceeding del recovery, sur surmise que el fuit enseint, quel fuit grant; sur que Peroival fait suggestion en Chancery, que la dame affirm luy d'estre enseint, lou el ne fuit, et per ceo el detain les evidences del terre, et auxi luy estop del recovery, et per ceo il praya *breve de ventre inspiciendo*, quel Termino Pasch, anno 39 Regine—fuit grant Vicounts London, sur que les Vicounts de London repair en person del suddain al meason la dame en Pauls Church-yard vers le Thames, et la ils ameane ove eux un inquest de femes, dont deux fuerunt midwives, et ils veignent en le Chamber la dame, et mistont a luy les femes jurus per eux devant lur searcher, trier, et vray dire s'el fuit enseint; et les Viscounts et tous homes depart

hors del Chamber, et les femes search la dame, et retourne lour verdict que el fuit enseint: per que les Vicounts font retorn del breve accordant."

I have thought it well to extend the abbreviated words, and I may say that a "recovery" was an old mode of barring entails which was abolished by an Act of 1833. The writ for this inquest, it will be observed, is directed to the sheriffs. MISTLETOE.

ADMIRAL CHRIST EPITAPH (10 S. vi. 425, 517).—I am much obliged to W. C. B. for his reply to my query. I am also grateful for DR. FORSHAW's notes respecting the epitaph. The reference from Mr. J. Potter Briscoe's 'Gleanings from God's Acre' had, however, already appeared at 8 S. i. 279. I may add that I made a pretty exhaustive search in Stepney Churchyard for the grave of Capt. John Dunch (*ob.* 1696) some twelve or fourteen years ago, but failed to find it, so I presume it is not now in evidence. JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

In the churchyard of Malborough, near Kingsbridge, Devon, is a slight variant of the Selby epitaph, on a man, aged forty-seven, who died in 1803, as follows:—

Though boisterous winds and Neptune's waves  
Have tossed me to and fro,  
Yet I at last by God's decree  
Am Anchored here below  
In hopes once more for to set sail  
With all our noble fleet,  
With trumpets sounding in the air,  
My General Christ to meet.

In the churchyard of East Portlemouth, also near Kingsbridge, is an epitaph of a similar character, on a man, aged eighty-one, who died in 1819:—

Tho' Boreas' blasts and Neptune's waves  
Have tos'd me too and fro,  
Yet I at last by God's decree  
Do harbour here below,  
When at an anchor I do ride  
With one I'm glad to meet,  
Yet once again we must set sail  
To join our Saviour's fleet.

Both places are very near the sea.

A. J. DAVY.

Torquay.

LADY ARBELLA JOHNSON (10 S. vi. 508).—See 10 S. iv. 227, also the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' under Isaac Johnson, her husband, one of the founders of the State of Massachusetts. She was a descendant of George, Duke of Clarence; and if MR. HUSH has any information about her descendants, I should be grateful for a note of it.

(Marquis de) RUVIGNY.

Chertsey.

## Miscellaneous.

### NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

*Homer and his Age.* By Andrew Lang. (Longmans & Co.)

THERE is no more polished and skilful fighter in the literary lists than Mr. Lang, and he easily makes fun of the extraordinary conclusions and assertions of the learned Teuton. But he lacks that thoroughness which distinguishes the best German scholarship, and in this volume, as in some others he has written, he makes us regret that he has not gone deeper, and written all round the subject with the acuteness which he shows in his partial treatment. In 1893 his 'Homer and the Epic' argued for the unity of Homer, and now he has returned to the charge in a shorter book. When we say that it contains but 326 pages of leisurely print, the expert will easily imagine that the treatment is far from exhaustive.

Mr. Lang's thesis is that Homer, both in the 'Iliad' and 'Odyssey,' depicts the life of a single brief age of culture—an age which "is sundered from the Mycenaean prime by the century or two in which changing ideas led to the superseding of burial by burning." Roughly, this date seems to the present reviewer correct for at any rate the core of the poem; but that the whole of the 'Iliad' and the 'Odyssey' as we now know them is the work of that one age Mr. Lang has not persuaded us. He demolishes easily special points in theories which suppose different dates of composition for various parts of the poem, but he has, on his own view, to make admissions of later insertions. Thus we read on p. 124 that "it is a critical error to insist on taking Homer absolutely and always *au pied de la lettre*," but with due deference to Mr. Lang, it seems to us that this is the very method by which he often confutes his adversaries. Of a line twice appearing in the 'Odyssey' (xvi. 204 and xix. 13) he says (p. 193) that, because it disregards the distinction iron for implements, bronze for weapons, "it must therefore be a very late addition; it may be removed without injuring the sense of the passage in which it occurs." This seems to us a significant *Argal* for the other side, and the easy condition that the sense of the passage is not injured would allow of excisions of a wholesale character—such excisions, indeed, as are made by those who suppose a core of narrative and a gradual addition to it, not necessarily contemporaneous. Here, in fact, we come upon a criterion of literary judgment in which technical scholars and men of letters may differ. It is all very well to say that Homer, a writer of one age, shows "unus color." That quality has been ascribed to our Authorized Bible, with some justification, we think, yet the version of James was a polishing by many hands of previous renderings which have very various sources. Would not many critics select the stories of Ali Baba and Aladdin as the most characteristic of the 'Arabian Nights'? Yet Mr. Lane-Poole has recently told us that these two tales "occur in no manuscript or printed text of the collected tales." The professional Orientalist might discover this, but would the literary critic?

The most valuable part of the volume is that concerning the question of Homeric dress and armour, which Mr. Lang treats in detail and with great acuteness. He gives us, with that zeal for comparative anthropology which distinguishes him,

pictures of 'Algonquins under Shield,' an Algonquin corslet and evidence of warlike accoutrements derived from early Greek vases. In the matter of dress we think date is very difficult to determine. Nothing shows survivals in culture more, apparently meaningless survivals of arrangements and words. The retention of such terms concerning obsolete things Mr. Lang admits on p. 204. The alternative is to omit another unfortunate line in the 'Odyssey,' which "does not apply to the state of things in the 'Iliad,' while it contradicts the whole 'Odyssey,' in which swords and spears are *always* of bronze when their metal is mentioned."

It will be seen that the best of theories have their drawbacks.

On the human side of Agamemnon and Nestor, as characters drawn with skill (and possibly derived from real prototypes), Mr. Lang is admirable. He analyzes with gusto the boasts of Nestor and the frailties of Agamemnon. This is a point of view generally neglected by lovers of Greek grammar, who dote on the digamma and cannot see a jest. It has always struck us as a voracious touch that Achilles, in a rage with Agamemnon, should say that the monarch was the worse for drink. There is no reason to suppose that it was so, but the taunt is common now.

On the linguistic side Mr. Lang has given us very little. He says, following Helbig, that Homer never mentions seals or signet rings, and he follows this up by asking: "How often are finger rings mentioned in the whole mass of Attic tragic poetry? We remember no example, and instances are certainly rare. Liddell and Scott give none. Yet the tragedians were, of course, familiar with rings and seals." We must protest that we expect a little more research than is implied in the mere consulting of Liddell and Scott! Those venerable authorities are not aware that Agamemnon himself seals an inscribed tablet in the 'Iphigeneia in Aulis,' 38; in the same play Agamemnon instructs the old man to "keep the seal (impression in wax) on the tablet," 155. In the 'Hippolytus' (864) Theseus breaks the seal, his own wife's gold signet (862), before reading Phaedra's indictment of Hippolytus. Deianeira sends Lichas with a token which her lord will "quickly recognize within the circle of this seal" ('Trachiniae,' 615).

We need hardly add that the book shows abundant humour and an exceptionally wide range of comparison between ancient and modern times. It does not excel in arrangement or compression, but it will stimulate thoughtful students of the subject.

*Popular Ballads of the Olden Time.* Selected and arranged by Frank Sidgwick. Third Series. (A. H. Bullen.)

"I WADNA gi'e ae wheeple of a whaup (ory of a curlew) for a' the nichtingales in England" is the patriotic, but anonymous motto for the third volume of Mr. Sidgwick's 'Popular Ballads,' which deals with 'Ballads of Scottish Tradition and Romance.' As the contents of the volume include such masterpieces as 'The Hunting of the Cheviot' (better known as 'Chevy Chase'), 'Johnie Armstrong,' 'The Braes of Yarrow,' the modern ballad of 'Kinmont Willie,' 'Sir Patrick Spence,' 'Bessie Bell and Mary Gray,' 'Waly, waly, gin love be bonny,' 'The Heir of Linne,' and many more of equal merit and celebrity, this outburst of Border enthusiasm may pass without protest. A noble collection of ballads is indeed given, and is said to

comprise in an appendix a ballad, 'The Jolly Juggler,' from a manuscript at Balliol College, which does not appear in the monumental collection of Prof. Child. In the latter are, however, 'The Jolly Beggar' and 'The Gaberlunzie Man,' attributed to James V., which have points of resemblance. A map to illustrate the Border ballads extends from Edinburgh in the North to Durham and Brancepeth in the South. A proximate volume will consist of ballads dealing with Robin Hood.

A POEM by Mr. Thomas Hardy, entitled 'New Year's Eve,' opens out *The Fortnightly* for 1907. Not very satisfactory is it as an explanation of Divine purpose in shaping the years. The second part of Leo Tolstoy's 'On Shakespeare and the Drama' is as narrow and illogical as the first. We recognize in the later instalment, however, the note of personal vanity always to be expected in such utterances. The whole constitutes a painful lesson on human littleness. In 'The Tyranny of Clothes' Mrs. John Lane is very humorous, but conveys in laughing some home truths. Mr. Francis Gribble gives a thoughtful paper upon Benjamin Constant and his relations with Madame de Staël. 'A Celtic Renaissance of the Past' deals with Auguste Brizeux, the national poet of Brittany. Mr. F. G. Afflo rhapsodizes about 'The Sportsman.' Mr. John F. Macdonald's article on 'French Life and the French Stage' forms a further dissertation upon M. Alfred Capus.

In *The Nineteenth Century* M. Alfred Naquet, an Ancien Sénateur and Ancien Député, writes thoughtfully and well on 'Entente, English or German.' 'The Curse of Machinery,' by Mr. Reginald Newton Weekes, is a jeremiad something in the style of Ruskin. M. Basil de Sélincourt writes on 'Giotto in Modern Life.' 'A Temperance Town' deals with the absolutely unreal character of prohibition in an American town wherein the sale of liquor is prohibited by the State law. The whole atmosphere of public feeling is, we are told, charged with intense irritation, and an overwhelming majority of the citizens are utterly opposed to the severity of the existing liquor laws. In 'Bees and Blue Flowers' the idea is confuted that flowers have become blue because blue is the favourite colour of bees. An important article is on 'Divorce in the United States.' An admirably scholarly paper is that by Mr. Herbert Paul on 'The Influence of Catullus.'

In a very earnest number of *The National Review* appear a few articles of a non-political character. Prominent among these are 'Missing Chapters from "The Garden that I Love,"' by the author of the work so named. This gives some consoling observations upon the fact that there are few periods of the year in which the garden is totally denuded of flowers. In Miss K. Bathurst's 'Some More Children's Essays' we find a maiden of nine pardonably misquoting Burns. We fancy there has been in this a little assistance. The article is, however, edifying. 'Notes on Hare-Hunting,' by Lady Gifford, shows little aversion from that species of so-called sport. Sir Rowland Blennerhassett has a valuable article on 'The Hohenlobe Memoirs.'

In *The Cornhill* appears 'Lord Beaconsfield's Portrait Gallery,' containing information a probable source of some of which is 'N. & Q.' Mr. Andrew Lang has a valuable paper on 'Border History versus Border Ballads.' An edifying article

is by Prof. H. H. Turner on 'Greenwich Time,' and an erudite one is that of Dr. Andrew Wilson 'About Oposoma.' An archaeological flavour attaches to Mr. Arthur C. Benson's 'An Old Parson's Day-book.'

'THE LANDSCAPE OF HARPIGNIES,' by Mr. C. J. Holmes, is a sound and thoughtful piece of criticism in *The Burlington*, and is accompanied by many illustrations, one of which, 'The Storm,' forms a striking frontispiece. Three other plates are given, and have points of resemblance to the English School. 'Notes on Palma Vecchio,' by Mr. Claude Phillips, are brilliantly illustrated. A remarkable landscape by Hokusai, one of 'Thir y-Six Views of Fuji,' affords a fine instance of printing in colour. An editorial article on 'The Architecture of our Public Buildings' has also some capable illustrations.

MESSRS. BELL announce an abridgment of 'Webster's International Dictionary,' to be issued under the title of 'Webster's Collegiate Dictionary.' This book is the largest and latest abridgment of the 'International,' and contains, in addition to a full vocabulary, several literary appendices, including a 'Glossary of Scottish Words and Phrases'; a 'Dictionary of Classical Mythology'; vocabularies of rimes, proper names, &c., and quotations from foreign languages; and 'Tables of Abbreviations and Arbitrary Signs used in Writing and Printing.'

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E. S. DODGSON ("Land-waiter").—"Land-waiter" or "landing-waiter" is explained in the 'N.E.D.' under *landing*, as "a customs officer whose duty is to superintend the landing of goods and to examine them."

M. L. R. BRESLAR ("Ulalume").—You will find this in any edition of Poe's poems.

G. S. PARRY ("Tho' nature, red in tooth and claw").—"In Memoriam," lvi. 15.

F. E. DUFF ("Blessings beyond hope or thought").—Tennyson's 'Miller's Daughter,' last verse but one.

R. S. B. and W. C. J.—Forwarded.

CORRIGENDUM.—*Ante*, p. 13, col. 2, l. 20 from foot, omit the parenthesis before "new."

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## Notes.

SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES:  
ITS CESSATION.

IN correcting one blunder (10 S. vi. 470) MR. ALBERT MATTHEWS falls into another much worse. So far from slavery legally ceasing on 1 Jan., 1863, the Emancipation Proclamation did not render it illegal on an inch of territory; and had the war ended then, the very districts affected could have bought a new set of slaves from the others. It did not free even the existent slaves in the loyal States or those forcibly prevented from secession, nor (a significant fact) in the seceded portions actually conquered, but only in those to be conquered. It left nearly a million slaves without even the inferable promise of freedom. Why does MR. MATTHEWS suppose the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, making slavery thenceforth illegal, was passed in 1865 if there were no slaves to free? Was this elaborate, time- and -labour- wasting, and difficult machinery set at work to abolish what did not exist? The fact is that there were then some quarter of a million unquestioned slaves, and several hundred thousand more whose emancipation was irregular and doubtful; and that while the Dred Scott decision stood unreversed in the Supreme Court, slavery was still the

law of the land. The amendment was passed to countervail that decision and make any revival of the institution impossible, as well as to free the still remaining slaves. The fugitive-slave laws were not abolished till 28 June, 1864: a useless performance if there were no slaves to hunt down. A very brief summary of the main landmarks in the abolition of slavery may be permitted:—

6 Aug., 1861, all slaves employed against the National Government freed; 13 March, 1862, return of fugitive slaves by the army prohibited; 26 March, gradual emancipation after 4 July, 1863, voted by West Virginia (a war creation); 16 April, slavery in the District of Columbia (the Government's property) abolished; 19 June, the same in the Territories (provisional States under Government control); 17 July, captured or fugitive slaves of all persons in rebellion freed; 22 Sept., Lincoln's preliminary proclamation, threatening emancipation if the seceding States did not yield; 1 Jan., 1863, his great Emancipation Proclamation, freeing all slaves in rebellious territory thereafter conquered; 24 June, gradual emancipation after 4 July, 1870, voted by Missouri; 13 Feb., 1864, immediate emancipation voted by a convention of the part of Virginia held by the Federal Government; 24 Feb., all negro soldiers emancipated; 28 June, fugitive-slave laws abolished; 13 Oct., abolition of slavery by Maryland's new constitution, secured by allowing soldiers in the field to vote; 11 Jan., 1865, immediate emancipation voted by Missouri in a new State convention; 3 March, wives and children of all negro soldiers emancipated. Local conventions in Tennessee, Arkansas, and Louisiana had also passed emancipation ordinances for their States, of dubious validity. This left the slaves in Kentucky and Delaware unaffected, and those in several other States of questionable status. The Thirteenth Amendment had already been passed by the Senate in 1864, but failed of a two-thirds vote in the House; the latter body reversed its vote early in 1865, and the amendment was ratified by thirty-one States out of thirty-six, and went into force 18 Dec.

FORREST MORGAN.

Hartford, Conn.

MR. MATTHEWS at 10 S. vi. 470 makes a blunder, both legal and historical, which should not be let pass in the pages of 'N. & Q.' He states that "slavery, which had previously been abolished in many of the States, ceased legally to exist throughout the United States on 1 Jan., 1863—or nearly 44 years ago."

On 1 Jan., 1863, President Lincoln by his Emancipation Proclamation set free the slaves in Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana (except thirteen parishes), Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia (except forty-eight counties). His proclamation did not destroy the institution of slavery, but simply set free the then slaves in those States, being the States and portions of States in rebellion. The slaves in the remaining slave territory—Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, the forty-eight counties of Virginia, and the thirteen parishes of Louisiana—were still left in slavery, and the institution of slavery was not attempted to be destroyed in any of the States.

The Congress—the Senate on 8 April, 1864, and the House of Representatives on 31 Jan., 1865—proposed an amendment to the States, the first section of which is:—

“Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist in the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.”

This amendment to the Constitution of the United States became a part of the Constitution on 18 Dec., 1865, when Secretary of State Seward announced that it had received the ratifications of the requisite number of States.

By that amendment—on 18 Dec., 1865, and not on 1 Jan., 1863—was slavery abolished throughout the United States, and the slaves who had not been set free by the Proclamation of Lincoln obtained their freedom.

The error of MR. MATTHEWS is one that is held by many, and I deem that a clear statement of the facts will be interesting to your readers. Lincoln set free many slaves by the proclamation of 1863, but he made no attempt to abolish slavery. There were many legally held in slavery in the States after his proclamation, and even after his death; for it was not till seven months after his death that on 18 Dec., 1865, slavery was abolished in the States which in 1861 still maintained the institution, and that the many remaining slaves were freed.

JOHN G. EWING.

Chicago.

#### BRASSES AT THE BODLEIAN.

THE late Rev. Herbert Haines, in his well-known ‘Manual of Monumental Brasses’ (1861), part ii. p. 232, under a list of brasses in “private possession, museums, &c.,” states that in the Bodleian Library at

Oxford there was (in the Gough Collection) “A Rose, bearing an inscription c. 1410, from a brass formerly in St. Peter’s Church, St. Albans,” Herts. This rose is figured in Gough’s ‘Sepulchral Monuments,’ vol. ii. part i. p. 335. Just when and how this brass got away from St. Peter’s Church is not stated, or how it is supposed to have come into Gough’s possession. It would seem to have passed into the hands of the Bodleian with the rest of “the Gough Collection,” which, presumably, included other brasses taken from churches, as there are more brasses recorded by Haines as at the Bodleian.

In vol. i. No. 2 (June, 1897) of *The Oxford Journal of Monumental Brasses*, at p. 80, appears a query from Mr. William Frampton Andrews, author of ‘Memorial Brasses in Hertfordshire Churches,’ as to the then whereabouts of this rose brass. Mr. Andrews there states that the brass in question was forthcoming at the Bodleian in 1864, but was not there at the date quoted. Replying to this query, Mr. P. Manning states in the following issue of the same paper (December, 1897), at pp. 124-5, that he had made inquiries of Mr. E. W. B. Nicholson, Bodley’s Librarian, who stated that after careful search among all Gough’s copper plates, he had been unable to discover this “rose.” Search was also made among the copper plates in the Rawlinson Collection, with the same result. (There is no reason why a monumental brass should be classed with copper plates or kept with them.) Mr. Manning adds: “The oldest members of the Bodleian staff have no recollection of the rose.” In the same communication Mr. Manning further states that the mutilated inscription to Sir John Wyngefeld, dated 1389 (among those returned by Haines as at the Bodleian), was likewise not to be found. This is also figured by Gough.

Now what can have become of these valuable treasures? So far as I am aware, the above is the only time the query has been made in print, and I thought it of sufficient interest to archaeologists to repeat it in ‘N. & Q.’ as the wider circulation and publication might possibly lead to the rediscovery of the missing brasses. This type of “rose” is all but unique, two only being known to Haines—this, and one other, which he figures (Introd., p. 110)—though there are examples of other uses of the rose on monumental brasses.

It is surely worth some organized effort to recover or find these, and while it is bad enough that brasses should be taken from

churches under any plea, it does seem inconceivable that such things could possibly disappear from such custody as the Bodleian Library at Oxford, unless by deliberate theft, which, one would suppose, would be immediately detected, though it might not lead to the recovery of the article purloined. I do not wish to be taken as casting the least imputation upon the authorities of this great library, but I believe the matter to be of enough importance to justify a thorough investigation, as far as it may now be possible.

Is it not more than possible that these plates have accidentally become hidden or put away in some place to which they do not belong? It is true that England possesses untold wealth in archaeological treasures denied to the New World; and while all Americans are, by our English cousins, popularly credited with being especially desirous of procuring any of these, even at the sacrifice of personal honour and integrity, I think England does not realize the amazement with which Americans regard the apparent supineness and indifference of the English public to the loss of treasures which can never be replaced. Something disappears, but unless it be of especial value or almost of national importance (like a Gainsborough portrait), its loss would not seem to provoke more than a few passing remarks, and the incident is relegated to oblivion, and so losses go on, small perhaps in themselves, but in the aggregate of inestimable value.

So far as brasses are concerned, there would seem to be a decided opinion in England, among those interested in this subject, that any American would gladly barter his soul to possess one, no matter how obtained; and I have in my possession a printed statement from England (which emanates from a source where certainly calmer judgment should have prevailed) to the effect that there is a regular market for such things here, and they readily command fabulous prices. May I, therefore, as one knowing whereof I write, be permitted to state that I am ignorant of any brasses in this country, either in public or private possession, nor do I know of one ever having been offered for sale; and I am fairly confident that an ordinary curio dealer would look on one (if offered to him) somewhat dubiously, as he would be at a loss how to dispose of it, and at the most, it would not bring more than a few dollars. If any fellow-disciple of 'N. & Q.' can tell me of any brasses in the United States, I shall welcome the information, and I would certainly use every

effort to get such restored to their original homes. I could easily identify a brass, more especially if it belonged to the list of well-known "Lost Brasses" (alas that there should be such a list!), as I possess practically everything of importance which has been published on monumental brasses.

STEWART FISKE.

Mobile, Ala., U.S.A.

### CHERTSEY MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

KNOWING how valuable inscriptions are to the genealogist, and how apt they are in the course of time to get removed or destroyed, I send copies of some that they may be preserved in the pages of 'N. & Q.' I may point out that Manning and Bray in their 'History of Surrey,' published in 1814, i. 234, give copies of thirty-five inscriptions originally in the parish church. Most of the tablets and stones, however, from which these were taken were probably destroyed when the church was rebuilt in 1806; for although the church now contains thirty-three inscriptions, only twelve (Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 14, 15, 17, 18, 26, and 28 of the present list) of those mentioned by Manning and Bray exist to-day. Two (Nos. 9 and 27), however, of the remaining twenty-one, dated 1736, and 1805 respectively, must have existed in their time, but were apparently overlooked.

1. In a vault near this place | Is deposited all that was mortal | of Pratt Mawbey, | son of Sir Joseph Mawbey, Bar, | of Botleys in this Parish, | By Dame Elizabeth his wife, | Daughter and Heiress of Richard Pratt, Esq, | of Vaux Hall in the County of Surrey, | whose amiable Disposition, | Understanding and Memory | Surpassed the Usual Endowments of Infancy, | And afforded his Parents the most flattering Hopes | of future Honour and Comfort. | But the Almighty, | who knows and dispenses that which is Best, | and whose ways are unsearchable, | Removed him from this transitory Life | To the Enjoyment of eternal Felicity in another | On the 31st Day of October, 1770, | In the 8<sup>th</sup> Year of his Age. | Had Fate permitted longer stay, | Nor snatch'd thee from thy Friends away, | Thou shouldst have fill'd some nobler Place, | Thy Country's Ornament and Grace. | Receive, thou dear departed Shade, | This Tribute to thy Memory Paid, | And may it while it speaks thy Fame | Tell how we love—revere thy Name. | Here also are deposited the Bodies of the following other children | of the said Parents: | Elizabeth Mawbey, who died September 6, 1761, aged 12 Days. | Onslow Mawbey, a son, who died December 20, 1766, aged 6 months. | Sophia Mawbey, who died on April 16, 1775, in the 4<sup>th</sup> Year | of her Age. | Emma Mawbey, who died on April 2, 1785, | in the 10<sup>th</sup> Year of her Age.

Arms: Quarterly, 1 and 4, Or, a cross gules, fretty of the first between four eagles.

displayed sable, charged with a bezant or; 2 and 3, Sable, on a fesse argent, between three (?) heads of the second, 2 and 1, three mullets of the first.

2. And all wept and bewailed her: | But he said, weep not: | She is not dead, but asleepeth. | Luke, viii. 52. | Emily Mawbey, | Born the 27<sup>th</sup> of January, 1799. | Departed this Life the 24<sup>th</sup> of March, 1819.

3. Committed to the grave of his kindred, | in humble hope of God's mercy through Christ, | Here rests | the Mortal Body of Sir Joseph Mawbey,\* Bart., | whose Spirit returned to the Lord who gave it | on the 27<sup>th</sup> of August, 1817, | in the forty-fifth year of his age: | Here also rest | the Earthly Remains of | Dame Charlotte Caroline Maria, his Widow, | who died the 11th of August, 1832, | aged 57 years; | and of Joseph their infant son | Watch therefore, for ye know not | What Hour your Lord doth come. | Matt. c. 24, v. 42.

4. Dame Elizabeth Mawbey, | wife of Sir Joseph Mawbey, Bart., | of Bottleys in this parish, | After sustaining a long and painful illness | with the greatest Fortitude and Resignation, | Died on the 19<sup>th</sup> Day of August, 1790, | In the 48<sup>th</sup> Year of her Age. | "Why weep for me?" (the blameless woman said) | "We all must die, and I am not afraid: | No good to me affords or Sigh or Tear: | I've done no wrong, and therefore cannot fear: | Good Works, and Truth, shall cheer Life's parting Scene, | For Virtue only makes the Mind Serene. | Yes, we must part! The Conflict now is o'er | And Husband, Children, Friends, in vain deplore! | But ah! blest Saint! to all around impart | Thy settled Goodness, thy unerring Heart, | Which bade thee shine in every state of Life, | As Daughter, Maiden, Parent, Friend, and Wife! | Bade thee be pious: feelingly to grieve | For others' Wants, and silently relieve! | Bade thee, with Fortitude supreme, sustain | The Waste of Sickness, and the Rack of Pain! | So shall we obtain Heaven's blest Abode, | Nor dread the Presence of a righteous God!"

5. In a Vault in this Chancel | are deposited the Remains of | Sir Joseph Mawbey, Bart., | of Bottleys in this Parish. | He for many years, | as Chairman of the Sessions | and as Representative for the Borough of | Southwark and the County of Surrey, | served his county with | Honesty, Integrity, and Independence. | He died June 16<sup>th</sup>, 1798, | in the sixty-eighth year of his Age. | Multis Flebilis.

Arms: Or, between a cross gules, fretty of the first, 4 eagles displayed sable, charged with a bezant or, impaling Sable, on a fesse argent, between three (?) heads of the second, 2 and 1, three mullets of the first.

6. Near this place lies Interr'd the Body of | M<sup>rs</sup> Jane Duncomb, wife of the Rev<sup>d</sup> | M<sup>r</sup> David Duncomb, Ob<sup>d</sup> June 18<sup>th</sup> | 1732, *Æt.* 52. | Also the Rev. M<sup>r</sup> David Duncomb, M.A., Late Vicar of this Parish, Ob<sup>d</sup> Aug<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 27, | 1736, *Æt.* 54. | Sum Fui et Ero.

7. Here vnder resteth the Bodye of Edward | Carleton, Gent., late of this Towne, who | deceased the 26<sup>th</sup> Day of November, A<sup>o</sup> Dñi | 1618, and in the 54 years of his age.

\* He laid the foundation stone of the present church, 4 June, 1806.

8. Lavrentio Tomsono, honestâ Tomsonorum familiâ in agro | Northamptonensi orivdo, in Collegio Oxoni Magdaleensi | edvato: peregrinatione Sveviæ, Russiæ, Daniæ, Germaniæ | Italiæ, Galliæ nobilitato: dvodecim lingvar<sup>um</sup> cognitione | iustvoto, Theologie, Jvris civilis et mvnicipalis nostri | totivq; literatvæ politioris scientiâ claro: ingenii | acvmine, disptandi svbtilitate, eloqvendi svavitæ | et lepore, virtvte omni pietateq; insigni, lingvæ He | braicæ pvblicæ Genevæ profesione celebri: accurata | Novi Testamenti translatione notabili: in politicis apvd | Walsinghamvm, Elizabetts Reginæ scribam principvum | diu mltvmq; exercitato: post ovivsa mortem vitæ pri | vatæ vmbatilisqve, jvovditate annos viginti continvos | Lalamis Middlesexiæ pervvoto: et septvgenario | placidissimè religiosissimq; defvcto quarto calendas | Aprilis 1608. Vxor Jana, et Jana filia ex qvinque | vna svperstes filiavq, amoris ergo poverunt | et pietatis |. Virunt qvi Domino morimtr.

RUVIGNY.

Galway Cottage, Chertsey.

(To be continued.)

'HAM HOUSE,' BY MRS. ROUNDELL.—Having lately looked through the chapter on the children of the Duchess of Lauderdale in Mrs. Roundell's beautiful work on 'Ham House,' and having made considerable researches with regard to them and their history, I beg to point out some defects and omissions in the chapter.

In the first place, the authoress says that they were all probably born at Helmingham. But two of them certainly were baptized at Great Fakenham, viz., Elizabeth, Lady Lorne, on 26 July, 1659, and William Tolmach in February, 1662. The Countess of Dysart lived at Fakenham in order to bring up her children at Bury School.

Secondly, Mrs. Roundell says that "the third son and youngest child was named William. He was in the navy, and died in the West Indies, whilst a youth."

This is hardly correct. He was captain of H.M.S. the Jersey, captured after his death by the French, and lost on a rock by them; and he died of yellow fever, probably on 25 May, 1691, so that he was twenty-eight or twenty-nine years of age. Mrs. Roundell seems quite unacquainted with the story of the duel in Paris in 1680 in which William Tolmach killed the Hon. William Carnegie, of which a full account, with documents detailing the trial, is given by Sir William Fraser in the history of the Carnegies. She also seems not to have examined the Lauderdale MS. correspondence in the British Museum, in which are signatures of the Duchess; nor the State papers on the trial and outlawry of William Tolmach, and the other State papers as to his trial in the West

Indies for manslaughter, when he was branded on the hand, and yet within two years had a commission and was made captain of the Jersey.

Another point is that she says the date of the Duchess's death is not known. It is given, however, in Luttrell's 'Diary.'

W. BALL WRIGHT.

Oshaldwick Vicarage, York.

"THE MAHALLA."—"The troops of the Mahalla, after pillaging the place [Raisuli's stronghold], set it on fire." So we are told in a telegram to the *Matin* from Tangier, copied into *The Morning Post* (8 Jan.). A telegram from Morocco to *Le Figaro* (6 Jan.) says, "La mahalla a attaqué Zinat."

As the word *mahalla* is not to be found in French or English dictionaries, it may be of use to explain the meaning of this foreign technical term. It is an Arabic word meaning an army or a *corps d'armée*.

The word *mahalla* is cognate with *hilla*, "gens quæ aliquo loco subsistit tentoria." Both these Moorish words lingered on in Spanish, as we may see in Dozy's 'Glossaire,' pp. 54, 172.

A. L. MAYHEW.

COLERIDGE'S 'DEJECTION': A MIS-PUNCTUATION.—It is, I think, desirable that attention should be drawn to a mispunctuation which has long disfigured a prominent passage in Coleridge's poem 'Dejection.' In the fifth stanza of the poem, which embodies its central thought, the question,

What, and wherein it doth consist

This beautiful and beauty-making power?

(the power, that is, in the soul, through which alone nature appears beautiful) is answered in the following lines:—

Joy, virtuous Lady! Joy, that ne'er was given,  
Save to the pure, and in their purest hour,  
Life, and Life's effluence, cloud at once and shower,  
Joy, Lady! is the spirit and the power,  
Which wedding Nature to us gives in dower,  
A new Earth and new Heaven.

The mispunctuation consists in the insertion of a comma at the end of the last line but one.

The history of this comma is curious. 'Dejection' was first published in *The Morning Post* for 4 Oct., 1802; and in this version the last two lines of the above passage have no stop, except a note of exclamation at the end. This punctuation was adhered to in all versions of the poem which received the author's personal supervision. In 1834, however, Coleridge, being too ill to attend to the new edition of his poems, entrusted it to his nephew H. N.

Coleridge; and it is in this edition of 1834 that the comma first appears. Having been once adopted, it has continued to stand, I believe, in all subsequent editions, including that of 1905 by Mr. Dykes Campbell. So far as I know, the only modern version of the poem with the original punctuation occurs, not in an edition of Coleridge's poems, but in Ward's 'Selections from the English Poets.'

The fact that the inserted comma gives an impossible sense to these lines (while it renders its original adoption a mystery) may explain why it has been ignored by readers to whom the meaning of the whole poem was never a matter of doubt. But for the sake of less fortunate students of the poem it would perhaps be well, not merely that the comma should be deleted, but that the passage should be fully punctuated. There are two ways of punctuating it, either of which is consistent with the true sense of the passage; but one of them has obvious advantages over the other. We may either read

Which, wedding Nature, to us gives in dower  
A new Earth and new Heaven,

or

Which, wedding Nature to us, gives in dower  
A new Earth and new Heaven;

but of these two readings it is clearly the second which the rhythm and the metaphor alike demand.

J. SHAWCROSS.

#### ANGLO-INDIAN 'LITTLE JACK HORNER.'

—The following linguistic curiosity seems worth preserving here. It is a macaronic version of 'Little Jack Horner,' partly in English, partly in Urdu, which has been found in use among ayahs and Anglo-Indian children. Folk-lorists may like to compare it with the Anglo-Chinese version in Leland's 'Pigeon English Sing-song,' 1876.

Chhotā Jack Horner baithā in a corner  
Khātā his Christnās pie;  
Ungli pā dāltā, kishmish nikāltā,  
Bulwā, "Kaisā aochā larkā ham hai."

JAS. PLATT, JUN.

'THE MERCHANT'S MAGAZINE, OR TRADESMAN'S TREASURY,' c. 1700.—An apparently rather scarce book is "The Merchant's Magazine, or Trades Man's Treasury. Fifth Edition, corrected and improv'd by E. Hatton, Gent. London, 1707," small quarto, with a portrait of the author (by R. White), aged 32, dated 1696. The British Museum seems to have only the fourth edition, dated 1704.

There are some curious bits of information in the book; for instance, concerning the



law of brokers, it states: "Now the number of Brokers, and their Brokeage are limited by a statute made for 7 years from Michal, 1700." The substance of this statute is given under eighteen heads.

No. 4.—The number of these brokers (including all sorts before mentioned, viz., exchange, trade, and stock brokers) are not to exceed 100.

No. 11.—Any broker taking above 10s. per cent. for brokeage shall forfeit 10l.

No. 12.—All brokers legally sworn and admitted according to this statute shall carry about them a silver medal, having on one side his Majesty's coat of arms, and on the reverse the arms of the City of London, with the name of such broker, who shall at the concluding of all bargains, contracts, and agreements by him made produce such medal, or shall forfeit 40s. for every omission.

No. 17 provides that "no person for buying or selling corn, cattel, or other provision or coal shall be esteemed a broker within the meaning of this Act."

Chap. xiv. is a "Dictionary or Alphabetical Explanation of most difficult Terms commonly used in Merchandize and Trade." Amongst these terms are the following:—

"*Key*, a place to land or ship off goods at, the number of which are settled by the Parliament or appointed by the king. Those at present belonging to the Port of London are Galley Key, Brewer's Key, Chester's Key, Wooll-Dock, Custom-House Key (except the stone stairs on the west side thereof), Porter's Key, Bear Key, Sab's Dock (excluding the stairs there), Wiggin's Key, Young's Key, Ralph's Key, Dice Key (except the stairs there), Smart's Key, Somers Key (except the stairs there), Lyon Key, Hammon's Key, Botolph Wharfe, Gaunt's Key (except the stairs on the east side), Cock's Key, and Fresh Wharfe, besides other places for landing fish, salt, and provision; as Billingsgate, Bridge House in Southwark, &c."

"*Ouler*.—They that carry sheep's wool or any prohibited goods in the night to the sea side in order to ship off contrary to law."

"*Subhastation*.—Selling confiscate goods under a spear."

'Encyclopædic Dictionary' explains that a spear, originally as a sign of booty gained in fight, was stuck in the ground at public auctions. Ben Jonson, 'Catiline,' ii.: "My lords, the senators are sold for slaves, their wives for bondwomen, and all their goods under the speare."

"*Wreck*.—The perishing of a ship and every person in it: What part is cast ashore belongs to the king, but if any creature in the ship escape, the goods are still the owner's, if claimed within a 12 month and a day."

"*Picage*.—Money paid at fairs or marts for breaking the ground to set up booths."

"*Colour strangers' goods* is when a freeman or denizen permits a foreigner to enter goods at the

Custom House in his name, whereby the foreigner, who in many cases should pay double duty, by being entered in the name of a freeman, pays but single duty, against which there are many severe laws."

"*Collibia*.—A money changer."

"*Frist*.—To sell goods at time or upon trust."

"*Garbling*.—Picking the worst from the best of anything."

"*Murrage*.—Toll taken of every laden cart or horse toward the repair of the walls of a town or city."

"*Pesterable wares*.—Those that are troublesome and take up much room in a ship."

"*Stelionate*.—Deceit in merchandize."

"*Tally-man*.—One that sells all manner of household goods, linnen, woollen, &c., to be paid by so much a week, in which method he usually extorts a prodigious advantage from the buyer."

A. H. ARKLE.

Elmhurst, Oxtou, Birkenhead.

"THE RIGHT" AND "THE WRONG."—Without entering into casuistry or metaphysics, I think a frequent colloquial usage of the expression "the wrong" is sufficiently striking to merit attention. There may be more than one right way of doing a thing, but in the case, say, of an address there is one right and possibly many wrong ones. If there are only two addresses in question, one is the right and the other the wrong address. When a parcel or letter has gone astray in a street, the usual explanation is that it has gone to "the wrong house," affording no clue to the fate of the errant consignment. A person walks "the wrong way," perhaps one out of several wrong ways; but this expression is correctly applied to the passage of a morsel of food or drink into the wrong channel in the throat. A visitor in search of a particular house, after wandering about, will say that he "has been to the wrong house several times," i.e., he has called once at several wrong houses. (I am reminded of an old friend who once caught himself, as he said afterwards, "going up to bed in the wrong house," which he had entered with his key from the street in the belief that he had arrived home.) "You will find yourself in the wrong shop" is a vague threat, recalling the expression "to have the wrong sow by the ear."

FRANCIS P. MARCHANT.

HOWSON'S CASE.—The following transcript of Howson's case, Trinity, 4 Car. I. Com. Banc., is not only amusing, but, to a certain extent, throws light on the relative powers of the High Commission Court and of a Common-Law Court:—

"A Libel was against Howson, the Viccar of Sturton in Nottinghamshire, in the High Commission Court at York. Because that he was not

resident, but lived at Doncaster, and neglected to serve his cure; And that divers times he, when the High Court visited, spoke so lowd, that he was offensive to many, and being reproved for that, he gave a scornfull answer; And that there was one Wright in the Parish, who had a seat in the Church, and that the Vicar would spit in abundance in the seat, and that when Wright and his Wife were there. And that afterwards he said with a common voice, 'That the Wife of Thomas Howson was as good as the Wife of Wright.' And that in his Sermon he made jests, and said, 'That Christ was laid in a Manger, because he had no money to take up a Chamber, but that was the knavery of the Inn-keeper'; he being then in contention with an Inn-keeper in the Parish, and that in divine service he thrust open the door of Wright's seat, and said, 'that he and his Wife would sit there,' in disturbance of divine service. And for that a prohibition was prayed and granted, for the High Commission cannot punish non-residency, nor breaking the seat in divine service: And the other were things for which he shall be bound to his good behaviour; and the complaint ought to be to the Ordinary, &c."

## MISTLETOE.

"THE OLD HIGHLANDER."—It is assumed by the daily papers that "the last" tobaccoist's "Scotchman" is a rarity, if not unique. Fifty years ago one stood outside the door of every snuff-shop, so there must be many in existence. One still stood lately in Knightsbridge, opposite the barracks. They invariably displayed, not Highland, but Lowland Scots features in the clean-shaved face.

T. O. H.

CARLISLE: CARLYOL.—In *The Times* of Wednesday the bishop's signature appears now to be a modified form of the British Caer-luel. We have also had "Hervey Carlisle," and at least one Latin form in the past.

C.

## Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

PUBLIC OFFICE=POLICE-OFFICE, POLICE-COURT.—*The Encyclopædia Britannica*, ed. 7, 1838, xviii. 249/2, says:—

"The Public Office in Bow Street was for some time the only place in the metropolis where a police magistrate sat regularly, without the jurisdiction of the city of London. Seven additional police-offices were established in 1792, by the Act 32 Geo. III. cap. 53, and the Thames Police-Office in 1798."

On referring to the Act of 1792, I find that the term used in it is not "Police-Office," but "Public Office." This title still remains for the police-court in Birmingham. Let

us hope it will be retained as an interesting historical monument. The name "police-office" seems to have been first used in 1798, when "the Marine Police-Office, No. 259, Wapping New Stairs" (called in the 'Encyclopædia' "the Thames Police-Office"), was established. In Colquhoun's 'Commerce of the Thames,' 1800, we read, p. 161, in reference to Mr. John Harriott, of "his indefatigable attention to the public interest since he has presided (as resident magistrate) at the Marine Police-Office." After this, apparently before 1816, the other metropolitan "Public Offices" seem to have come to be called "Police-Offices": a name which they still later exchanged for that of "Police-Court," the earliest reference to which now before me is of 1858, though it then appears as the established title.

Several details are yet wanting, and I shall be glad of answers to the following: 1. When was the Bow Street "Public Office" established? 2. Can a quotation for the name before 1792 be got? 3. When was the Birmingham "Public Office" established? 4. Can an early quotation for it be furnished? 5. Does the name "Public Office" survive anywhere else for police-court? 6. Can "police court" be found before 1858?

I have to thank several correspondents for informing me directly of places where the name "police-office" is still applied to the police-court.

J. A. H. MURRAY.

Oxford.

[A quotation for "police-court" in 1842 was given by MR. GANDY at 10 S. vi. 494, where he suggested that it might be found in 3 & 4 Will IV., c. 46.]

FREDERIC THE GREAT'S MSS.—The manuscripts of the poetical works of Frederic the Great and of his correspondence with Voltaire, Jordan, and D'Alembert, which are printed in the 'Œuvres Posthumes de Frédéric II.,' Berlin, 1788, are said to have been in England since the end of the eighteenth century. I should be much obliged for information as to whether these manuscripts are yet in existence, and where.

PROF. DROYSEN.

Friedenau, Berlin.

'THE SIGN OF THE CLEFT.'—I shall be much obliged if any of your readers can inform me who is the author of the recitation entitled 'The Sign of the Cleft.' A reader at the Croydon Public Libraries informs me that he thinks it is by a J. Heart, but of this we are unable to obtain

confirmation. I am anxious to trace the collection in which the recitation can be found.

L. STANLEY JAST,  
Chief Librarian.

Central Library, Town Hall, Croydon.

PHILIP WRIGHT, c. 1759.—I should be much obliged for any information that would enable me to ascertain who the parents were of a Philip Wright born circa 1759. He had a brother Robert, born circa 1764, and is believed to have been born in Nottinghamshire, and to have had two other brothers, named John and George.

PERICE G. MAHONY, Cork Herald.  
Office of Arms, Dublin Castle.

GENTLEMEN'S EVENING DRESS.—Lady Dorothy Nevill in her very interesting book of 'Reminiscences' has the following paragraph (chap. v. p. 56):—

"Whilst on the subject of dress of a bygone day, I may mention that my brother always maintained that it was the first Lord Lytton who brought about the fashion of universal and unchanging black for gentlemen's evening dress. If my memory does not play me false, Pelham was always dressed in clothes of that colour."

I should be glad to have further evidence as to this far-reaching initiative which has brought men to "customary suits of solemn black."

NEL MEZZO.

FRENCH REVOLUTION.—Having to prepare an essay on the French Revolution, I shall be glad to be recommended books on the subject. I know of the general authorities, Carlyle, Michelet, Burke, &c., but want more particularly secondary sources of information, such as novels, plays, miscellaneous writings, &c., either in French or English, bearing upon the social or historical aspect of the period. Please reply direct.

G. FREEMAN.

3, Coleridge Street, Hove.

[You may be interested in the account of French Revolution pottery at 10 S. iv. 228, 252, 292.]

ANDREW JUKES.—The author of 'Collections and Recollections,' in his Saturday contributions—always interesting, and in certain respects unique—to *The Manchester Guardian*, alluded, in an article on 22 Dec., 1906, on 'More Autographs,' to "Andrew Jukes, the deepest and most influential Mystic whom the latter-day Church has seen." I have some recollection of the name of Andrew Jukes being associated in the press with that of General Gordon shortly after the death of the latter, and of a statement to the effect that the books of Jukes had greatly influenced Gordon. 'The Resti-

tution of All Things' is the title of one of his books. Perhaps some reader of 'N. & Q.' could furnish particulars concerning Andrew Jukes: his name does not appear in the 'D.N.B.' Was he incumbent for some time of an Anglican church in Hull? Is the estimate of Mr. G. W. E. Russell, the writer of *The Manchester Guardian* article to which reference has been made, and a devout Churchman, generally accepted? Did Jukes influence the Christian thought and life of General Gordon? J. GRIGOR.

105, Choumert Road, Peckham, S.E.

DUKE OF KENT'S CHILDREN.—In 'The Creevey Papers' it is mentioned that the Duke of Kent had contracted an irregular union with a certain Madame St. Laurent, with whom he lived many years, and with whom he only broke off his connexion when, on the death of the Princess Charlotte, it became expedient that the younger royal dukes should marry. In Lewis Melville's 'First Gentleman of Europe' it is stated he had twelve children by her. Is anything known of these children? It seems strange that, while the offspring of William IV. and Mrs. Jordan should be ennobled, these should have been left in obscurity.

HELGA.

PAPYRUS AND PARCHMENT.—Some months ago I saw in the *Revue des Questions Historiques* a reference to a writer who, in the Jesuit *Études*, had been able to fix the date of (so far as I remember) the latest diploma on papyrus and the earliest on parchment that now exist. Can one of your readers kindly give me an exact reference to the article in the *Études*? Q. V.

"A PENNY SAVED IS TWO PENCE GOT."—I remember a schoolfellow who endeavoured to prove to me the truth of this proverb, but I never saw it in print till I read it in a dispatch of 1693, printed in C. R. Wilson's 'Old Fort William' (1906, i. 12). Is it now of wide currency? Q. V.

[Quotations for "a penny saved is a penny got" are given in the 'N.E.D.,' s.v. 'Penny,' IV. 9 c.]

LADY FANSHAW'S MEMOIRS.—Can any one give me information respecting the present whereabouts of the MS. copy of Lady Fanshawe's memoirs and the other Fanshawe family papers mentioned by W. I. R. V. at 10 S. iii. 494 as being in his possession. The signature was that of Mr. W. J. Harvey, of 38, Tyrrell Road, Peckham Rye, who died suddenly last March; and his brother informs me that no trace of these can be found, neither

were they among his effects. He may have entrusted the MSS. to some publisher for publication, or to some friend or archaeological society; or he may have disposed of them. Any information leading to their discovery will be much appreciated, if sent to 'N. & Q.' or direct to me.

E. J. FANSHAWE.

132, Ebury Street, S.W.

**SIR RICHARD FANSHAWE'S PORTRAIT.**—I am most anxious to trace a three-quarter portrait of Sir Richard Fanshawe, Bt., by Dobson. Sir Richard wears a blue satin dress with wide lace collar, and has a large greyhound. The picture was purchased in 1877, from West Horsley, Surrey, from the descendants of Sir H. Nicolas, by Mr. W. J. Harvey, who, as mentioned above, died suddenly last March; but no such portrait was found among his effects, though he had presented a photograph of it to the National Portrait Gallery. Should this meet the eye of the present owner, or of any one who knows the present whereabouts of the picture, I should be glad if he would kindly communicate with 'N. & Q.' or with me.

E. J. FANSHAWE.

132, Ebury Street, S.W.

**AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.**—In Mr. Marion Crawford's novel 'Saracinesca' the writer puts into the mouth of Cardinal Antonelli the words "timidi nunquam statuerunt tropæum." I suspect that *statuerunt* should be *statuere*, in which case the words would form the greater part of a good hexameter. In what Latin author do they occur?

A. A. B.

"Beware lest it be the desire for change that draweth on the reformation, but rather let it be the necessity for reformation that draweth on the change."

H. J. WHITESIDE.

Crosby, Isle of Man.

**BRASS RUBBINGS.**—In the number of 'N. & Q.' for 31 March, 1906, there appeared an advertisement addressed "To Collectors of Brass Rubbings," stating that "the magnificent collection of Brass Rubbings formed by the late Rev. J. R. Lunn" was for sale, and mentioning that the collection represented "1,580 odd different brasses." In view of the great probability of future inquiries concerning them, it would be of much interest to know if a purchaser was found, and, if so, who it was; and further, if the collection has been sold entire or been broken up. It would also be interesting if the vendor or purchaser would kindly

furnish some particulars about the rubbings themselves.

W. E. HARLAND-OXLEY.

Westminster.

**FRENCH PROVERBS.**—Je mets ici quelques détails sous les yeux des lecteurs de 'N. & Q.' dans l'espoir que par suite de leur publicité l'on réussira à retrouver un MS. précieux. Parmi les quelques ouvrages que je possède traitant des proverbes français il y a un exemplaire des 'Matinées sénénoises, ou Proverbes françois,' &c., par l'abbé Tuet. Voici ce que dit l'auteur d'une 'Petite Encyclopédie des Proverbes français' (Hilaire Le Gai, c.-à-d., M. Grate-Duplessis) à propos de cet ouvrage, publié en 1789:—

"Cet ouvrage de l'abbé Tuet est certainement le meilleur travail que nous possédions, en français, sur les proverbes. Le volume, dont je viens de donner le titre complet, ne contient que 500 proverbes expliqués et commentés; mais la suite existe en manuscrit, et toute disposée pour l'impression. Je possède cette suite, qui est divisée en deux volumes, et qui pourrait, à l'impression, fournir la matière d'un gros in-octavo. Cette partie manuscrite est tout aussi soignée que la première et ne la déparerait pas. Il ne faudrait pas même de grands travaux pour mettre l'ouvrage entier en état d'être publié avec succès aujourd'hui. Quelques additions faites par un éditeur instruit et intelligent suffiraient pour en faire un traité approfondi et presque définitif sur nos proverbes et sur nos locutions proverbiales."

Eh bien, il m'est arrivé de consulter le "Catalogue des livres en partie rares et précieux composant la bibliothèque de feu M. G.-Duplessis, ancien recteur de l'académie de Douai, dont la vente aura lieu le lundi, 18 février, 1856, et jours suivants, à 7 heures précises du soir, Rue des Bons-Enfants, 28, maison Silvestre," &c. A la p. 166 de ce catalogue il y a mention d'un exemplaire des 'Matinées Sénénoises,' et l'article suivant est ainsi conçu:—

"Les Matinées Sénénoises.....(par l'Abbé Tuet). Tomes II. et III., 2 vol. in-4, demi-rel. mar. vert. "Manuscrit autographe et inédit. Ces deux volumes, entièrement de la main de l'abbé Tuet, étaient tout prêts pour l'impression. Cette suite est aussi soignée et encore plus intéressante que le premier volume. L'abbé y a consigné une foule de remarques et d'anecdotes très-curieuses; il indique lui-même les diverses époques auxquelles il a mis son travail au net, et on trouve cette date à la fin de la table du troisième volume: Fini le 16 juin, 1786, ou le 28 prairial, an III.—G. D."

Pour ceux qui s'intéressent à l'étude des proverbes français rien qu'à lire ces quelques lignes d'un catalogue fait venir l'eau à la bouche. Il est possible que quelqu'un ait acheté ces volumes à la vente en question: peut-on savoir qui en est le possesseur à l'heure qu'il est? Il ne serait pas difficile, je pense, avec une telle recommandation, de

trouver un éditeur, afin que cet ouvrage ne soit plus inédit, s'il existe. J'espère que ces quelques lignes passeront sous les yeux de quelqu'un qui soit à même de donner des renseignements concernant le sort de ces volumes précieux. EDWARD LATHAM.

**BRINKLOW FAMILY.**—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' furnish information about the Brinklow family? Any data regarding ancestry, place of residence, or burial of those in England now or formerly, family records, and date of emigration to America will be greatly appreciated. In the latter part of the seventeenth century several members of this family settled in America, one of whom, John Brinkloe, became a member of Penn's council, 1690.

The spelling of the name varies in America—Brinklow, Brinkle, Brinkley, and Brinkloe. M. C. SMITH.

4109, Pine Street, Philadelphia, Penna.

**TRISTAN AND ISOLDE.**—I shall be obliged if any of your readers can tell me as to the truth of the legend of Tristan and Isolde. Did they live in Cornwall? Were they buried in the same tomb? If so, where is the tomb? L. E.

**CRUIKSHANK'S REMARQUE.**—Can any one inform me what George Cruikshank's *remarque* was? Is it given on his caricatures published by MacLean in the 1820-30 period? J. H. L.

**MRS. MARY GOODYER'S MURDER.**—In Manning's 'History of Surrey,' vol. i. p. 15, it is stated that Mary Goodyer, the owner of Guildford Castle site, was murdered by her grandson in 1748 or 1749. Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' tell me where I can find an account of the murder or the murderer's name and fate? E. B. TEMPEST.

Coleby Hall, Lincoln.

**ALDWORTH OF BERKSHIRE.**—Wanted baptismal entry of Robert Aldworth, 1619-1620; record of marriage to Elizabeth (Browne, widow?), c. 1644; also baptism of his children, Robert, Elizabeth, Joan, and Anne, before 1660, when he is found at Tubney, Berks, and son Thomas is baptized at Appleton, Berks. Wife Elizabeth buried 1663. Acquires lands at Frilford and Marcham, Berks, from Francis Pigott, 1679, &c. Buried at Appleton, Jan., 1698/9, M.I., "aged 79." Leaves lands in Abingdon, Sutton Courtney, Northmore, &c. Any information serving to identify the above Robert Aldworth welcome to

A. E. ALDWORTH.

Laverstock Vicarage, Salisbury.

## Replies.

### "THUNE": "ŒIL-DE-BŒUF," FRENCH SLANG WORDS.

(10 S. vii. 8.)

THAT *thune* (or *tune*: its orthography, as in the case of a number of slang words, does not seem to be fixed) represents money generally, and a 5-franc piece in particular, seems pretty clear. As to its origin in the slang sense, none of the few slang dictionaries I have at hand seems to give an opinion. I gather, however, that *tuner* is an old French word meaning to beg; that *tune* (derived from it) is, or was, used as meaning the prison of Bicêtre, "c'est un prison de mendicité." Further, another dictionary gives the meaning of *thune* as alms (*aumône*): *roi des thunes*, *de la thune*, king of the beggars. Another defines *thune* as *pièce*: *thune de cinq balles* (*balle*=*pièce de 1 fr.*), 5-franc piece; *thune de camelotte*, *pièce d'étoffe*. The transition, unless I am wrong, seems to be from to beg, alms, money, to a 5-franc piece. A 5-franc piece is also called a *roue de devant*, and a 2-franc piece a *roue de derrière*. Here is a list furnished by one slang dictionary:—

Bredoché, centime.	Larante, pièce de 2fr.
Broque "	Chatte, pièce de 5fr.
Rond, un sou.	Bougie "
Croque, "	Dringue "
Doublin, deux sous.	Thune "
Mastoc, "	Frère Thunard, pièce de 5fr.
Dardelle "	
Crotte de pie, pièce de 50c.	Palet, pièce de 5fr.
Belette, pièce de 50c.	Demi-sigue, pièce de 10fr.
Pépète ou pépette, pièce de 50c.	Sigue, pièce de 20fr.
Grain, pièce de 50c.	Bouton "
Listré "	Cerole, Mousseline, pièce d'argent.
Pastille "	Blafard, pièce blanche.
Combrie, pièce de 1fr.	Cig, cigue, ou cigale, pièce d'or.
Bertelo "	Cigne, Jaunet.* Bril-
Blanc "	lard, Maltaise, Maltaire,
Linvé "	Maltese, pièce d'or.
Veilleuse "	Bouche l'œil, Disique,
Cascaret, pièce de 2fr.	pièce de monnaie.

Probably the list could be easily extended. There is, of course, a large number of slang terms for money generally.

EDWARD LATHAM.

Lorédan Larchey in his 'Dictionnaire Historique d'Argot, dixième édition,' 1888, gives the following:—

"*Thune*: Argent. V. *Bille*, *Tune*."  
"*Bille*, *Billon*, *Billon*: Monnaie. *Billon* et *bille* viennent de *billon*. 'L'argent au Temple

\* Yellow-boy.

est de la braise, ou de la thune, ou de la bille' (Mornand). 'Nous attendions la sorgue.....pour faire du billon' (Vidocq)."

*Sorgue* or *sorge* means evening, night.

"*Tune*: Pièce de cinq francs. 'J'allais dans les bureaux de placement avec une tune' (Beauvillier). Abbrev. de *thune*."

*Œil-de-bœuf* is not given. There is

"*Œil*: crédit. Se trouve dans le Dictionnaire de *Cartouche* de Grandval (éd. de 1827). 'Ja vous offre le vin blanc chez Toitot; j'ai l'œil' (Chenu). 'La mère Briocherie n'entend pas raillerie à l'article du crédit. Plûtôt que de faire deux sous d'œil, elle préférerait,' &c. (Pr. d'Anglemont)."

"*Œil* (*avoir l'*): Avoir crédit."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

MR. PLATT is correct in saying that *thune*, or *tune*, is a 5-franc piece. Other synonyms in argot are *brème de fond*, *dardunne*, *roue de derrière*, the first of which, *breame*, perhaps points to Fr. *thon* (Lat. *thunnus*), tunny, being the origin of *thune*. Compare Fr. argot *brèmes*, playing-cards, with "broads" in our current slang. *Braise* and *pèze* (*pèse*) are Fr. argot for money generally; *sigue*, *maltaise*, *bonnet jaune*, for 20-franc pieces (thieves' slang); as also *linvé* for franc, and *patard*, *rotin*, *beogue* (cf. Eng. "tack" in Farmer and Henley), for a sou. H. P. L.

"**FIRGUNANUM**" (10 S. vii. 7).—MR. HEWETSON must, I think, have misunderstood the late President of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, who certainly could not have told him that this word is "the Irishism of *Firgananaim*," since the latter is itself (badly spelt) Irish, and *Firgunanum* only a rather more illiterate, or perhaps more phonetic, attempt to spell it. According to MR. HEWETSON, *Firgananaim* is "a curious compound of Greek, Latin, and Irish," viz., of "*vir*, man; *gan*, without; *a*, a; *naim*, name." This explanation, by the way, seems rather to be "a curious compound" of Latin, Irish, and English (or Scotch): where is the "Greek"? But in truth there is neither Latin, Greek, nor English in it. As any Irish speaker would have told him, and saved him "very much research," *feor gun ainm* is simple everyday Irish for "a man without name": *feor*, man; *gun*, without; *ainm*, name. The plural of *feor* is *fir*, and if the phrase were *fir gun ainm*, the meaning would be "men without name." J. A. H. M.

This word is not a compound of Greek, Latin, and Irish. Nor can it be analyzed as equivalent to Lat. *vir*, man; Irish *gan*, without; Eng. *a*; and Irish *naim*, name. The word stands for a genuine Irish phrase,

which would be written in modern Irish *feor gan ainm*, a man without a name. In older Irish *feor* would be written *fer*; *fir* is the genitive form. A. L. MAYHEW.

Oxford.

[H. T. W. also thanked for reply.]

**ÆDRIC, DUKE OF MERCIA**: **ÆDRIC SYLVATICUS** (10 S. vi. 469).—In reply to A. S. B., it may be noted that *Edric*, or *Eadric*, *Streona* was Earl—not Duke—of Mercia in 1007, not 1003; he married *Egitha* or *Egytha*—not *Ædena*—daughter of *Ethelred II.*; he was slain by *Canute* on Christmas Day in 1017.

*Edric Sylvaticus*, or "the Wilde," "whose descendants assumed the name of Wild," and were known to the early and later chroniclers almost indiscriminately as *Wilds*, *Wylds*, *Wildes*, *Wyldes*, *Weldes*, *De Weldes*, and *Welds*, may be shown to have been the son of *Alfric*, the brother of *Eadric Streona*, from the following excerpts (one reference out of many), which are also a reply to the other questions asked:—

1. "Eo tempore extitit quidam præpotens minister *Edricus*, cognomento *Sylvaticus*, filius *Alfrici* fratris *Edrici Streone*."—"Symeon of Durham," vol. ii. p. 185, Roll Series.

2. "At perdidit dux *Edricus Streone* gener regis (habuit enim in conjugio filiam ejus *Egitham*)," &c.—*Ibid.*, p. 141.

3. "Ac in Nativitate Domini, cum esset Londoniæ, perdidit ducem *Edricum* in palatio jussit [*Canute*] occidere, quia timebat insidiis ab eo aliquando circumveniri sicut domini sui priores *Egelredus* et *Eadmundus* frequenter circumventi sunt; et corpus illius super murum civitatis projecit ac insepultum præcepit dimitti."—*Ibid.*, p. 155.

It may be of interest to A. S. B. to know that *Edric* "the Wild," or *Sylvaticus*, besides being the "great-nephew-in-law" of *Ethelred II.*, was also a kinsman—viz., a first cousin "twice removed"—of King *Harold II.*, whose sister *Edith* married King *Edward the Confessor*. *Harold* himself married the granddaughter of the far-famed *Godiva*, the wife of *Leofric*, an Earl of Mercia.

The sheriff referred to was known as either *Wild* or *Weld*. B. W. Fort Augustus.

Burke's 'Commoners,' vol. iv. p. 334, under Lowndes of Hassall, gives the information which is asked for by A. S. B.

R. C. BOSTOCK.

**SPELLING CHANGES** (10 S. vi. 403, 450, 493).—With all deference to the valuable communications of PROF. SKEAT, I think it would have been possible to point out, even at the risk of repetition, that the proposal was

a standard English—not an impossible everywhere phonetic English—without branding the latter idea as one broached only “for the purpose of misleading and making mischief.” I will not believe that any one would write in ‘N. & Q.’ with that intent or in that humour; and did I think the imputation personal, I should repel it with a positive denial. Further, I think that, although these pages are devoted to the literary and studious, not many of these would represent the motive of the great majority of their practical and intelligent countrymen—who, though their abilities have not been directed to the academic study of their language, have nevertheless a clear judgment as to the impracticability of the proposed spelling change—as “the crass ignorance of an obstinate and *indocile* public.” May not their vision be the clearer as unaffected by the enthusiasm begotten of study?

MR. STREET has ably and temperately demonstrated the obstacles against the establishment of a standard; and as the strenuous and worthy American President appears to have deferred to public opinion, it seems likely that the standard will not be set up either at New York or London, but that the old language—occasionally emended and enriched as heretofore—will be suffered to pursue its rugged course, and that we may still enjoy its analysis.

W. L. RUTTON.

I have great sympathy with the simplification of spelling, and particularly with the artistic appearance of print. I have given practical effect to some of the ideas I have on this subject in the course of the five hundred pages of my ‘Swimming’ bibliography. Dire was the prospect of lashings from the press which printers, publishers, and friends held out to me. But the press never took any notice of the spelling. It reviewed the book most favourably from an easy standpoint, but not from a bibliographical, educational, scholarly, or scientific point of view, as I had hoped.

To get into the very simple alterations in spelling I made took my printers a very long time, during which period I had to fight them day by day. I insisted on the spelling being altered to mine, notwithstanding that I had to pay for all their mistakes. Often I made such marginal comments that I fully expected them to say, “Mr. Thomas, we are not accustomed to being spoken to in this manner, and we must request you to find another printer.”

But they did not: they kept their temper. If there was all this trouble with a few alterations, what would it be with many?

So far as I know, I am the only person who has dared to publish an English educational book with any simplified spellings. But then I had not to earn my living. I am glad to see PROF. SKEAT's admirable notes on spelling reform, for I fear that very few scholars whose opinions one would like to hear will speak. At all events, I observe that those who have advocated reforms take good care that they follow the old spellings in their books.

Any sudden, wholesale change I believe to be impossible. But much might be done by degrees. Similar improvements have been made in music, but each has been objected to and fought step by step. Wilson in ‘A new dictionary of music’ (p. 264) says: “Every innovation tending to improvement was stigmatised as immorality, sedition, and infidelity.” This is much the position taken up by most of our present scholars, schoolmasters, and such-like interested in education. From them no reforms will emanate, any more than national reforms emanate from rulers.

Instead of simplification or reform, the modern tendency seems to take a backward step, as, for example, putting French endings we do not pronounce, or leaving out letters instead of keeping words in their original form, as “typist” (which should be pronounced “typ ist”) instead of “typeist.” I have always known the word “wasteful,” but lately I have seen the word “waste” so altered by the omission of the *e* that for some time I did not know what was meant by “wastrel.” PROF. SKEAT says (vi. 450): “If a German meets a new English word, it may easily happen that its spelling affords no clue to the sound.” “Wastrel” is an instance of an Englishman finding a word which affords no clue to the sound. I do not know whether to pronounce it “wastrel” (like “mass”) or like “wasteful.”

To go on with the present muddle, however, is preferable to the tyranny of coercion. To be dictated to by an “Academy” would be the worst thing that could happen for the language. Such a body would probably begin by insisting on disfiguring our letters with accents—a brainless and practically useless expedient. These accents have been enforced in France, and, worse still, in Spain, where, contrary to the opinions of scholars, a sort of Inquisition compels all the printers to adopt some new accents the

Spanish Academy has ordered. Any printer daring to disobey is put under the ban of the Inquisition.

German scholars have told me the spelling authority orders a word to be spelt one way, and six months after changes its mind and directs it to be spelt in another way.

RALPH THOMAS.

FOLK-LORE ORIGINS (10 S. vi. 509).—Perhaps some of the following works—not, I think, published in connexion with the Folk-lore Society, will be found useful:—

R. Hunt's 'Popular Romances of the West of England,' 1881.

'Guernsey Folk-lore,' from MSS. by the late Sir Edgar MacCulloch, Knt., F.S.A., ed. by Edith F. Carey.

'Legends and Traditions of Huntingdonshire,' by H. B. Saunders, 1888.

G. L. Gomme's 'Folk-lore Relics of Early Village Life,' 1883.

W. C. Hazlitt's 'Tales and Legends of a National Origin or Widely Current in England from Early Times,' with introduction by W. C. Hazlitt, 1892.

Lang's 'Myth, Ritual, and Religion'; and 'Custom and Myth.'

Wm. Bottrell's 'Stories and Folk-lore of West Cornwall,' 1870.

Rev. F. G. Lee's 'Glimpses in the Twilight.'

Brand's 'Popular Antiquities' (Ellis).

W. A. Craigie's 'Scandinavian Folk-lore: Illustrations of the Traditional Beliefs of the Northern Peoples,' 1896.

W. Wood's 'Tales and Traditions of the High Peak, Derbyshire.'

S. O. Addy's 'Household Tales.'

J. Roby's 'Traditions of Lancashire.'

R. J. King's 'Folk-lore of Devonshire.'

H. Swainson Cowper's 'Hawkshead.'

Rev. J. C. Atkinson's 'Forty Years in a Moorland Parish,' 1891.

Miss M. A. Courtney's 'Cornish Feasts and Folk-lore.'

C. J. Billson's 'County Folk-lore: Leicestershire and Rutland.'

T. F. Thiselton-Dyer's 'English Folk-lore.'

R. J. King's 'Sketches, Studies, Descriptive and Historical' (sacred trees, flowers, and dogs of folk-lore: great shrines of England), 1874.

Frazer's 'Golden Bough.'

J. Scoffern's 'Stray Leaves of Science and Folk-lore.'

Journal of the Folk-Song Society.

'Spectral Dogs' ("turnover" in *The Globe*, 27 May, 1904).

'Little Whitsun Tales,' *Daily Mail*, 1 June, 1903.

'English Fairy Tales,' collected by Joseph Jacobs.

'Spriggans' ("turnover" in *The Globe*, 24 June, 1903).

'The Origins of Fairy Myth,' by Arthur J. Salmon, in *The Bristol Times and Mirror*, 16 Jan., 1904.

Palmer Cox's 'The Brownies Abroad,' 1899.

'Folk-lore of the West,' *Pall Mall Gazette*, 28 Dec., 1905.

'Folk-lore of Shakespeare,' *Leisure Hour*, March, 1884.

Benjamin Taylor's 'Storyology.'

W. A. Clouston's 'Popular Tales and Fictions: their Migrations and Transformations,' 1887.

J. Crawhall's 'Old Tayles Newly Related.'

'Popular Superstitions,' "Gentleman's Magazine Library," ed. by G. L. Gomme, F.S.A., 1884.

Wirt Sykes's 'British Goblins.'

Charles Gould's 'Mythical Monsters' (with illustrations).

S. Baring-Gould's 'Origin of Religious Beliefs and Curious Myths of the Middle Ages.'

F. E. Hulme's 'Mythland,' 1896.

Benjamin Thorpe's 'Northern Mythology.'

Keightley's 'Fairy Mythology.'

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

The following two works of T. F. Thiselton-Dyer, which I found in 'The English Catalogue,' may be serviceable among others: 'Church-Lore Gleanings' (1891); 'Ghost-World' (1893).

H. KREBS.

THE DOROTHY VERNON LEGEND (10 S. vi. 321, 382, 432, 513).—In 1845 a book was written by the Baroness de la Calabrella, entitled 'Evenings at Haddon Hall,' with vignette illustrations by George Cattermole. These vignettes have been transferred to 'Tales of the Genii' in "Bohn's Illustrated Library." The frontispiece in the original work depicted the garden front of Haddon Hall.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory.

"SET UP MY (HIS) REST" (10 S. vi. 509).—Fully explained in Nares's 'Glossary.' From the game of *primero*, meaning to stand upon the cards you have in your hand, in the hope that they may win. In playing *vingt-un* a player is similarly said "to stand." It means then to be satisfied with, to rely upon as sufficient, to be content. Prior uses it in a double sense, as a kind of pun. Nares gives fifteen examples.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

The meaning of the phrase "to set up one's rest"—now obsolete, but fairly common in the seventeenth century—is (1) to make up one's mind, to commit oneself unreservedly to a course; (2) to pause for rest, to halt.

In the first quotation from Pepys the diarist would appear to mean that he had made up his mind to be "somewhat scancer of his presence" at the plays he loved so well until Easter, or, as he adds in a praiseworthy self-denying mood, "if not Whitsuntide."

In the second Pepys's meaning, when read with the context, seems to be that the accommodating host, Mr. Povey, had committed himself unreservedly to the course of providing his guests with whatever they might choose to ask for.



The phrase is used in a different sense from the above in the lines from Prior, and is there employed in its literal sense, that is to say, to pause for rest or to halt. (It will be remembered that Shakespeare uses it in a somewhat similar manner in 'King Lear,' I. i. 125-6: "I...thought to set my rest On her kind nursery," and in 'Romeo and Juliet,' V. iii. 109-10.) This view seems to be borne out in the subsequent lines in 'A Better Answer':—

So when I am weary'd with wandering all day;  
To thee, my delight, in the evening I come;  
No matter what beauties I saw in my way:  
They were but my visits, but thou art my home.

S. BUTTERWORTH.

Although the phrase sometimes diverged slightly from its original meaning, "to set up one's rest" certainly seems to have conveyed the sense originally of "to make up one's mind." Launcelot, famished in the service of Shylock, "set up his rest to run away" (II. ii.). Beaumont and Fletcher, "Monsieur Thomas," IV. ix. :—

Faith, sir, my rest is up,  
And what I now pull shall no more afflict me,  
Than if I played at span-counter.

Middleton, 'Spanish Gypsy' (IV. ii.):  
"Could I set up my rest that he were lost."

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

The phrase is Shakespeare's. Romeo says:

O, here

Will I set up my everlasting rest.

And surely he means that he will take his rest for ever, otherwise die. This interpretation is confirmed by the passages quoted from Pepys and Prior, for in them the phrase must mean "take my (or his) rest." Stevens says that it means "to be determined to any purpose"; and no doubt it does mean this in Act IV. of 'Romeo and Juliet':—

The County Paris hath set up his rest  
That you shall rest but little.

E. YARDLEY.

As the perusal of Pepys's 'Diary' is to me a constantly renewed recreation, and I do not remember ever stumbling at the use of this phrase, I presume—perhaps ignorantly—its meaning has been sufficiently obvious to me. In the instance first quoted by T. M. W. does not the diarist record his intention to discontinue for a time going to plays? Again, in the second quotation, Pepys infers that the entertainment provided by his host was so bountiful that he is not likely to renew it for some little time to come.

So Prior, with the usual poetic licence,

describes the sun, at the close of day, discontinuing for a time the labour of shining. I fancy that this sense of "rest" is not quite obsolete. T. M. W. has probably heard it said of an actor, temporarily out of an engagement, that he was "resting," and the term is constantly in use of other workers temporarily out of employment.

F. A. RUSSELL.

4, Nelgarde Road, Catford, S.E.

THREE-CANDLE FOLK-LORE (10 S. vi. 508).—In the old days of candles as the ordinary way of lighting up a room it was considered to be unlucky for any one to bring a lighted candle into a room where two were already alight, and some one was sure to blow one of them out, just in the same way as a dash would be made at a table when a knife and fork lay crossed. When I was a boy folks used to see many things which gave them "frets": such strange happenings as three candles moving about, death signs, beckoning fingers, and ghosts at certain corners standing with their heads under their arms—all "sure an' sartin tokens o' summat gooin' ter happen." I knew of several Derbyshire villagers who were "gifted" in the way of reading "signs," and finding in commonplace things "omens" for good or bad.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Workshop.

SIR THOMAS DAVIS, LORD MAYOR OF LONDON, 1677 (10 S. vi. 388, 431).—It may interest COL. ARNOLD DAVIS to know that Sir Thomas Davis (spelt variously Davies, Davys, and Davy) bore for arms Or, a chevron between three mullets pierced sable. Crest: On a chapeau ppr. a demi-lion rampant or (Burke's 'General Armory').

CROSS-CROSSLET.

A KNIGHTHOOD OF 1603 (10 S. vi. 181, 257, 474; vii. 16).—I should like to supplement my reply at the last reference by saying that it is important to note the difference between the information supplied by MR. HUGHES at 10 S. vi. 181, and that given in Burke's 'Landed Gentry,' as follows:—

"Sir German Pole, of Radbourne, bapt. 1573, a distinguished commander, who served against the Spanish Armada, and was made a Knight Banneret for his good services in Ireland, under the Lord Deputy Mountjoy, 1599."

This statement, apparently founded upon the inscription on the knight's mural monument in Radbourne Church—alluded to by MR. HUGHES—now appears in need of revision.

At the first and second references the

name or pronunciation of German or Jarman was discussed. From its Latin form, Germanus became, with the French, Germain, with the feminine Germaine, and is identical with Jermyn, which became in England a surname—written Germyn in 'The Paston Letters,' i. 160. Can any correspondent suggest the reason for its first use as a name in the family of Pole of Radbourne?

German de la Pole—b. 1482 (?), d. 1552/3—of Radbourne, Esq. (great-grandfather of the aforesaid knight), was the first so named, and one of his daughters, Jane, married her father's fourth cousin German Pole, of Wakebridge, co. Derby, Esq., who died in 1588, aged seventy-five, without surviving issue.

R. E. E. CHAMBERS.

Pill House, Bishop's Tawton, Barnstaple.

FAIRY-HAUNTED KENSINGTON: TICKELL AND THE DROOPING LILY (10 S. vii. 1).—A notice of Tickell's poetry without reference to his ballad of 'Colin and Lucy' is incomplete. In it are well-known lines:—

I hear a voice you cannot hear  
Which says I must not stay:  
I see a form you cannot see  
Which beckons me away.

In it also are the following lines:—

Oh! have you seen a lily pale  
When beating rains descend?  
So drooped the slow-consuming maid,  
Her life now near the end.

'This is obviously the original of Lady Anne Lindsay's verse:—

She drooped like a lily beat down by the hail.  
But there are similar thoughts in classical and English poetry: 'Iliad,' book viii. ll. 306-8; 'Æneid,' book ix. ll. 435-7; 'Metamorphoses,' book x. ll. 190-95. Ovid seems to have been the first to mention the lily as the drooping flower. I subjoin a few English parallel passages:—

I hang the head  
As flowers with frost, or grass beat down by storms.  
'Titus Andronicus.'

Like a fair flower, surcharged with dew, she weeps.  
Milton, 'Samson Agonistes.'

As lilies, overcharged with rain, they bend  
Their beauteous heads.

Waller, 'To my Lord Admiral.'

Keightley in his 'Fairy Mythology' makes, I think, a somewhat foolish remark:

'With the 'Kensington Gardens' of Tickell our fairy-poetry may be said to have terminated. Some attempts to revive it have been made in the present century. But vain are such efforts. The belief is gone. And, divested of it, such poetry can produce no effect.'

The belief is not gone. A few years ago an Irish peasant who had lost his way was

found dead with his coat turned. He evidently thought that the fairies had misled him. Keightley's own book shows abundantly that there existed quite up to his time the belief in fairies amongst the lower orders. I do not think that it ever reached much higher. Shakspeare and Milton, though they wrote about fairies, did not believe in them. E. YARDLEY.

BELL INSCRIPTIONS AT SIRESA (10 S. vi. 465).—MR. DODGSON's first inscription recalls the inscription on the Vatican Obelisk: "Ecce Crux Domini—Fugite partes adversæ—Vicit Leo de tribu Juda," the last clause of which is a quotation from the Apocalypse (v. 5). This obelisk was originally brought from Heliopolis by Caligula, who set it up "inter duas metas" (i.e., in the middle of the *spina*) of the circus on the Vatican, which he built, and Nero finished. Near this obelisk St. Peter was martyred about 67 A.D. It remained *in situ* till it was removed by Sixtus V. to its present position. The inscription dates from this removal in 1586, on which occasion the round ball at the top—which in the Middle Ages was, without any historical foundation, supposed to contain the ashes of Julius Cæsar—was replaced by the present cross, in which a relic of the True Cross is enclosed. JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

MACAULAY'S LETTERS TO RANDALL (10 S. vi. 507).—These letters have not been added to any of the English editions of Sir G. O. Trevelyan's 'Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay.' W. H. PEET.

39, Paternoster Row, E.C.

ADMIRAL BENBOW'S DEATH (10 S. vii. 7).—The words of 'Admiral Benbow' are interesting, showing several variations from those printed by Halliwell in 'Early Naval Ballads of England' and also from those printed in Chappell's 'Popular Music of the Olden Time.' The latter took his version, words and music, from a broadside published early in the eighteenth century; it includes one more stanza than appears on p. 7, *ante*.

Benbow, son of Col. John Benbow, of Shropshire, commenced his career as a sailor before the mast, and rose to the rank of admiral. His portrait may be seen in Hampton Court Palace and in Shrewsbury Town Hall. WILLIAM H. CUMMINGS.

For a version of the words and tune of this song, with exhaustive notes and references, see the *Journal of the Folk-Song Society*, vol. ii. part ix. p. 236. If the tune

sung at Hawkstone was not printed with the words, I feel sure that the hon. secretary of the Folk-Song Society, Miss Lucy Broadwood, 84, Carlisle Mansions, Victoria Street, Westminster, would be very glad to obtain a transcript of it. W. PERCY MERRICK.

In 'The Horkey,' a ballad by Robert Bloomfield containing a mine of Suffolk provincialisms, occurs in the description of the harvest party at Farmer Cheerum's the following stanza:—

John sung 'Old Benbow,' loud and strong.  
And I, 'The Constant Swain';  
"Cheer up, my lads," was Simon's song,  
"We'll conquer them again."

This may be the song mentioned by MR. SOUTHAM. Admiral Benbow died from the effect of his amputated leg at Kingston, in Jamaica, in 1702. Capts. Kirkby and Wade were shot on board the Bristol at Plymouth in 1703 for cowardice.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

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BLAKE'S SONGS: AN EARLY PRIVATE REPRINT (10 S. vi. 421, 473, 511). The copy of Blake's 'Songs of Innocence and of Experience' which Messrs. Methuen will reproduce in their forthcoming issue is the one lately in the possession of Lord Crewe, which was sold in 1903 for 300l. This is, presumably, the copy described by MR. SAMPSON in his invaluable edition of Blake's poems, as follows:—

"54 plates, each printed on a separate leaf. Foliated by Blake 1-54. Dated watermark 1818. Plates printed in brown. Delicately coloured, with wide wash borders."

A collation of it is given in Table III. of the Bibliographical Preface of the above mentioned work, pp. 82-3.

The 'Songs' in Messrs. Methuen's edition will form the second volume of 'William Blake' under Mr. Laurence Binyon's editorship. The first volume, published last November, contained 'The Illustrations of the Book of Job,' prefaced by a study of Blake, the man, the artist, and the poet.

S. BUTTERWORTH.

GAMELSHIEL CASTLE, HADDINGTONSHIRE (10 S. vii. 8).—Of this tower, which probably was a strength of the Hepburns, nothing remains but the shattered east end of the keep, with walls 4 ft. 6 in. thick. M'Gibbon and Ross ('Castellated and Domestic Architecture,' vol. iii.) refer it tentatively to the sixteenth century, and it is one of an innumerable series of border peles which stand, or stood, in the valley of the Tweed. MR. GEMMELL should consult

the indices to the 'Rotuli Scotiæ' and 'Inquisitiones,' sources of much direct information as to former owners of lands and houses in Scotland.

HERBERT MAXWELL.

BACCHANALS OR BAG-O'-NAILS (10 S. vi. 427, 490).—Though not of much importance, a slight error in replies given may be mentioned. "The Bag of Nails" at Loughton, in Essex, has ceased to exist as an inn, having been converted into a grocery store and post-office some years ago.

I. CHALKLEY GOULD.

DONCASTER: IMAGE OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN (10 S. vii. 9).—The image of the B.V.M. at Doncaster was an object of much veneration in Yorkshire. Thus William Ecopp, rector of Heslerton, by his will, 1472, desires a pilgrimage to be made "Beate Mariæ de Doncastre" ('Test. Ebor.,' iii. 201); and in 1507 Dame Catherine Hastings bequeaths "to our Lady of Doncastre my tawny chamlett gown" (iv. 257). The image was probably in the chapel of Our Lady at the bridge-end (Hunter, 'South Yorkshire,' i. 19), where there was a cross with niches for three images. In 1518 a York tradesman required his wife to make a pilgrimage to "the roode of Doncastre at the brigge ende" ('Test. Ebor.,' iv. 202).

Curious accounts of the burning of such figures at Smithfield, Chelsea, and elsewhere are in Wriothesley's 'Chronicle,' i. 74-5, 80, and in Crakanthorp's 'Defensio Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ,' ed. 1847, p. 591; but that from Doncaster is not mentioned. W. C. B.

See 'Letters and Papers Henry VIII.,' vol. xiii. i. 1054, 1177; ii. 860, 1280 (f. 5b). The image in question stood in the Carmelite Church at Doncaster, and was removed by the Archbishop before 17 Nov., 1538. If it was removed to London, it was possibly burnt at Smithfield, as Latimer suggested it should be. Henry VIII., before his zeal for Protestantism had awakened, had kept a candle perpetually burning before Our Lady of Doncaster.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

One cannot answer as to the burning, but the first entry in the volume of Kenyon MSS., issued by the Historical Manuscripts Commission about 1904-5 deals with a reputed miracle at Doncaster, under date 15 July, 1524, and gives "testimony by William Nicolson and others to a miracle worked upon them by which they escaped drowning": "All the company... did call and cry to Allmighti God and to our

Blessid Lady, whose ymage is honorde and worshiped in the Whyte Freeres of Doncaster," &c. See further *The Antiquary*, February, 1895, p. 64, 'A Miracle at Doncaster,' where a full account of what happened is given.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

[A. C. H. also thanked for reply.]

ELEANOR OF CASTILE: HER TOMB (10 S. vii. 8).—The late Mr. William Burges, R.A., says of this effigy:—

"On examining the statue we discover the same conventionalities as we see in that of Henry III. Thus, the line of the lower eyelid is straight, the alae of the nose are small (the nose in this instance is straight); there is not much drawing in the mouth, but the middle line goes down a little at either end, and the hair flows down the back in very strong wavy lines. Now Eleanor at the time of her death was over forty years of age, and had had several children; it is therefore most improbable that this can be a portrait-statue, and, to a certain degree, we are the gainers; for however curious it would have been to have seen the real likenesses of Henry III. and of Eleanor, it is still more so to have the ideal beauty of one of the great periods of art handed down to us in enduring brass."

Mr. W. J. Loftie's comment on this ('Westminster Abbey,' 1890, p. 33) is as follows:—

"If the beautiful Eleanor of Castile was not like the marvellous figure on her tomb, she cannot at least have been very different. As to her father-in-law, Henry III., perhaps, as all contemporary accounts make him an ugly little man, with a squint, the portrait may be flattered; but that it is more or less a portrait, however much idealized, would seem certain, if only because of the way in which the features answer to what we know was the character of the king."

In this connexion it may be worth remembering that Edward I. caused a conventional head to be placed upon his coins—a type which persisted, with little change, from 1279 until 1504, when Henry VII. had his own portrait in profile stamped upon his new shilling.

Of the other kings and queens in the Confessor's Chapel, Edward I. and Henry V. of course have no effigies; that of Edward III. "is remarkable as having connected with it the tradition that the features have been cast from a mould taken after death"; that of his queen, Philippa, "is probably," says Mr. Burges, "the first one in Westminster Abbey which has any claims to be considered a portrait"; while that of Richard II. (with his first wife, Anne of Bohemia), was made in the king's lifetime, and may be compared both with his great portrait in the Abbey and with the earlier portrait of Richard and his three patron saints, kneeling before the Madonna and Child, at Wilton. A. R. BAYLEY.

CARDINAL MEZZOFANTI: JEREMIAH CURTIN (10 S. vii. 6).—In November, 1899, I arrived at Burg im Spreewald, in order to pick up a little Wendish, which is well spoken there. I met in the inn Dr. G. J. J. Sauerwein, who had done much work for the British and Foreign Bible Society and for diverse libraries in Germany, where he was universally known as "the German Mezzofanti." Himself descended from a long line of Lutheran pastors in the kingdom of Hanover, he introduced me to the Lutheran rector of Burg, who presented me with some books in the curious old Slavonic tongue in which I had heard him preach in a church which, like those of French Baskland, has galleries for the men, while the women occupy the *parterre*. He persuaded me to prolong my stay there; so that I was able to converse with him for two days. It was difficult, owing to his excessive modesty (which accounts for the fact that, out of his many publications, only five are recorded in the Catalogue of the British Museum), to find out how many languages he knew; but they must have been more than a hundred, though he did not know them all equally well. He had even learned a certain amount of Heuskara, and in many letters encouraged me in my pursuit of that unjustly neglected language. When he died in Norway about two years ago, the newspapers of Christiania, where he passed some days with me in 1903, published many accounts of him. He was buried in Kant's city of Königsberg. EDWARD S. DODGSON.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS: ST. FAITH (10 S. vi. 225).—With reference to W. E. B.'s query, the following may be of interest. The parish church of Overbury, Worcestershire, is dedicated to St. Faith. In the 'Register of Worcester Priory, A.D. 1240,' published by the Camden Society (pp. 76b and 77b), in an account of a dispute respecting the advowson of Berrow, it is stated that a certain Robert "recognovit et concessit Deo et ecclesiæ Sanctæ Fidis de Uverbir prædictam capellam de la Bereg." From this it would appear that the saint's name in Latin was of the third declension, the genitive case being "Fidis," and the nominative, presumably, "Fides."

T. GLYNN.

S.P.Q.R. (10 S. vi. 467).—This legend, slightly altered to S.P.Q.A., is very much in evidence at Antwerp. A popular interpretation is the inhospitable sentiment, "Sortez, polissiez; quittez Anvers."

FRANCIS P. MARCHANT.

"ROMELAND" (10 S. vi. 389, 432).—"Roomy" is in common use on Tyneside, and probably elsewhere, for "spacious," said of a room. It is said of garments also; when trousers, say, are too large, they are described as "roomy." R. B—R.  
South Shields.

MACNAMARA: ITS PRONUNCIATION (10 S. vi. 485).—I have always thought that the meaning of this name was perfectly clear, and that, given that meaning, the pronunciation with the stress on the syllable "ma" was quite obvious. The meaning is "Son of the sea." The syllable "na" is the feminine genitive singular of the definite article, and the word "mara" is the genitive singular of the feminine noun "muir," the sea. Compare the Welsh name Morgan=sea-begotten. H. T. W.

WELSH A (10 S. vi. 429).—Prof. Anwyl in his 'Welsh Grammar' (Sonnenschein's "Parallel Grammar Series," 1898) says: "a represents the nom. and acc. of the Old Brythonic relative." For example, we have in normal order *can y dyn*, the man sings; but in inverted order, where *dyn* (man) is to be emphasized, *y dyn a gan*, (it is) the man who sings. FRED. G. ACKERLEY.  
Grindleton, Clitheroe.

## Miscellaneous.

### NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

*A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles.*—Vol. VI. *L—N (Meme—Misbirth)*. By Henry Bradley, Hon. M.A. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

UNDER the enlightened charge of Dr. Henry Bradley a double section of the great dictionary arrives as a new year's gift to philology. In this the customary superiority over rival undertakings is manifested, 3,800 words against 2,459 being the disparity in the case of the most formidable competition; while the number of illustrative quotations is 13,931, against no more in any other case than 1,414. In *limine* we are fronted with proof of the encyclopædic nature of the information now conveyed, the first word being *meeme*, an altered spelling of Anglo-French *meen*, mean. In feudalism "meane lord," a lord who holds an estate of a superior lord, is first employed by Selden, 'Titles of Honour,' in 1614. Thirty-nine years earlier is "meane land," mesnalty; while "meane process" is encountered in 1625. Adverbially—at a time intermediate between two other times, *meeme* occurs so early as 1439. Second comes an erudite article on *meso-*, the combining form of Greek *μῆσος*, middle, largely employed in scientific phraseology, chiefly anatomical, but sometimes, as in *mesode*, a term in Greek prosody, used in literature, or, as Mesopotamia, in geography. *Mesquita*, *mesquit*, are curious forms for mosque, once common, but

obsolete since the seventeenth century. New information is supplied under *mess*, a "dirty mess" being not an etymologically distinct word, but a natural, though very recent development of the older senses. *Messan*, dog—a lapdog, is from the Irish. Under *messer* might perhaps have appeared, even with some form of protest, the modern use, occasional and affected, of the word in a phrase such as "Messer Ludovico" (for Messire). A curious and instructive article deals with the introduction into the New Testament of the word Messiah. *Messuage* is said to be "probably" a graphic corruption of "mesnage," though some difficulty is felt to stand in the way of this etymology. *Mestegue*, the finest order of cochineal, is considered of obscure origin. Our remarks on *meso-* apply also to *meta-*, though a misapprehension of the meaning of *metaphysics* is the subject of comment, and the senses in which *meta-* is used are more numerous than those of *meso-*. Camden speaks of *metagrammatism* in connexion with *anagrammatism*. The various forms of *metamorphose* supply much curious information. Under *metaphysical* we find the original sense of the word, its application, with a certain amount of reproach, to ideas considered too subtle, too abstract, that which is more than physical, as when Machbeth speaks of "Fate and metaphysicall ayde," and Johnson's classification of Donne, Cowley, &c., as metaphysical poets. Sense 6 of *mete*, to apportion by measure, to allot praise, reward, &c., is uncommon till the nineteenth century, but is now, though only in literary use, the chief current sense. Many excellent illustrations are furnished of the use of *meteor*. Under *meter* are given many nonce-words like Sydney Smith's "foolometre." *Methinks* is said to be now archaeological and poetical. This is doubtless true, though we seem to recall vaguely some instance of familiar use. The form-history of the word is probably supplied for the first time. A capital account of *method* is provided, especially in regard to medicine; while the application of the word to the followers of Wesley is finely shown. Under *Methuselah* the corruption "Methusalem," which survives, is said to be after Jerusalem. The change in *meticulous* from "timid" to "over-careful" is noteworthy. Of *metre* an account full and exact is given. An allusion in Milton and others to the "metropolitan toe" is justly said to be obscure. D'Avenant seems to have been the first to miscall London a "Metropolis." *Mettle* was originally the same word as *metal*. Of *new* in various senses a full history is given, including the fact, not generally known, that the *news*, stables, were built on the spot at Charing Cross where the royal hawks were formerly mewed. Evelyn—whose 'Sculptura,' published in 1662, ascribed to Prince Rupert the invention of "Mezzo Tinto"—is not the first to mention the term, which is encountered under 1660. *Mickle* has an interesting history. *Microcosm*, a little world, is of very early occurrence. *Microscope* is met with in 1666, and is used by Milton in 1671. *Midden*, a manure heap, is regarded as dialectal. Keats's use of *mid-may* in the 'Ode to a Nightingale' might have been quoted. *Mind*, with its many meanings, is the subject of much learned comment. In *mine*, an excavation, the origin of the French word *mine* is doubtful. Concerning *mine* as a possessive pronoun much valuable information is afforded. *Mineral water* is found so early as 1562. *Miniature* is first found, as might be expected, in

Evelyn. *Minikin* has an interesting history. Under *Minion, minister, &c.*, is much historical information. *Minnet* first occurs in Dryden. *Minx*, a pet dog, a pert girl, is of obscure origin. An article on the prefix *mis-* deserves close study.

*A Last Ramble in the Classics.* By Hugh E. P. Platt, M.A. (Oxford, Blackwell.)

AT 10 S. iv. 238 we inserted a long review of Mr. Platt's previous volume, 'Byways in the Classics,' and we are glad to notice in his present classical "olla podrida" abundant evidence that he has profited by our comments and additions. In particular, he has now added much of interest from Boswell's 'Johnson' and Tennyson's 'Life' by his son, which we mentioned as capital sources of classical quotation and comment.

Mr. Platt talks of prosaic names derived from numerals, but we do not think that such names, where their meaning is not readily recognized—i.e., generally—are felt to be prosaic in modern times, as in the cases of Septimus Tennyson and Decima Moore. The Greeks and Latins, we doubt not, differed from us in their views of euphony and its opposite, and we do not think that Matthew Arnold is quite fair when he exclaims, in his 'Essay on the Function of Criticism,' at the touch of grossness in our race shown by "the natural growth amongst us of such hideous names as Higginbottom, Stiggins, Bugg!" In Ionia and Attica they were luckier in this respect than 'the best race in the world'; by the Ilissus there was no Wragg, poor thing! There were probably equally ugly names in Greece; but we do not realize their ugliness, nor did Matthew Arnold.

Mr. Platt speaks of the doubt whether Lucan was a poet. He may be interested to know that Shelley preferred him to Virgil. To us he is little more than an inspired rhetorician, and his lapses in taste are hardly balanced by his fine praise of Pompey.

To the list of proverbial phrases might be added from the 'Cena Trimalchionis' "Omnium textorum dicta" for "swearing like a trooper" or "a bargee" the weavers of Rome having, apparently, this evil pre-eminence.

Some of the classical "mottoes"—i.e., modern applications of classical lines and phrases—seem to us rather far-fetched. This sort of thing degenerates into pedantry and boredom unless the point strikes one at once as apt. Mr. E. H. Blakeney has done well in applying the Homeric "divisers of the War Cry" to the Salvation Army, and we cannot resist mention of a Shakespearian allusion to the same energetic evangelists, which is, we believe, new. In '1 Henry IV., III. i., we find "Tis the next way to turn tailor or be red-breast teacher." What description could be more vivid?

A pleasant form of jesting is the use of canine Latin by scholars. Thus we have heard of a note being thrown across at a meeting where two men were disagreeing with the line

Non est multus amor perditus inter eos.

The great Shilleto, when a boy, heard Dr. Butler (the grandfather of the author of 'Erewhon') say, "If the boys will let the boys have the boats, I will have them up before the magistrates." As these words fell gradually from the Doctor's lips, Shilleto wrote on a scrap of paper:—

Quando velint homines pueris conducere cymbas,  
Ante magistratus Butler habebit eos.

Having done so, he slid the paper on to Dr. Butler's desk. "Paha, boy, paha!" was all the answer made him; "but," said Shilleto, "the Doctor folded the paper carefully up and put it in his pocket."

This, with much other classical allusion, is taken from a neglected book, 'The Life and Letters of Samuel Butler,' by his brilliant grandson (Murray, 1896). We give from memory Shilleto's epigram on Gladstone, which we have never seen in print, though it has doubtless appeared somewhere:—

Unde mihi lapidem peterem quo lætus eum cui  
Inditur a læto nomen et a lapide.

Gray's 'Letters,' which should be read in the excellent edition of Mr. Duncan Tovey, afford, as might be expected, much insight into the delights of classical learning imbibed at leisure. In vol. ii., for instance, is a waggish perversion in a letter to Mason of 6 October, 1750: "Your friend Dr. Plumtre has lately sat for his picture to Wilson. The motto, in large letters (the measure of which he himself proscribed), is, Non magna loquimur, sed vivimus," i.e., "We don't say much, but we hold good livings."

The same volume quotes two references to Juvenal x. 41 by Walpole: "Servus curru portatur eodem," when Bob, formerly a waiter at White's, was returned for Parliament (p. 9); and p. 151 offers the perversion:—

et sibi Countess  
Ne placeat, ma'amselle curru portatur eodem.

Mr. Platt invents an odd reason for the love of Horace in the English people, if, indeed, such love still exists. It seems fairly obvious that Horace represents to perfection the comfortable views of the man of the world—to take the golden mean, be careful of the man and the occasion when you talk, not to overtax your digestion, &c. It is the very opposite of the doctrines of chivalry, which expect a man to seek danger for its own sake and do quixotic things.

Trollope is fairly veracious in his detail, and we may therefore regard the following passage in the 'Last Chronicle of Barset,' new "Library Edition" (i. 39), as a testimony to the present decay of interest and knowledge in Greek. Mr. Crawley, the scholar and parson, who is at his wife's end for enough to live on, "had translated into Greek irregular verse the very noble ballad of Lord Bateman, maintaining the rhythm and the rhyme, and had repeated it with uncouth glee till his daughter knew it all by heart. And when there had come to him a five-pound note from some admiring magazine editor as the price of the same,—still through the dean's hands,—he had brightened up his heart, and had thought for an hour or two that even yet the world would smile on him."

The modern magazine editor would certainly smile at such a misguided attempt to get money out of him. He does not bother about Greek, and if he had to do so, it is probable that he would employ some one to read it for him. Greek and Latin gods and heroes figure now chiefly in advertisements of soap and patent foods!

We end our notice, as on a former occasion, with an Oxford jest. It is recorded by the late Grant Duff, and is certainly *ben trovato*. When Archdeacon Denison was standing for a fellowship at Oriel, his next neighbour, an elderly candidate for matriculation at the same college, said to him,

"Would you oblige the father of a family by telling him whether *aliquando* is a preposition or the name of a heathen god?"

WE have received a timely announcement, in view of the forthcoming "Tercenary Celebrations of the Founding of the Colony of Virginia by Capt. John Smith." Messrs. MacLehose have in the press the works of Capt. John Smith, comprising 'The General History of Virginia, New England, and the Summer Isles,' published in 1623; 'The True Travels, Adventures, and Observations of Capt. John Smith,' his own account of his early life, published in 1630; and 'A Sea Grammar,' published in 1627, a treatise on the ship of his time and the manner of sailing and fighting her. These extremely scarce works will be reprinted in the same style as the publishers' editions of 'Hakluyt' and 'Purchas His Pilgrimages.' The best thanks of the literary world are due to Messrs. MacLehose for their admirable enterprise in republishing famous works of travel.

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Mr. G. A. Poynder, of Reading, has in his Catalogue 42 the rare first edition of Fanny Burney's 'The Wanderer,' 5 vols., 1814, 6s.; also 'Cecilia,' 1782, 2s. 18s. 6d.; and Johnson's "English Poets," 68 vols., 1779-81, 6s. Under Drama are 'The British Theatre,' "Bell's British Library," 1791, 22 vols., 3s. 3s.; and Massinger's Works, 1779, 2s. The list under Berkshire includes Coates's 'Antiquities of Reading,' 1802, 2s. 5s. Botany comprises 'A Selection from Sowerby,' 3 vols., 5s. 5s. Under Napoleon are four original water-colours of St. Helena, on rice paper, 1820, 2s.; and under Jeremy Bentham is a souvenir, being a massive gold memorial ring with miniature by J. Field, 11, Strand, 5s. 5s. There are numerous copies of the *Proceedings* of the Royal Society in wrappers as issued.

Mr. C. Richardson, of Manchester, includes in Catalogue 47, Part 2, many items relating to Lancashire. Among these are Herdman's 'Pictorial Relics of Ancient Liverpool,' 2 vols., folio, 1878, 4s. 4s.; 'Court Leet Records of the Manor of Manchester,' 12 vols., royal 8vo, 2s. 10s.; and Lancashire

Antiquarian Society's *Transactions*, 19 vols., 4s. 4s. The general list includes a copy of Littré's 'Dictionnaire,' 5 vols., 4s.; Lodge's 'Portraits,' 5s. 10s.; first edition, in the original parts, of Lever's 'Davenport Dunn,' 4s.; Loftie's 'Westminster Abbey,' 25s. (only 100 of this edition issued, this being No. 1); Malory's 'King Arthur,' introduction by Rhys, with designs by Beardsley, 1893, 3s. 15s.; Motley's 'United Netherlands,' original "Library Edition," 4 vols., 1860-68, 3s. 3s.; More's 'Utopia,' 1624, 3s. 10s.; Hayley's 'Life of Romney,' Chichester, 1809, 7s.; *Rugby Miscellany*, 1845-6, 2s. 10s. (this copy has the names of the contributors filled in by the late Prof. Conington); and Scott's Novels, "Border Edition," 48 vols., large paper, 1892, 13s. 10s. Under Medical, in the Addenda, is 'New System of Medicine,' by many writers, edited by Allbutt and Playfair, 9 vols., 1896-9, 5s. 5s.; and under Spanish is a fine tall copy of Pedro de Alcalá's 'Vocabulista,' Granada, 1505, 15s. 15s.

Mr. Robert Wild, of Burnley, sends us his List 73. Among the 328 items is Whitaker's 'History and Antiquities of the Deanery of Craven,' 1878, 2s. 2s.; and there is a list of odd volumes.

#### Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

On all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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T. M. W. ("Double Year-date").—The form 1 Jan., 1666/7, is used to show that, as 25 March was regarded as the beginning of the legal year until 1752, the date referred to was reckoned as 1 Jan., 1666, by writers of the period, though it followed 31 Dec., 1666; but it is reckoned by modern historians as 1 Jan., 1667. See the references at 10 S. vi. 368.

W. T. L. ("A sable cloud Turns forth her silver lining").—Milton's 'Comus.'

#### NOTICE.

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## Notes.

## ORWELL TOWN AND HAVEN.

(Concluded from p. 23.)

As regards the situation of the port of Goseford, there is a document dated 1341, 8 Aug., in which it is stated that a ship sailing from the port of Orwell to Colchester was driven by stress of weather into the port of Goseford (Cal. of Close Rolls, Edward III.).

Mr. Marsden quotes from the old English sailing directions published by the Hakluyt Society, but the old German-Dutch 'Sea-Book,' edited by Karl Koppmann (Bremen, 1876), has evidently escaped his notice, although the sailing directions given therein for the east coast of England from Flamborough Head (Vlamberger hove) to Dungeness are highly interesting both as regards Orwell and Goseford. According to the modern editor, the two known MSS. are both of the sixteenth century, but are copied, at least in parts, from older sources.

In chap. xiv. par. 28 we are first of all told that "off Orwell lies an evil sand a German mile from the shore, and the sand does not come nearer than six or seven fathoms at low water," whatever that may mean. This evil sand is shown in Wagenaer's 'Mariner's Mirrour,' lying parallel to the coast, and stretching from Orford-

ness to opposite the Pole Head (now Landguard Point). The 'Sea-Book' then mentions the great castle with many towers at Orford, and describes Orfordness.

In par. 29 we are told that "if you wish to sail with a heavy ship into Orwell, you must take half a tide, when there is enough depth to get over all sands." Inside and outside lies a shoal (in the entrance) between the shingle bank and the Red Cliff, which shoal dries at low water. The shingle bank lies on the east side, and is flat outside and deep inside. The mariner is further encouraged not to be afraid of the shingle bank so long as he is in three fathoms of water (unde gy en sult de singele nicht schuwen umme dre vadem).

Par. 30 next gives directions how to get into Orwell (which, as I should have mentioned before, is always named Norwelle). The mariner is told to sail westward until he sees a large tree, which stands near Harwich (by norden Herwyk) over the water; and at the north end (nortende) of Harwich stands a great, round, plump tower on the spit of land of the northern shore. When the tree and the tower are so close together that one can just see through between them, "then you are in the deepest channel."

We may skip the next paragraph, which gives directions as to how to get out of Orwell, and proceed to par. 32, which states that if a ship arriving from the west wishes to get into Orwell, it has to sail along till you can see Goseford tower (Gla evorder toren) west of Bawdsey Cliff (Baldersee Kieff). Full directions are then given for entering the harbour.

Par. 33 finally describes another way of getting into Orwell. In this case one had to sail so far westward that Goseford tower (Glasevorder torne) could no longer be seen on the west side of the haven in the wood, and Orford had to be kept outside Bawdsey Cliff; and one had to go west-south (westen suden) until one could see a large oak tree standing east of Ipswich (Syweswick), two English miles from Woodbridge (Waldenbrugge). The tree was then to be brought to the west of the shingle bank (by westen de Singele).

The sailing directions, I admit, are somewhat difficult to understand without a contemporary chart, but they prove beyond all doubt that Goseford tower was then still in existence and a good landmark for sailors, unless I am mistaken.

Mr. Marsden further mentions the fact that there has long been a tradition among the Harwich people that there was once a

town on the West Rocks (called Cliff Foot Rocks on nineteenth-century charts). It is said that remains of buildings have been seen there and stones of buildings have been dredged up from the sea bottom. He has been told by a dredgerman that his informant has himself seen part of a church spire dredged up. But Mr. Marsden dismisses all this as "fishermen's tales" that are common on the east coast, and probably have their origin in the fact that remains of the wholly or partially submerged towns of "Ravenspur" (Ravenser and Ravenser-Odd?), Dunwich, &c., have been found, but surely not on the West Rocks at Harwich. He admits there is no doubt that Walton Naze once extended much further to sea than it does now; it wastes daily, and so long ago as the fourteenth century parts of the lands of "the church of London" in that locality were described as *consumpta per mare*. If, however, by all this he means to imply that the West Rocks once formed part of the mainland, then the town which once stood there must also have been in the county of Essex and could not have been Orwell, as Morant asserts ('History of Essex,' p. 501), because the latter town belonged to Suffolk, unless it stood on an island, off Walton Naze.

Mr. Hurwood, in a paper read in November, 1880, before the Institution of Civil Engineers 'On the River Orwell and the Port of Ipswich,' referred to "an old map of England" from which "it appeared that the locality on which Landguard Fort now stood was originally an island, and that the harbour had formerly two entrances; the northern entrance, it might be assumed, had been closed up by travelling shingle."

Landguard Fort was built—according to the same writer—in the reign of James I., for the defence of the harbour, and by an old picture it appeared that its site was then the extremity of Landguard Point.

Morant also suggests that the rivers Stour and Orwell formerly flowed into the sea under Bull's Cliff at Felixstowe, some distance (2½ miles) north of the present estuary; but—I agree with Mr. Marsden—this must have been a long time ago, probably not in historical times, and long before Orwell existed.

Samuel Dale (in 1730) refers to an old author who "sometime since affirmed" that the present entrance to Harwich harbour is artificial and of no old date, the old channel having been formerly on the other side of Landguard Fort, "which then stood in Essex." The old author in question was,

no doubt, Edmund Gibson, the Bishop of London and editor of one of the English editions of Camden's 'Britannia,' whose theory Dale himself attacked in a letter dated February, 1703, and addressed to Edward Lhwyd, Keeper of the Ashmolean Repository in Oxford. It was published in vol. xxiv. of the *Philosophical Transactions* (concerning Harwich Cliff and the fossils found there).

I quote below the passage from Silas Taylor's MS. which gave occasion to Dale to refer to his older contribution to the literature of the subject:—

"It is generally believed that the Stoure did formerly in a straighter current (than now it doth) discharge itself into the sea about Hoasley Bay, under the highlands of Walton-Coleness and Felixstow.....in the County of Suffolk, betwixt which and Landguard Fort are, as they are reputed, certain remains of the old channel, which the neighbouring Inhabitants still call *Fleets*, retaining at this day [1676] the tradition of the course of the water, and the entrance into this haven to have heretofore been by and through them; and consequently below them (North-East) to have been that before mentioned *Ostium Stouri*."

But Hollesley Bay is 11 miles from Landguard Point, and therefore a good distance beyond Bull's Cliff and Felixstowe; and owing to the presence of the high lands referred to by Taylor, the river could have never flowed into the sea so far north.

Mr. Marsden's statement, however, that the harbour mouth has not materially changed its position for upwards of 400 years, is equally incorrect. I have only to refer him to the Report of Capt. John Washington, R.N., published as Appendix A of the 'Report of the Commissioners upon the Subject of Harbours of Refuge' in 1845, from which it will suffice to quote the following paragraph:—

"But while the sea has gained upon the land on the western [the Essex] side of the harbour [by having washed away Beacon Cliff], the contrary has taken place on the eastern or Suffolk side, where within the last 30 years Landguard Point has grown out 1,500 feet, thereby blocking up the chief entrance into the harbour; so that where in the year 1804 was a channel seven fathoms deep at low water is now a shingle beach as many feet above high-water mark."

This was in 1843.

The progress, however, was subsequently checked by the erection of a stone break-water, on the Essex side, run out from the foot of Beacon Cliff, and by the removal by dredging of several shoals within Harwich harbour, the object of these works being to restore the scour of the tidal streams to the Landguard Point side of the entrance and

to create a broad fairway into the harbour.

The shoals in question were the Gristle, Bone, Glutton, Cod, Altar Flat, and Altar Bank, all lying nearer to the Suffolk than the Essex side of Harwich harbour—that is, of old Orwell Haven.

When dredging these shoals, the engineers reported on 8 January, 1851 :—

“In the removal of the north end of the Glutton Shoal, a considerable number of short oak piles were met with, from four to five inches square, and from three to five feet long, with pointed ends, and apparently connected together by wales [horizontal pieces] and ties. Their removal has been a difficult and expensive operation.”

The next reports mention that slow progress had been made owing to a considerable quantity of sandstone rock having been met at the Glutton Shoal, which might require blasting.

On 6 July, 1853, the engineers report that in the Bone “Shoal a number of oak piles have been met with; they are about five feet in length, and six to eight inches square, pointed at the lower ends.” The sandstone rock on the Glutton had to be blasted. As regards the Bone Shoal, another report (17 Jan., 1853) states that “a considerable number of timber piles have been met with at a depth of about 12 feet below low water . . . about 4 feet long and 5 ins. square, pointed at one end,” as on the upper part of Glutton Shoal.

All these quarterly reports were addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and published as Parliamentary papers on ‘Harbours of Refuge.’

As regards Landguard Point the engineers’ reports show that a long prevalence of easterly winds invariably caused the spit to extend in the direction of its length; in one instance (first quarter of 1855) the increase was 100 feet in a south-easterly (? south-westerly) direction. The point was then “above high water for about 100 feet to the westward of the line of the two light-houses in one” which was supposed to guide vessels safely into the harbour. Between May, 1845, and October, 1856, there had been a total extension of 560 feet, or about 50 feet per annum; and as the length of the point had increased, its width had diminished, and it was 70 feet less in 1856 than in 1845. A report in 1853 mentions the washing away of land on the sea side, especially near the Ordnance burial-ground.

A prevalence of westerly winds, on the other hand, had always checked the growth of the point.

Mr. John B. Redman, in a foot-note to a paper read before the Institution of Civil Engineers in January, 1864, reports that “the rate of progress still continues, the westerly tendency increasing.”

Researches in the muniment rooms of Harwich and Ipswich may perhaps throw further light on the question of the ancient history of Orwell. L. L. K.

#### MAGDALEN COLLEGE SCHOOL AND THE ‘D.N.B.’

(See 10 S. iv. 21, 101, 182, 244, 364; v. 22, 122, 284, 362; vi. 2, 104, 203.)

I CONTINUE my notes from Benjamin Rogers, the musician.

Sir William Scroggs (1652 ?–95), lawyer. —Son of Lord Chief Justice of same names; Chorister; treasurer, Gray’s Inn; K.C.

John Shepherd (1521 ?–fl. 1550), musician. —Chorister of St. Paul’s; in 1542 appointed Instructor of Choristers and organist at Magdalen; resigned next year, but resumed post in 1545; in 1547 paid 8*l.* as teacher of boys for one year, and other sums for repairing organ, vestments, &c.; then again resigned, but in 1548 supplied twelve music-books for 5*s.*; Fellow 1549–51; probably then entered Edward VI.’s Chapel Royal; in April, 1554, supplicates for degree of Mus.Doc.Oxon, but his petition apparently not granted; reappears in Magd. records for 1555. Having dragged a boy “in chains” from Malmesbury to Oxford, probably for impressment as a chorister, and having represented himself on the journey as “the principal officer of the College after the President,” the odium of his proceedings had fallen upon the Vice-President, wherefore he was “sharply admonished for his impudence”; but the custom of pressing boys for service in the choir of the Chapel Royal existed as far back as the time of Richard III., and at Whitehall, out of eight choristers it was usual, after 1597, to send six at one time to be trained at Blackfriars Theatre; but an order was made in 1626, while Dr. Nathaniel Giles (see 10 S. vi. 3) was Master in Song and Organist, to pacify the Puritans,

“that none of the Choristers or Childreu of the Chappell, soe to be taken by force of this Commission, shalbe used or imployed as Comedians or Stage players, or to exercise or acte any Stage plaies, interludes, Comedies or Tragedies.” Shepherd is classed by Morley among famous English composers.

Thomas Sherley or Shirley (1638–78), physician in ordinary to Charles II.—Lived

with his father, Sir Thomas, in Magdalen while Oxford was garrisoned by royal troops and went to M.C.S.; obtained M.D. degree in France; imprisoned by Commons for appealing to Upper House against a member (Sir John Fagge), whom they had declared exempt from lawsuits during session (1675). Fagge having been granted Sherley's paternal estate of Wiston during Civil War, Sherley died of disappointment at his ill success.

Richard Sherry or Shirrye (1506?-56?), author.—Demy 1522; Master of M.C.S. 1534-40 (between Robertson and Goodall); wrote 'A Treatise of the Figures of Grammar and Rhetorike.'

John Sibthorp (1758-96), botanist.—At M.C.S.; Radcliffe travelling Fellow; succeeded his father (Humphrey) as Sherardian Professor of Botany, Oxon, but returned to Continent; visited Crete, Smyrna, Cyprus, Greece, &c.; published 'Flora Oxoniensis'; endowed Chair of Rural Economy at Oxford. Bloxam (iii. 237) gives the following anecdote of his elder brother while at M.C.S.:—

"About 1766 took place in the Schoolroom the mock trial of Gervase, third son of Dr. Sibthorp, convicted of highway robbery and sentenced to be hanged from a hook in one of the pillars, who, but for the accidental arrival of the Master (Robert Bryne) and his cutting the cord just in time, would have died."

John Smith or Smyth (1662-1717), dramatist.—Probably great-grandson of the genealogical antiquary of same names; chorister 1676; Usher of M.C.S. (succeeding Richard Wright) 1689 until his death, when buried in College Chapel.

Miles Smith (1618-71), secretary of Arch bishop Sheldon.—A near kinsman of Bishop of Gloucester of same names; chorister 1634-41; B.C.L.; produced a metrical version of the Psalms.

Richard Smith or Smyth (1554-1638), father of book-collector and author of 'Obituary' of same names (*q.v.* 'D.N.B.').—Demy; grandson of Gentleman-Usher to Elizabeth of same names; in Holy Orders.

Thomas Smith (1638-1710), Nonjuring divine and scholar.—Master of M.C.S. (between Timothy Parker and John Curle) 1663-6; Fellow, Vice-President, Bursar; went for three years to Constantinople (1668) as Chaplain; ejected from Magd. as anti-Papist (1688), but refused oaths to William and Mary; librarian of Cottonian Library; wrote learned works on the Turks; nicknamed "Rabbi Smith"; left MSS. to Thos. Hearne.

Thomas Sparke (1548-1616), divine.—Demy 1567; Fellow; conforming Puritan

of note; Prebendary of Lincoln and rector of Bletchley; attended Hampton Court Conference; influenced by James I. His son William (1587-1641), Demy 1606 and Fellow, chaplain to Duke of Buckingham, succeeded him at Bletchley.

John Stanbridge or Stanbrygge (1463-1510), grammarian.—Of Winchester and New Coll., where Fellow; Usher of M.C.S. and, upon John Anwykyll's death, Master 1487-94; Master of Hospital of St. John at Banbury; rector of Winwick and Prebendary of Lincoln; wrote 'Vocabula,' 'Vulgaria,' 'Accidentia,' &c.; Andrew Scarbott was Master of M.C.S. between him and Wolsey. His brother, or near relative, Thomas Stanbridge, Master of M.C.S. 1517-1522 (succeeding Hayle or Halye); Master of Banbury Grammar School, where Sir Thomas Pope (1507?-59), founder of Trinity College, Oxon, was a scholar.

John Stokesley (1475?-1539), Bishop of London.—Fellow; Usher of M.C.S. for one month in 1497; Vice-President, when engaged in fierce dissensions with other Fellows, who accused him (*inter alia*) of heresy, theft, adultery, and of christening a cat; at the Bishop of Winchester's visitation the Fellows "in sign of unity all drank of a loving-cup together"; Principal Magd. Hall; Dean of Chapel Royal; envoy to France; tried to win over Italian universities to Henry VIII.'s divorce; condemned John Frith and other Protestants; opposed translation of Bible into English; resisted Cranmer's visitation; incurred Cromwell's hostility. A portrait by Holbein at Windsor, and a copy of it, presented by Dr. Bloxam, at M.C.S.

John Addington Symonds (1807-71), physician.—Showed at M.C.S. "an aptitude for classical studies and a strong bent towards literature"; held several posts on staff of Bristol Hospital; author; father of critic and poet of same names.

William Symonds or Simons (1556-1616?), divine.—Master (Ludimagister) of M.C.S. 1583-6 (between Nicholas Balguay and Paul Smith); in his time great complaints were made by some of the Fellows, both to the Chancellor of the University and to their own visitor, respecting the condition of the School, it being asserted the Master was non-resident, and that the President (Humphrey) of the College had sold the appointment to him; held many church preferments, and at one time resided in Virginia; published theological works.

Christopher Taylor (1615-86), Quaker schoolmaster.—Chorister 1623; converted

by George Fox, he started a school at Waltham Abbey 1670; followed William Penn to Pennsylvania; published religious works; brother of Thomas T. (q.v. 'D.N.B.').

John Thornborough (1551-1641), Bishop of Worcester.—Demy 1569; at Oxford led a gay life, associating with Robert Pinkney of St. Mary Hall. "These two," says Wood ('Athenæ,' ii. 99),

"loved Simon Forman well, but, being given much to pleasure, they would make him go to the Keeper of the Forest of Shotover for his hounds to go a-hunting from morning to night. They never studied, as Simon saith, nor gave themselves to their books, but spent their time in the fencing-schools, dancing-schools, in stealing deer and conies, in hunting the hare, and wooing girls. They went often to the house of Dr. Giles Lawrence (Regius Professor of Greek) at Cowley, to see his two fair daughters, Elizabeth and Martha, the first of whom Thornborough wooed, the other Pinkney, who at length married her, but Thornborough deceived the other."

Chaplain to second Earl of Pembroke and to Queen Elizabeth; Dean of York; Bishop of Limerick; of Bristol; zealous against recusants and in raising forced loans. His younger brother Giles (1562-1637) Demy 1576; Sub-dean of Sarum, &c.

Henry John Todd (1763-1845), editor of Milton and author.—Chorister 1771; librarian at Lambeth Palace and royal chaplain; rector of Settrington; Archdeacon of York; edited Spenser; wrote life of Cranmer; presented his collection of books relating to Milton to the College; his portrait in M.C.S. painted by Joseph Smith from a sketch taken in 1822.

John Tombes (b. 1636.—Chorister 1651, son of the Baptist divine of same name, who entering Magdalen Hall, aged fifteen, became a noted tutor there, and subsequently vicar of Leominster (q.v. 'D.N.B.').

Nathanael Tomkins (b. 1584).—Chorister 1596; Usher of M.C.S. 1606-10 (between Richard Newton and Mercadine Hunnis). Owes his inclusion in 'D.N.B.' in small print, at end of article on Thomas Tomkins the musician to Wood's confusion of the former with the latter in 'Fasti,' 799; a mistake found in Bloxam, i. 27, but corrected in ii. 47.

Laurence Tomson (1539-1608), politician, author, and transcriber.—Demy 1553; Fellow; accompanied Sir Thomas Hoby to France; M.P. for Weymouth, &c.; travelled extensively and knew many languages; employed by Walsingham; author of theological and commercial works.

William Tyndale, *alias* Huchyns (d. 1536), translator of the Bible. Born probably between 1490 and 1495; "Foxe's phrase,

'brought up from a child in the University,' seems to imply his matriculation at a very early age, and if so, almost certainly as a scholar," of M.C.S. (v. Hamilton's 'Hertford Coll.,' 105); B.A. Magd. Hall 1512; it is extremely doubtful whether he was nominated an original Canon of Cardinal College by Wolsey, who may have been his master at M.C.S.; ordered by Wolsey to be seized at Worms; escaped to Marburg; approved for a time by Henry VIII.; engaged in bitter controversy with Sir Thomas More; Henry VIII. sought to kidnap him; betrayed by Henry Phillips to imperial officers and arrested for heresy; imprisoned at Vilvorde; strangled and burned at the stake, in spite of Cromwell's intercession. Hertford College (*olim* Magdalen Hall) possesses his portrait; and a similar picture, but upon panel, belongs to the British and Foreign Bible Society.

A. R. BAYLEY.  
St. Margaret's, Great Malvern.

(To be continued.)

#### GRANGER ANNOTATED BY CAULFIELD.

I HAVE before me an interleaved copy of the fourth volume of Granger's 'Biographical History' (second edition, 1775), extensively annotated by James Caulfield, the printseller. The greater number of his comments refer to the comparative scarcity of the prints, every one of which he has priced; but some of his notes provide interesting side-lights on the printsellers and collectors of his day and their methods. Here are a few selected at random:—

"Sir Aston Cockain, 5*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.* The print of Cockain is extremely rare. Sir William Musgrave, who had been collecting portraits for many years, could never meet with one. Mr. Tighe had one, which sold at Richardson's for 5*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.*, but not before Richardson had copied it for his work."

"Richard Head, 15*s.* 0*d.* Richard Head used to sell for 7*s.* 6*d.*, but the book from which it comes ('The English Rogue') is now very scarce, and the portrait seldom to be met with. I copied it for my 'Remarkable Persons,' and permitted a young man to have several impressions taken off on old paper, which he imposed on several persons for original prints, though he told me it was to put them before some copies of the work he had by him."

"Jacob Bobart, 12*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.* The print of Bobart sold in Musgrave's for 12*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.* I had an opinion I should meet with some of this rare print at Oxford, where Burghers, the engraver, always resided, but was disappointed in my search. The family of Bobart are settled at Woodstock, and a place in Oxfordshire called Nettlebed, where a Mrs. Bobart, of the elder branch, has a considerable estate, and is reputed worth 800*l.* a year. His brother, who was educated at the Charter House,



has likewise a good property, but is uncommonly fond of horses, and to indulge this propensity has bought a share in some of the Oxford stages, one of which he constantly drives. I enquired of him if he had any prints of his ancestor, but found he had not, though he said a brother who is a hosier at Woodstock has a very fine painting of him."

Part of this biographical memorandum is given by Bray in his foot-note to Evelyn's 'Diary,' 24 October, 1664 (*vide* the recent edition in 4 vols., ii. p. 171). A copy of the print was in the Sykes Sale, March, 1824, lot 849, bought by Grave for 6l. 8s. 6d.

"François Le Pire, 15s. 0d. The mezzotinto of Le Pire is an anonymous print, and very little known to either printseillers or collectors. It is a small quarto in the manner of Vaillant's prints, and represents a rough-looking man without hat or cap, the collar of his shirt unbuttoned, and upon comparison with Walpole's print is known to be Le Pire. Coram has bought 3 or 4 lately in sales, with many other prints in a lot for 2s. 6d. or 3s., though young Grave and many printseillers of note have been in the room at the time, but did not know this print. According to the impression, it will bring from 15s. to 1l. 1s. 0d."

"Louise, Dutchess of Portsmouth, 6l. 6s. 0d. The plate of the Dutchess of Portsmouth by Baudet must be at Paris among the plates of Basan, though here the print is so rarely met with that it sells for 5 or 6 guineas. Paris is a place that has never been visited by any other than gentlemen collectors who know not how to seek after scarce prints—Mr. Walpole and Ant<sup>r</sup> Storer only excepted, who certainly met with many of their most curious prints while in France."

If these few excerpts from Caulfield's jottings are found of sufficient interest, I shall be pleased to give a further selection at a later date. ALECK ABRAHAMS.

39, Hillmarton Road, N.

**RAJA-I-RAJGAN: INDIAN TITLE.**—There is an amusing blunder in the January number of *The Nineteenth Century*. The Raja of Kapurthala, who contributes an interesting article on 'The Education of Indian Princes,' is described in the table of contents as "H.H. the Raja I. Rajgan of Kapurthala." This looks as if the printer thought Rajgan was a surname. Of course the proper way to write this title is *Rājā-i-Rājgān*. It means "King of Kings." The vowel *i* in Persian denotes the possessive case; compare King Edward's title, Kaiser-i-Hind, which no one would dream of writing "Kaiser I. Hind."

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

¶ **STATUES OF THE GEORGES.**—Three of the four Georges have statues in London, which are all impartially ignored in the list in the 'Dictionary of Dates.' Those who frequently visit the great hive of learning in

Great Russell Street, and all whose avocations of any kind take them often to Bloomsbury, must be familiar with the sight of George I. on the top of St. George's Church; but the old jokes about making the king the head of the steeple are forgotten, and probably few who look up at the statue know whose it is. The figure of George III. on horseback in Pall Mall is known to multitudes who pass that way. But I find that conspicuous as is the equestrian statue of George IV. in Trafalgar Square (the horse's tail turned towards the National Gallery), many persons do not know it to be of that not exactly popular king. Perhaps this is partly because there is no name on it, which it seems to me every statue should have. It is by Chantrey, as I mentioned in 10 S. iii. 448. By a curious pleonasm, Marochetti's statue of Richard Cœur de Lion in Old Palace Yard is mentioned twice in the list in Haydn. W. T. LYNN.

Blackheath.

**SHAKESPEARE'S RESIDENCE NEW PLACE.**—In Mr. Sidney Lee's 'Life of William Shakespeare'—a work which, in my opinion, should be universally studied—we are told, on the authority of Halliwell-Phillipps, that New Place was purchased in 1675 by Sir Edward Walker, through whose daughter Barbara, wife of Sir John Clopton, it reverted to the Clopton family. In 1702 (eighty-six years after Shakespeare's death) Sir John rebuilt it. On the death of Sir John's son, in 1752, it was bought by the Rev. Francis Gastrell, who died in 1768, having in 1759 demolished the "new building."

I have just discovered that in the following year, namely, in July, 1760, a letter appeared in *The London Magazine*, written by a lady on a journey from Stratford-upon-Avon to her friend in Kent, from which the following is an extract:—

"There stood here till lately the house in which Shakespeare lived, and a mulberry tree of his planting; the house was large, strong, and handsome; the tree so large that it would shade the grass-plot in your garden, which I think is more than 20 yards square, and supply the whole town with mulberries every year. As the curiosity of this house and tree brought much fame, and more company and profit, to the town, a certain man, on some disgust, has pulled the house down, so as not to leave one stone upon another, and cut down the tree, and piled it as a stack of fire-wood, to the great vexation, loss and disappointment of the inhabitants; however, an honest silversmith bought the whole stock of wood, and makes many odd things of this wood for the curious, some of which I hope to bring with me to town. I am," &c.

It will be seen that not only did the Rev. Francis Gastrell demolish "the new building," but also that portion of the old building which existed in the time of Shakespeare. In fact, according to the evidence of this impartial traveller, the reverend gentleman did not leave one stone upon another! This I did not realize; I always thought that some portions of the old building remained *in situ*.

RICHARD EDGCUMBE.

Edgbarrow, Crowthorne.

"WROTH."—Thus far lexicographers seem to ignore "wroth" in its substantival character, just as they do not lend their sanction to the practice of the lady novelist who courageously uses "wrath" as an adjective. "Her Grace was very wrath" may not deserve recognition for its literary quality—although, after all, "wrath" as thus used is not very far off the earlier adjectival spelling "wraith"—but "my wroath" in 'Merchant of Venice,' II. ix. 78, should not be absolutely ignored. It perhaps finds its place owing to exigencies of rime, a consideration which may also dispose of several corroborative examples in 'Hudibras.' In I. i. 900 Butler makes his hero observe, in deliberate discourse with Ralpho:—

In northern clime a val'rous knight  
Did whilom kill his Bear in fight,  
And wound a Fiddler: we have both  
Of these the objects of our wroth,  
And equal fame and glory from  
Th' attempt, or victory to come.

Again, in I. ii. 450 Colon and his horse recall the symmetry and the ineffable grace of the Centaur:—

One spirit did inform them both,  
The self-same vigour, fury, wroth.

In the same canto, l. 737, the effect on Hudibras of Talgol's scathing deliverance is thus described:—

At this the knight grew high in wroth,  
And lifting hands and eyes up both,  
Three times he smote on stomach stout,  
From whence, at length, these words broke out.

These repetitions, even if the rime is the same in every case, added to the Shakespearean example, are not without significance as to the practice of the seventeenth century.

THOMAS BAYNE.

UNCATALOGUED LONDON RECORDS IN THE GUILDHALL LIBRARY.—Those interested in the study of London topography may care to have their attention drawn to the fact that there are in the library of the Corporation of London a large number of

old deeds relating to the City parishes to which no catalogue references exist. They consist of the major portion of those deeds which passed out of local custody into the hands of the City Parochial Foundation as a consequence of the passing of the City Parochial Charities Act some years ago, and which were afterwards transferred to the Guildhall as being no longer of substantial value, having lapsed. There are some hundreds (if not thousands) of the deeds, relating to every quarter of the City, and yielding much interesting topographical information. They date, generally speaking, from 1560 to 1760, though a few of earlier and later dates are included. Deeds relating to the rebuilding of the City after the Fire are especially numerous. Many of them—of various periods—bear interesting autograph signatures of mayors and aldermen of renown (these generally appear on the backs, being included in the witnesses); while some few other celebrities' signatures also occur.

The deeds appear to have been for some considerable time in the Guildhall, though it has not yet been found convenient to catalogue them. A full index *nominum. et locorum* is, I believe, meditated, but its compilation is indefinitely postponed for various cogent reasons. If the committee could ultimately see their way to printing a descriptive catalogue on the lines of those issued by the authorities of the Record Office, a useful purpose would, in my humble opinion, be served, as the deeds cover a period for which no similar index (as regards any other collection) exists, so far as I am aware.

WILLIAM McMURRAY.

"UMPIRE."—An early use of the word "umpire" in its modern sense appears in William Langland's 'Vision of William concerning Piers the Plowman' (1332-99). *passus v. l. 34*:—

And named for him a *noumpere* that no debate  
nere;

For to try this chaffer betwixen them three.

CLIFTON ROBBINS.

"SHADOW-CATCHER"—PHOTOGRAPHER.—Alternative trade terms often baffle inquirers, through not being recorded at the time of their introduction. I notice a firm of photographers in Bishopsgate Street are now describing themselves as "Shadow-catchers." A note of this in 'N. & Q.' now may perhaps save much speculation hereafter.

G. YARROW BALDOCK.

### Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

"MITIS."—Recent English dictionaries have *mitis-green*, another name for Scheele's green, and *mitis-casting*, a process for increasing the fluidity of molten iron and steel by the addition of a small quantity of aluminium. The words *Mitisgrün*, *Mitisguss*, are used in German, and are explained by Muret-Sanders as derived from the name of a Vienna manufacturer. It does not seem very likely (though of course it is not impossible) that the name of the same person is contained in both these terms, as they belong to very different branches of technology, and *mitis-green* occurs as early as 1839, while *mitis-casting* is spoken of as a novelty in 1886. Can any authentic information be found respecting the origin of these terms? HENRY BRADLEY.

Clarendon Press, Oxford.

"MOKE," A DONKEY.—The earliest instance of this word known to me is in Mayhew's 'London Labour and the London Poor,' 1851. Can any older example be found? I have a recollection of having seen the word (spelt "mouk," and printed in inverted commas) in a letter or diary written by a lady at some English seaside resort, but whether the date was earlier or later than 1851 I do not remember.

HENRY BRADLEY.

Clarendon Press, Oxford.

"MULATTO."—What is the etymology of this word? There is no doubt that the word is derived from the Sp. or Port. *mulato*, and that the Eng. spelling is due to the It. form *mulatto*. The Port. *mulato* means one born of a negro and of a white woman or of a negress and of a white man; the word at first meant a mule. Diez says that the original meaning of *mulato* was a young mule, the suffix *-ato* having a diminutive force and expressing youth. Dozy in his 'Glossaire' (p. 384) says, "*Mulato* est proprement un mot portugais, et dans cette langue il signifie, 1, *mulet*; 2, *figurément mulâtre*." From this it appears to be certain that *mulatto* is a derivative of Lat. *mulus*, a mule. The only thing that requires explanation is the Port. suffix *-ato*. It is a pity that Diez has not given any examples of its use as a diminutive. Then, again, how can the suffix *-ato* be explained?

It cannot be from Lat. *-atus*, as this suffix becomes *-ado* in popular words in Portuguese. The intervocal *t* points to the loss of a Latin consonant. The etymology of Diez and Dozy is therefore not made out quite satisfactorily.

Hence another explanation has been attempted. Engelmann derives *mulato* from an Arabic word *muwallad* (see Diez). But *muwallad* does not mean "one of mixed race." It means properly "adopted," and in Spain during the reign of the Omayyades the Spaniards who had embraced the religion of Muhammad were so called. This is far away from the meaning of "mulatto." Besides this objection, the phonetic difficulties are insuperable. How could *mulato* possibly come from *muwallad*? How can a Port. *t* be derived from an Arabic *d*? How can one explain the disappearance of the strongly stressed syllable in the Arabic word?

Doubtless 'N.E.D.' will derive "mulatto" from "mule," and will be able to give a satisfactory account of the difficult Port. suffix *-ato*. A. L. MAYHEW.

Oxford.

ROYAL KEPPIER SCHOOL, HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING.—An attempt is being made to gather as complete a record of the *alumni* of the above school as it is now possible to make. Founded by Bernard Gilpin in 1574, it was for more than two centuries one of the principal centres of education in the north of England. The School Register includes the names of many eminent men; for example, George Carleton, Bishop of Landaff; Hugh Broughton, the Hebraist; Henry Airey, Provost of Queen's College, Oxford; Ralph Ironside, father of the Bishop of Bristol, and grandfather of the Bishop of Hereford of that name; Robert Surtees, the historian; and Robert Henry Allan, the antiquary.

Lists of, or notes relative to, scholars prior to 1860, when the existing Register commences, will be gladly welcomed by either the head master, Mr. F. L. Gaul, M.A., or myself. H. R. LEIGHTON.

East Boldon, R.S.O., co. Durham.

SUBSIDY ROLLS.—Has any one attempted to arrive at an intelligible conclusion as to the method employed by the assessors of mediæval and Tudor subsidies? How were the lands valued, and how were goods? We are accustomed to regard these taxes as unjustifiably severe. To me they seem not only very light, but also levied in a singularly partial fashion. I will not speak

of the earlier Edwardian levies, though much might be said about their eccentricity; but I will confine myself to Tudor examples, because they are more easily checked by reference to the wills of persons taxed.

When we hear of a tax of 4s. in the pound on land and 2s. 8d. on goods, we imagine something approximating to our own heavy imposts; but when we find the land estimated at 6d. an acre rental, and the "goods" at a mere nominal value, which bears no relation whatever to the actual personalty of the owner, we are rather inclined to sigh for the long-lost generosity of the sixteenth-century assessor. How a man can leave 120l. to his two daughters—after devising freehold estates to each of his sons, together with cattle, horses, farm implements, armour, and plate—who has paid only on 5l. of "goods," seems inconceivable. But this is not all. By some inscrutable system these subsidies seem to be so arranged that estates which pay their modest quota one year, frequently escape altogether the next, so that it is no uncommon thing to find a man's name on three or four Elizabethan rolls and absent on the rest; while at the end comes an Inquisition post mortem solemnly declaring his estate at just twice the value he has been taxed for, and even then very low according to the charges he puts on it in his will.

I should be very glad to learn whether my experience, gathered from a few counties and localities, is a general one, and whether any explanation other than the caprice of friendly assessors can be alleged for it. So far as lands are concerned, it seems evident that the "ancient rents" were accepted as the basis of taxation long after they had ceased to represent the lettable value of the property. Is it possible that the sum at which the goods are valued really means the estimated interest of a capital equal to the personal estate? This was certainly not the earlier method of assessment.

A. B.

Victoria, British Columbia.

WYBERTON, Lincs.—I shall be glad to be referred to any papers dealing with the history of this church, and to any pictures of interior or exterior. I presume the fifteenth-century church is still standing.

R. J. WHITWELL.

70, Banbury Road, Oxford.

BISHOP ISLAND, SOUTH PACIFIC.—*Bishop* is the name of a rocky island in the South Pacific, south of Macquarie Island. Can any one give a clue to the naming of this

island? A brother of my grandfather, Thomas Bishop or Bishopp, named Joseph or William or Hugh (both of them ran away from school in 1796-7—Thomas to Russia, and his brother to India), is understood in the family to have given his name to an island in the Pacific and to have perished there—in missionary work. Both of the boys are believed to have been the sons of an officer in the Guards who was sent out to India to teach gunpowder-making at Fort St. George (Debrett, 1828, Zouche).

ROBERT MICHELL.

Calenic, Truro.

ROWE'S 'SHAKESPEARE.'—I possess N. Rowe's first edition of Shakespeare: "London, Jacob Tonson, 1709," 6 vols., 8vo; frontispiece, Shakespeare's bust on pedestal. The title-page says "adorned with cuts." The only plates in mine are in vol. vi., viz., one plate to each of the six doubtful plays. Will some one tell me, if my copy is short in plates, and how many there should be? The volumes show no sign of any plates being torn out.

The seventh volume of poems, published in 1710, I do not possess. If the six plates to the doubtful plays are all there should be, my edition is perfect.

JOHN TUDOR.

74, Torquay Road, Newton Abbot.

"BOSSING."—What is the meaning of this word in the Cheshire proverb (cited by Ray, 'North-Country Words' [1674-91], s.v. 'Osse') "Ossing comes to bossing"?

I find the saying in the fifteenth-century MS. Digby 52, ff. 28, in the Bodleian, with a gloss:—

Ossyng comys to bossyng:

Vulgus opinatur quod postmodum verificatur.

But this does not seem to solve the difficulty.

Q. V.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—I have a reference to "an old ballad":—

Sabina saw, but would not see;

Sabina heard, but would not hear.

Can some kind soul complete the reference?

J. K. LAUGHTON.

Who is the author of the following?

If more is needed to be known,

Our Lord will teach thee that

When thou shalt stand before His throne,

Or sit as Mary sat.

The lines are remembered as having been once quoted by Archbishop Whately in a sermon.

KOM OMBO.

SIR JOHN GIBSON'S PORTRAIT.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' tell of a portrait in

existence of Sir John Gibson, Governor of Portsmouth? He was knighted by Queen Anne in 1705, and died in 1717. I have heard that one was disposed of a few years ago in the Gibson-Carmichael Sale.

H. G. LONG.

14, Marmion Road, Southsea.

SUSSEX POLL-BOOKS.—Gatfield refers to a "Poll-Book for the Sussex election, March, 1820. Chichester, 1820, 8vo." This is not to be found at the British Museum. Is there any library where it can be seen?

HENRY W. POOK, Col.

121, Hither Green Lane, Lewisham.

LITTLETON'S 'HISTORY OF ISLINGTON.'—I have two parts of what I think is a somewhat scarce publication dealing with this one-time rural village. It is of royal octavo size, about 10½ in. by 7 in., each part consisting of 24 pages, in a buff-coloured wrapper. The first one has printed on the outside cover:—

"Part I. Price One Shilling. The Illustrated History of Islington. By R. H. Littleton. Containing A Beautifully-Executed Engraving Of Canonbury Tower. December, 1850. London: Published, For the Proprietor, By D. Dodson, 10, Holywell-Street, Strand; And to be had also of all respectable booksellers. Printed by B. R. Peake, Took's Court, Chancery-Lane. A Guarantee is given for the Completion of the Work."

Pp. 2, 3, and 4 of wrapper are blank, and pp. 164 of the work itself are taken up with an "Introduction," unsigned and undated. P. 5 is headed with a woodcut entitled "Canonbury Tower—1811," and commences with "Section I. Antiquities: Canonbury House and Tower," which leaves off abruptly in the middle of a sentence on p. 24.

Part II. has the same wording on the cover (which is also blank as to pp. 2, 3, and 4), except that in the middle, in place of the announcement as to the view of Canonbury Tower, it states that it contains "Beautifully-Executed Engravings of Canonbury House & Old St. Mary's Church; also, a copy of the Will of Sir Richard Cloudesley," and the date "January 31 to February 28, 1851." The first page is of course numbered 25, and in the middle of this is a vignette woodcut view of Canonbury House, but with no title. P. 28 is headed "Canonbury Tavern," and p. 31, "The Old Church of St. Mary," which has a vignette woodcut view of it, also with no title. The will of Sir Richard Cloudesley, or rather an extract from it, is given in letterpress (not in facsimile, as might be supposed from the wording on the wrapper), and the account, and the part too, ends with p. 48.

Is this the publication referred to by Tomlins in his 'Perambulation of Islington,' published in 1858? In the "Advertisement" of this he states, after apologizing for the delay in completing his work (he had begun by issuing Part I. of his book in 1843, which, by the way, is distinctly different, both as to the letterpress and the position of the woodcuts, from his finished one), that the delay had been prejudicial to himself, since his original information concerning the earlier facts had in the meantime "been appropriated, without the grace of acknowledgment by his immediate predecessor." Or did Tomlins refer to Lewis's little book 'Islington as It Was and as It Is,' published in 1854? Probably, I think, the latter.

My object, however, is to endeavour to ascertain whether Littleton's 'History' was ever completed, or whether more than two parts were published. From the dilatory dates I have given, perhaps Part III. never saw the light. Can any reader furnish any information about this tardy topographer?

E. E. NEWTON.

7, Achilles Road, West End, N.W.

## Replies.

### BIDDING PRAYER.

(10 S. vi. 448; vii. 32).

I HAVE been in the habit of hearing this prayer read before the sermon at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster (the official church of the House of Commons), during the Parliamentary session, since 1861, and the form there has always been "Let us pray for," &c. Alterations and additions have been made by the various rectors, but the opening has always remained the same. I think, but am not quite sure, that once at Oxford I heard the other form, "Ye *shall* pray for," &c.; but as that is many years ago, I may be wrong in that respect.

Perhaps it may be of interest to put upon record in the columns of 'N. & Q.' the prayer as recited in St. Margaret's Church. It is as follows:—

"Let us pray for Christ's Holy Catholic Church, especially for that pure and apostolical branch of it established in these kingdoms; and herein for our gracious Sovereign Lord, Edward, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of all British dominions beyond the seas, King, Emperor of India, Defender of the Faith, in all causes and over all persons within his dominions supreme; for our gracious Queen, Alex-

andra, George, Prince of Wales, and all the Royal Family; for the Lords and others of His Majesty's most honourable Privy Council; for the Great Council of the nation now assembled in Parliament; for the nobility, gentry, and commonalty of this land; for the magistrates, and others who are in authority, and herein especially for the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the City of Westminster; that all in their several stations may labour to advance the glory of God, and the present and future welfare of mankind, remembering always that solemn account which they must one day give before the tribunal of God. But for the sake of all let us pray for the clergy, whether bishops, priests, or deacons, especially for Randall, Lord Archbishop of this province, and Arthur Foley, Lord Bishop of this diocese, that they may shine like lights in the world, and adorn the doctrines of God our Saviour in all things.

"And for a due supply of persons qualified to serve God in Church and State let us implore His especial blessing on all schools and seminaries of religions and useful learning, particularly upon our Universities; that in these and all other places more immediately dedicated to God's honour and service whatsoever tends to the advancement of true religion and useful learning may for ever flourish and abound.

"To these our prayers let us add our unfeigned praises for mercies already received; for our creation, preservation, and all the blessings of this life; but, above all, for the inestimable love of God our heavenly Father in the redemption of the world by our Lord Jesus Christ; for the means of grace afforded us here, and for the hope of glory hereafter. Finally, let us praise God, for all His servants departed this life in His faith and fear, beseeching Him to give us grace so to follow their good example that, this life ended, we may dwell with them in life everlasting, through Jesus Christ our Lord, in whose most perfect form of words we pray Our Father, which art in heaven," &c.

The additions and alterations are in the amplification of the King's style and title, introduced by the present rector, Canon Hensley Henson, after His Majesty's accession, when the royal style and titles were amended. It is a question, however, if the phrase "Defender of the Faith" ought not to go before "Emperor of India" rather than after it. When Westminster received its most recent charter of incorporation, the words "City of" were added to the paragraph relating to the Mayor, &c. When the present Dean of Westminster (Rev. Dr. J. Armitage Robinson) was rector of St. Margaret's, in the section of the prayer relating to the Universities he used to invoke a special blessing upon his own particular college at Cambridge (Christ's College); but this was never done before, nor has it been continued by his successor. It may be mentioned that Canon Robert Eyton, when he came from Chelsea to Westminster, tried to abandon the use of this prayer altogether; but several members of Parliament and old members of the congregation

objected to the omission, and after a few weeks it was resumed, conformably to ancient custom, and so it remains to the present time. For my own part, I may say that I greatly prefer the opening as used in our church to the one mentioned by the querist, as it appears to link the clergy and laity in making the various supplications in the prayer.

W. E. HARLAND-OXLEY.

Westminster.

The 55th Canon of 1603 orders the use of the Bidding Prayer, and gives the form of it, which, as H. G. P. correctly surmises, commences, "Ye shall pray for," &c.; and no alteration has ever been allowed by authority. It is therefore somewhat remarkable that at such a gathering as the recent Church Congress the form "Let us pray for," &c., should have been substituted, not only because it was irregular, but further because the latter form would imply ignorance of its structure and character. The Bidding Prayer is not in itself a prayer at all, but is an instruction to the congregation as to the things for which they should make their petitions at the time of public worship. It is further remarkable, seeing how almost entirely it has fallen into disuse, that it is the only form which may lawfully be used before the sermon. It is drawn up upon the lines of the pre-Reformation Bidding of the Bedes (prayers), as the prayer before the sermon was then termed, and, although admirable in form and matter, was originally framed with the intention of depriving the Puritans of the opportunity, which they frequently utilized, of making the prayer before the sermon an occasion of preaching sedition and disloyalty to the Church. In those days the preaching of sermons without any preparatory form of religious service was very customary, and the introductory prayer was frequently made the vehicle for violent attacks upon the settled order in Church and State. It was to check these abuses that the Bidding Prayer was drawn up. The Bidding Prayer is frequently used in parish churches, especially at such services as the Commemoration of Benefactors; and only a few Sundays ago it was so used at my own parish church, where the preacher recited it in the proper form. Perhaps preachers who are unaccustomed to the prayer think, in using the form "Let us pray for," &c., they are conforming more nearly to the Prayer Book, where the exhortation is always "Let us pray," especially before such prayers as that for the Church Militant,

where the preface is "Let us pray for the whole state of Christ's Church militant here in earth," the prayer following being in many of its features similar in character to the clauses of the Bidding Prayer.

F. A. RUSSELL.

4, Nelgarde Road, Catford, S.E.

The 55th Canon of the Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical, 1603, gives the prescribed form of the Bidding Prayer, now seldom used, except in cathedrals. The title of Canon 55 is, "The form of a Prayer to be used by all Preachers before their Sermons"; and it commences thus:—

"Before all sermons, lectures, and homilies, the preachers and ministers shall move the people to join with them in prayer, in this form, or to this effect: Ye shall pray for Christ's holy Catholic Church," &c.

This bidding or exhortation names or refers to the king, the royal family, the Council, and all the dignitaries, officers, and authorities in Church and State; and also the local diocesan, capitular, municipal, and educational officers and institutions, often in a quaint and old-world phraseology. The local variations are sanctioned by the words "to this effect." The canon ends with the words "always concluding with the Lord's Prayer," and this direction is invariably observed.

W. R. HOLLAND.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIESTS BURIED IN LONDON (10 S. vi. 149, 213, 237).—A correspondent very kindly answered my query in *The Catholic Times*, and from his reply I gather the following particulars.

During the eighteenth century and the earlier part of the nineteenth the greater number of Catholics were buried in the churchyard of Old St. Pancras. Lysons in his 'Environs of London,' vol. iii. p. 351, says:—

"The church and churchyard of Pancras have long been noted as a burial-place for such Roman Catholics as die in London and the vicinity, many persons of that persuasion have been buried at Paddington, but their numbers are small when compared with what are buried at Pancras, where almost every other tomb bears a cross and R.I.P. .... I have heard it assigned as a reason for the preference to Pancras..... that before the late convulsions in France [the French Revolution] Masses were said in a church in the South of France dedicated to the same saint for the souls of those interred at St. Pancras in England."

Soon after the passing of the severe laws against Roman Catholics in the reign of Elizabeth, Catholics began to bury their dead in St. Pancras; but of these little or no record remains. The earliest is that of

the Right Rev. Bonaventure Giffard, Bishop of Madaura and Vicar-Apostolic of the London District, 1734. Then follow the Rev. Robert Grant, President of the Scotch College, Douai, 29 March, 1784; the Right Rev. César d'Anterroches, Bishop of Condom, France, 31 Jan., 1793; the Right Rev. Bishop of Coutance, 1798; and the Bishop of St. Pol de Léon, 1800.

At the commencement of the nineteenth century occur the Bishop of Triguier, 1801; the Rev. Arthur O'Leary, O.S.F.C., the founder of St. Patrick's, Soho, and friend of Curran; Father Nicholas Pisani, 1803; the Bishop of Noyon, 1804; the Archbishop of Narbonne, Dr. Arthur Dillon, 1806; and a large number of priests. Lysons says that "an average of about thirty of the 'French clergy were buried annually.'"

In Hammersmith Churchyard: Dr. James Talbot, Bishop of Birtba and Vicar-Apostolic of the London District. He was the fourth son of George, Earl of Shrewsbury, and was the last ecclesiastic to be tried for saying Mass under the penal laws.

In St. Giles-in-the-Fields a large number of Catholics were buried, their gravestones being distinguished by the cross and R.I.P.

In the old church of St. Mary, Horseferry Road, Westminster, the founder, a French *émigré* priest, was buried.

St. George's Cathedral, Southwark, is the burial-place of the Rev. John Griffiths (1813), the Rev. John Rudford, the Rev. John White, and the Rev. Edward McStay; and close to them Dr. James Danell, the second Bishop of Southwark, 1881. Provost Doyle, who was the founder of the cathedral, also lies within its walls (1879).

Beneath the church of the Holy Trinity, Parker's Row, Bermondsey, are interred the Rev. Peter Butler, the founder, and six priests.

In the rear of SS. Mary and Michael's Church, Commercial Road, is a small cemetery in which are buried several of the clergy.

There were also several private burial-grounds in different parts of London almost exclusively used by Catholics, but long since closed. Priests are said also to have been buried in the churchyards of St. James's, Clerkenwell, St. Anne's, Soho, and St. George's, Hanover Square; but I have been unable to search the registers of these Churches, so I cannot verify the statement.

FREDERICK T. HIBGAME.

POST BOXES (10 S. vi. 389, 453, 475).—Early post boxes, several of which remain,

were frequently decorated with elaborate ornaments—cornices, garlands of flowers in high relief, &c. At the cross-roads at Greenford Green, near Harrow, is a post box of this description on the top of which are painted the points of the compass. I do not think that this style of decoration is very common.

Old post boxes are usually taller and smaller in diameter than the modern variety.

R. L. MORETON.

D.'s reply at the last reference is disappointing: he denies that the original "color" of post boxes was scarlet, but he does not say what "color" they were.

RALPH THOMAS.

**BASKISH FOLK-LORE ABOUT SOULS** (10 S. vi. 507).—Can the first words of these epitaphs, as quoted in their original, and translated by Mr. DODGSON, "Here rest the souls," &c., not also be understood in a metaphoric sense, viz., "Here rest the persons in their bodily remains"? Remember the Homeric usage of *ψυχαι*, like *ἀνθρωποι*, for instance, *ψυχαι πολλαι ἔθανον*, many souls perished. If Baskish *anima* is = Lat. *anima*, and believed to repose within the grave (compare the infernal region of the Hebrew *Sheol* and Greek *Hades*, the abode of departed souls or shades), its meaning may be further identified with the *psyche* of the Pauline Epistles, as the vital principle of man which is perishable, and distinguished from the *pneuma* of the New Testament, or the regenerated soul, raised to everlasting life by the Holy Spirit.

H. KREBS.

**ISLE OF MAN AND THE COUNTESS OF DERBY** (10 S. vii. 9).—In vol. xxvi. of the Manx Society's Publications (pp. 63-76) is an extract from *Mercurius Politicus*, No. 75, Nov. 6 to 13, 1651; and in pp. 77-81 are extracts from the 'Journal of House of English Commons.' These give contemporary details about the surrender of the Isle of Man to the Parliamentary forces. See also 'The Land of Home Rule,' by Spencer Walpole (pp. 144-60); and 'A History of the Isle of Man,' by A. W. Moore (pp. 265-80). ERNEST B. SAVAGE.

S. Thomas, Douglas.

The actual surrender was made by the commander of the insular forces, one Capt. William Christian, against whom treason or cowardice is alleged by more than one writer. Others think the act was done with the secret connivance of the Countess, which seems doubtful. In either case the

Countess received a letter from her unlucky husband, James, seventh Earl of Derby, written at Chester three days before his death by court martial, in which he advised capitulation.

Eight years only after the event this passage occurs in the 'History of the World,' by D. Petavius, 1659, p. 514:—

"Among the places that fell this year [1651] into the possession of Parliament was the Isle of Man, for reducing which three Foot Regiments were shipped at Chester and Liverpool on the 16th of Oct., and although they were driven into Beaumaris by contrary winds on the 18th, yet, sailing from thence, on the 28th day of the same month they had assurance of an islander of landing in Man without any opposition, all being secured for their reception."

Christian was placed on trial for a number of offences, including treason, in September, 1662, and condemned to be shot. Execution took place on Hango Hill, Castletown, 2 Jan., 1663.

Particulars of the surrender will be found in the following works, in addition to Petavius:—

Haining (S.), Hist. Sketch of the Isle of Man, 1822, p. 44.

Thwaites (W.), Isle of Man, 1863, pp. 50 and 229.

Bullock (H. A.), Hist. of the Isle of Man, 1816, p. 128.

History of the House of Stanley, Manchester, 1821, p. 185.

Chaloner, Treatise of the Isle of Man, 1863.

Cummings (J. S.), Hist. of the Isle of Man, 1848.

Manx Society's Publications.

Train, Hist. of the Isle of Man, 1845, 2 vols.

WM. JAGGARD.

Liverpool.

[MR. J. J. HOGG and MR. J. B. WAINSWRIGHT also thanked for replies.]

"THISTOLOW" (10 S. vi. 469).—May easily be a blundered form of "fistula," often called "fistulow" by the unlearned.

J. T. F.

'CANTUS HIBERNICI' (10 S. vii. 9).—Three of the four sets of initials about which MR. MCGOVERN inquires occur in the following extract from "Anthologia Oxoniensis decerpit Gulielmus Linwood, M.A.," Lond., 1846, p. xiii:—

"G. B., Georgius Butler, M.A., Coll. Exon. Socius.

"W. B. J., Gulielmus Basil Jones, B.A. e Coll. Regin.

"R. R. W. L., Radulphus R. Wheeler Lingen, B.A. Coll. Balliol, Socius."

The other authors given in the list are the Marquis of Wellesley, Lord Grenville, John Ernest Bode, Osborne Gordon, the Hon. William Herbert, William Linwood, Charles Wordsworth (all Christ Church),



George Booth, Roundell Palmer, Goldwin Smith (all Magdalen Coll.), John Conington (University Coll.), Henry Holden, James Gylby Lonsdale, Edwin Palmer, James Riddell, Edward Walford (all Balliol Coll.).

The only single initials are W. (for Wellesley), G. (for Grenville), and B. (for Booth).

B. H. K. represents Benjaminus Hall Kennedy, S.T.P., Coll. D. Johannis (see 'Arundines Cami,' sixth edit., 1865).

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

B. H. K., of 'Arundines Cami,' stands for Benjaminus Hall Kennedy, S.T.P., Scholæ Salopiensis Archididascalus. My copy of 'Sabrinæ Corolla' (fourth edition) contains but one rendering of Moore by Kennedy, but includes selections from the poet's best-known work translated into Latin by Francis Kewley, John [?] Gylby Lonsdale, Charles Granville Gepp, Edwin Hamilton Gifford, Vanden Bempde Johnstone, William George Clark, and George A. Chichester May.

It is possible the G. B. of Mr. MCGOVERN'S book may be George Booth, Fellow of Magdalen, who also contributed several translations of Moore to the 'Anthologia Oxoniensis,' which are signed B. to distinguish them from those of George Butler.

CHAS. GILLMAN.

Church Fields, Salisbury.

SCOTT ILLUSTRATORS (10 S. vii. 10).—Sir David Wilkie was one of the first, if not the very first, to illustrate the Waverley Novels. Information on this head is to be obtained in Scott's 'Journal,' and in Allan Cunningham's 'Life of Sir David Wilkie.' Some reference is also made to the subject in the volume on Wilkie in "The Makers of British Art." W. B.

DOROTHY PASTON OR BEDINGFIELD OF YORK (10 S. vi. 509).—MR. HANSOM'S query interests me, as Vicar of Osbaldwick. According to my parish register, "Mrs. Dorothy Paston, fm y<sup>e</sup> Nunnery-w<sup>ht</sup> Mickle-gate Barre, York, buried Octob<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 15<sup>th</sup>, 1734." Her will, proved at York same year, is registered as the will of Mrs. Dorothy Paston. The registers also record "Elizabeth Tasker, Cook at y<sup>e</sup> Nunnery out of Micklegate Bar, York, bur: 7<sup>ber</sup> 10<sup>th</sup>"; and "Ann Mason, fro' y<sup>e</sup> Nunnery, Mickle-gate Bar, York, B. 9<sup>ber</sup> 20<sup>th</sup>, 1748."

The first entry seems to point to the name being Paston, but the tradition of the convent is in favour of Bedingfield. Anyhow, the burial of the three in this churchyard seems

conclusive against the story of Mother Mary Ward's remains having been secretly removed. If this had taken place, it must have been in the reign of James II. At any other time it would have been impossible, and it is most unlikely that the first Superior of the Bar Convent, who died in York, would not have known of it, and, if she knew of it, would have wished to be buried near an empty grave. The inscription on Mary Ward's stone is:—

To loue the poore  
persever in the same  
liue dy and Rise with  
them was all the ayme  
of  
Mary Ward who  
Hauing lived 60 year  
and 8 days dyed the  
20 of Jan 1645.

Mary Ward was niece to John and Christopher Wright, of Plowland, the conspirators.  
W. BALL WRIGHT.

"KING COPIN": "ST. COPPIN" (10 S. vii. 29).—Copin is the early French diminutive of Jacob, formed on the same lines as Colin for Nicholas. That it was once very common and thoroughly well understood here is clear from the numerous English surnames derived from it, such as Coppin, Coppen, Copping, Coppins, Coppens, &c. "St. Coppin" is no doubt merely a familiar name for St. James.

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

TOWNS UNLUCKY FOR KINGS (10 S. vii. 29).—MR. P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton, F.S.A., President of the British Numismatic Society, in that Society's *Journal*, First Series, vol. ii. p. 27, says:—

"Mr. W. J. Andrew, F.S.A. (in 'A Numismatic History of the Reign of Henry I.,' p. 267), has shown that when the Normans settled in England they found that the Saxon name of Lincoln was pronounced Lincolne, which meant in their own tongue 'the shroud of death,' and as Huntingdon tells us, although he does not give the reason, their kings refused to visit the city. As this was a serious loss to the citizens, the name was promptly changed to Nicol, though it gradually drifted back to its old form. Surely it is more than a coincidence that Roger of Wendover should tell us of Oxford, that in consequence of the legend of St. Frideswide (which dated from about 727) 'the kings of England have always been afraid to enter that city, for it is said to be fatal to them, and they are unwilling to test the truth of it at their own peril.' This alone, in the superstitious days of King Alfred, would be reason enough to induce him to alter its old name of Ouseford, and thus break the letter, if not the spirit, of the fatal tradition. The change to Isisford (Isis=Latin for Ouse) is therefore reasonable; but within fifty years it became Oxford."

Henry I.'s palace of Beaumont, where

Richard I. and, probably, John were born, lay outside the town walls. Henry III. defied the tradition by coming to worship at the shrine of St. Frideswide in 1264—not long before the battle of Lewes. Charles I. who made Oxford his head-quarters for four years, cannot be called a fortunate monarch.

A. R. BAYLEY.

Lincoln, where the Royal Show is to be held this year, was considered to be unlucky for kings, for we read

The first crowned head that enters Lincoln's walls,  
His reign proves stormy, and his kingdom falls.

This was proved true by Stephen, who was captured there in the battle fought on Candlemas Day, 1141, and detained prisoner for a time. King John was also a frequent visitor to Lincoln, and his reign was stormy indeed. His son, Henry III., was crowned a second time at Wigford, then a suburb of Lincoln, but he did not wear his crown in the city, in which was fought the battle which drove the French from the kingdom, by the capture of the Dauphin and defeat of his followers. The battle was known as "Lewis" or Lincoln Fair.

J. C. KINGHAM.

City View, Lincoln.

'THE CHRISTMAS BOYS' (10 S. vi. 481; vii. 30).—I have before me an acting edition of 'St. George' as played in Cornwall, written by one of the performers early in the last century. I may say that our Cornish play seems always associated with Christmas. My copy gives only the names of the actors, not of the characters they represented.

"H. Crossman" apparently represented St. George. He sends his page to France, where the French prince says George is "young and of tender years, not fit to come in his degree, and he will send him three tennis balls that with them he may learn to play." The whole scene appears founded on Shakespeare. Times and seasons are as mixed in the Cornish play as in all others. "H. Crossman," a few minutes after the tennis-ball scene, starts off

Here am I infernal bold

Took six ships and lead [waylaid?] the spaniards' gold

Took share of their castles and port below  
Made the proud spaniards look dismal and yellow  
But we was not daunted at all  
Until there come a ball and took us in the gall  
And Quebec fell from our hands.

"The first broadside the French did fire they killed our Englishmen so free We killed ten thousand of the French, the rest of them they runned away. Oh! as we march to the French gates with drums and trumpets so merrily oh! then bespoke the old king of France, lo! he fell on his

bended knee prince Henry I one of his gallant company. I soon forsook bold London Town, We went and took the Spanish Crown, The Spanish Crown we soon then won, And now we have showed you all our fun."

The text is corrupt. The hat is taken round at the close, with an invitation "to subscribe a little part to pay the doctor's fee."

The incidents and phrases constantly recall those cited by Mr. GORDON BROWN, with variations, of course, as "I will cut thy doublet full of eyelet holes and make thy buttons fly." The King of Egypt is father of St. George.

In a version of 'The Peace Egg; or, St. George's Annual Play for the Amusement of Youth' (J. Harkness, Preston, n.d.), we have

Here come I, Beelzebub,  
And over my shoulder I carry a club.  
I think myself a jolly old man, &c.

In our Cornish version:—

Here comes I old Beelzebub  
Upon my shoulder I carry a club  
And in my hand a dripping (pan)  
And am not I a handsome good looking old man.

The metre is extraordinary. In the Quebec passage above it is beyond my understanding altogether, as is also the meaning of part of the words. I have corrected the spelling, which would be unintelligible to any not acquainted with the Cornish accent.

YGREC.

Let me draw the attention of readers of 'N. & Q.' to Thomas Hardy's 'Return of the Native,' which was written many years ago, and the scene of which is laid in Dorsetshire, a county where many primitive customs yet linger. In it is a graphic description of the visit of the "mummers" at Christmas to Mrs. Yeobright's farm-house, and the frontispiece depicts the scene, representing them arrayed in their streamers and ribbons. An aged aborigine, named "Granfer Cattle" has been instructing them for some time previously as to their mode of acting, which, as he tells them, would not have done in his own early days. But the whole story is well worth perusal.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

CAMBRIDGE BOOKSELLERS AND PRINTERS (10 S. vii. 26).—I should like to know the authority from which H. R. gives this list of Cambridge booksellers. "John Boiedens, 1502," is not, I suspect, a Cambridge bookseller (see E. G. Duff's 'Century of the English Book Trade,' p. 15; and H. R. Plomer's 'Wills of English Printers and Stationers,' p. 55). I had a copy of

his will some time ago. He died in 1503, and his will was proved 30 March, 1503.

Peter Breynans, 1504.—His will is undated, but is supposed to be about 1504.

John Skarlett, 1502.—This date should be 1551.

John Sought, 1553.—Is the name correctly printed?

Nicholas Spyryne, 1545.—This is Nicholas Spierinck.

The wills of Breynans, Skarlett, and Spierinck are printed, with information of other earlier Cambridge booksellers, in G. J. Gray's 'Earlier Cambridge Stationers and Bookbinders and the First Cambridge Printer,' 1904; whilst R. Bowes's 'Biographical Notes on the University Printers from the Commencement of Printing in Cambridge,' 1886, gives particulars of the printers. Any one working at this subject should consult these works, and also R. Bowes's 'Catalogue of Cambridge Books,' 1894.

G. J. GRAY.

The Elms, Chesterton, Cambridge.

JOHN NEWBERY'S GRAVE (10 S. vii. 27).

—I can inform Mr. P. E. NEWBERRY that the grave of John Newbery, the publisher, is in the churchyard of the Berkshire village of Waltham St. Lawrence, his native parish. Goldsmith's punning epitaph was not placed on the tombstone. The following is the inscription on the gravestone:—

Here lieth the body of

John Newbery,

Of St. Paul's Churchyard, London, Bookseller,

Who died December 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1767,

Aged 54 years.

Stay, passenger, and contemplate

Virtues which arose on this spot;

Urbanity that adorned Society;

Knowledge that instructed it;

Sagacity that discerned, and

Skill that introduced,

The most powerful discovery

In the annals of medicine;

The humble Wisdom that taught

And still teaches moral lessons

To the rising generation.

Lament

That a breast inspired with such virtues

Is sunk in dust.

Rejoice

That through Christ

It is immortal.

The reference to the "most powerful discovery in the annals of medicine" is to the "James's Powders" which Newbery placed upon the market.

Newbery's daughter Mary and her husband Michael Power are buried in the same grave as John Newbery.

An article on Newbery by the present

writer appeared in *The Maidenhead Advertiser* on 21 November last.

HENRY E. BANNARD.

Littlewick Lodge, nr. Maidenhead, Berks.

According to 'A Bookseller of the Last Century,' by Charles Welsh, 1885, p. 70, John Newbery was buried at Waltham St. Lawrence, near Twyford, Berks, with an epitaph by the Rev C. Hunter, author of the life of Christopher Smart.

WM. H. PEET.

In a reprint of an article in *The Chemist and Druggist* of 25 July, 1896—a copy of which Mr. Lionel Newbery, of the firm of Francis Newbery & Sons, in Charterhouse Square, kindly gave me on an occasion when I was making certain inquiries about the history of the firm—the year in which John Newbery died was 1776, not 1767.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

[Much information about Newbery and James's pills was contributed at 9S. viii. 11 by MR. EDWARD HERON-ALLEN, who had then in his possession the original autograph account-book of F. Newbery as agent for James's fever powders and pills.]

QUEEN VICTORIA OF SPAIN: NAME-DAY (10 S. vii. 30).—Princess Ena of Battenberg, the consort of Spain's young king, is now officially known in that country by the title of Queen Victoria. In the *Nuevo Mundo* (Madrid, 20 December) a portrait of her is given in an illustrated article, which supplies all the information required by HELGA. We are told that when the princess was received into the Catholic Church, she chose as her advocate (*abogada*), or patron saint, St. Victoria, Virgin and Martyr, whose feast is celebrated on 23 December, which is therefore the Queen's name-day (*fiesta onomástica*), and has been duly honoured in her adopted country. It is the first of her baptismal names, which are Victoria Eugénie Julia Ena, by which last she was known before her marriage. Whilst she must have been greatly pleased when she was asked to assume the title of Queen Victoria of Spain, as she was thereby reminded of her illustrious grandmother, she was also pleasing the Spanish nation. It appears that St. Victoria's remains, though she was born in Italy and there received the crown of martyrdom, are in Spain, in the town of Vinaroz, in the province of Castellón. "How did this come to pass?" asks the writer, who lives in the same place. So long ago as 1782, the then Bishop of Solsona, who was a native of Vinaroz, through an intermediary, requested Pius VI. to grant him one of the bodies of the saints in the cata-

combs, and chose that of St. Victoria, which lay in the cemetery of Lucina. A stone bore this inscription: "Vixit victoria annos xviii. menses x. dies xv. horas x." On 12 March, 1782, the petition was granted, and the remains were placed in a handsome urn, together with the vase which had contained a portion of the martyr's blood. But it was not until 19 January, 1785, that the relics were embarked on the Tiber, whence they were carried to Genoa, and afterwards to Barcelona, where they arrived on 6 June, 1785, and, a few days later, were deposited in the church of St., Augustine in the town of Vinaroz, where they have remained ever since.

St. Victoria was born of patrician parents at Tibur, now Tivoli, a few miles from Rome. She had been promised in marriage to Eugenius, but, as he was a pagan, she refused to wed him; whereupon she was denounced as a Christian, thrown into prison, and, refusing to adore the goddess Diana, she was stabbed through the heart by the executioner. Her death occurred in the third century of our era, in the time of the Emperor Decius, one of the cruellest persecutors of the Christians.

JOHN T. CURRY.

The heading is, I think, incorrect, as H.M. immediately after her marriage announced that she wished to be referred to as Queen Victoria Eugénie. I gather from HELGA's query that the banquet took place on 23 December. On that day in the year 250 St. Victoria of Tivoli, Virgin and Martyr, suffered death. Her life is told in verse by St. Aldhelm.

St. Eugenia of Rome was martyred on Christmas Day, 258, and she was formerly commemorated in some French dioceses instead of St. Anastasia at the second Mass on that day. Her feast is kept on 30 December at the Church of the Holy Apostles, Rome, where the greater part of her relics are preserved. Some of them are said to have been taken to Spain in the eleventh century, and others are in France.

Another St. Victoria (of Cordova) is mentioned in the Roman 'Martyrology' under 17 November. JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

Her Catholic Majesty, when she was conditionally baptized, only took in addition to her other names that of Mary, in honour of Our Lady. The occasion, however, to which HELGA refers, when the Queen gave a reception in the palace, was the feast of St. Victoria, Virgin and Martyr, commemorated in the Roman 'Martyrology' on

23 December, and was therefore quite correctly described as her name day. St. Victoria's relics are venerated in Rome, according to a MS. in my collection, in the churches of S. Adriano, S. Ignazio, and Sant' Andrea at Quirinale.

HARTWELL D. GRISSELL, F.S.A.

Oxford.

The answer to HELGA's query is very simple. On 23 December the Church keeps the feast of St. Victoria, Virgin and Martyr, by which name the Queen of Spain was baptized. Hence it is most properly called her "name" day. It is not her birthday, or the day on which she was reconciled to the Catholic Church, as we know that ceremony took place in the spring of last year.

ENGLISH CATHOLIC.

[MR. E. S. DODGSON also thanked for reply.]

PENNELL'S 'LIFE OF LELAND' (10 S. vii. 25).—The oath in question is a comparatively mild version. *Teremtette* means "he has created it," and is the second word in the Hungarian Old Testament. I have seen the oath twice in print recently: in Glase-napp's 'Life of Richard Wagner' (Leipzig, 1904-5) and in the maestro's poems ('Gedichte von Richard Wagner,' Berlin, 1905). It must have been in common use in Budapest in 1863, or the composer would not have picked it up. Of course, he knew as little about its meaning as Leland or Mrs. Pennell.

A stronger version of the oath is in use amongst the lowest order of the Magyars and their fellow-countrymen the Slovaks. A friend of mine has heard it among the Tatars in the Caucasus; and according to Lexer's 'Mittelhochdeutsches Handwörterbuch' (s.v. 'Serten') it is used in Germany also. Old Eberhart Windecke, in the fifteenth century, complains that when he reminded Sigismund about a debt he owed to a Bruges merchant, for which the chronicler had become surety, the emperor became angry and used the stronger version of the oath (Dr. Wilhelm Altmann's edition, Berlin, 1893, p. 81).

The equivalent of the first word of the Hungarian oath is very frequently used as an adjective by the lower class of English workmen. L. L. K.

"PLUMP" IN VOTING (10 S. vi. 148, 212, 276, 377).—At the last reference MAJOR BUTTERWORTH quotes a literary extract showing the use of the word in 1807. I had previously sent direct to DR. MURRAY quotations from the Poll and Squib Book

for the Liverpool election of the same year. But recently I have discovered that the word *plump* was used popularly as early as 1761 in the sense inquired for by DR. MURRAY. As these latter references, already communicated to DR. MURRAY, could not, I imagine, be utilized in the 'Dictionary,' I venture to ask you to give them shelter in the friendly covers of 'N. & Q.'

The election of Liverpool of 1761 was between Sir Wm. Meredith, Bt., Sir Ellis Cunliffe, Bt., and Charles Pole, Esq. At this period the pottery trade in Liverpool was exceedingly vigorous, vast quantities being exported to the West Indies and America. According to the Poll Book of 1761, no fewer than 102 potters gave plumpers to Sir William Meredith.

In the election "literature" of the day occur these:—

*The Potter's Song.*

Ye true-hearted fellows, free plumpers and men,  
Independent in Britain, how great is your claim, &c.  
Regardless of great ones, we live uncontrolled;  
We're potters and plumpers, we are not to be sold,  
&c.

But the chief interest to readers of 'N. & Q.' will be found in the following extract from a pamphlet by Joseph Mayer, F.S.A., 'History of the Art of Pottery in Liverpool':

"There were made, to commemorate the victory gained by Sir William, cups called 'Plumper Mugs,' one of which was given to every burgess who voted on the winning side.....It is of the usual white earthenware, and on the front of it, within a rude border of ovals, are the words

Sir William

&

Plumper,

scratched in, and filled in with blue colour, whilst the clay was soft, and before it was fired."

Thus the word has been transmitted to us in a material, certainly not *perennius ære*, yet quite of sufficient substance to be handed down to be reproduced, as the author of the pamphlet has carefully done, to acquaint us that in 1761 *plumper* was in popular use and popularly understood in the sense inquired after by DR. MURRAY. J. H. K.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY CHANCELLOR, 1842 (10 S. vii. 30).—Will you allow me to use your columns to thank the numerous writers of answers to my query about the Chancellor of Cambridge in 1842? They have told me exactly what I wanted to know.

W. K. W. CHAFY.

WEST INDIAN MILITARY RECORDS (10 S. vi. 428, 476; vii. 14).—I much regret having overlooked MR. M. J. D. COCKLE's reply at the second reference to my query.

I may say that my information was derived from a printed document, with blanks filled in, deposing that

"Edward Stapleton, Esqn., maketh oath that he had not between the 24th June, 1815, and 25th December following any other place or employment of profit, civil or military, under His Majesty, besides his allowance of half-pay as a reduced Ensign in the 11th late West India Regiment," &c.

I must admit that the original document (no longer in my possession) from which I made the preceding extract was much worn and partly illegible, so possibly MR. COCKLE's suggestion is in accordance with the facts. Will it help the matter if I mention the family tradition that the above-named Edward Stapleton (who died 90 years ago) was in a regiment of marines? On retiring from service, he acquired a considerable fortune as a merchant in the West Indies, owning estates in Martinique and Antigua. He died in the latter island, but I have not been able to learn whether or not any memorial was erected. In his will, dated 7 May, 1809, he refers to

"my dear wife, Elizabeth Stapleton, whose maiden name was Leak, and who was since the widow of John Doyle, of Strawberry, in the Queen's County, in the Kingdom of Ireland, and whom I intermarried in the Island of Martinique, in the West Indies."

She is said to have been an officer's widow.

A. STAPLETON.

158, Noel Street, Nottingham.

PALIMPSEST BRASS INSCRIPTIONS (10 S. vii. 27).—The words "*que fino viernes*" appear to be Castilian, meaning "who died Friday." *Fino*, in the sense of "deceased," "ended life," is common in Spanish epitaphs.

E. S. DODGSON.

"POSUI DEUM ADJUTOREM MEUM" (10 S. vii. 29).—See Psalm li. 9, Vulg. (lii. 7, A.V.), "Ecce homo, qui non posuit Deum adiutorem suum."

EDWARD BENSLEY.

University College, Aberystwyth.

This legend, found upon English silver coins from 1360 to 1602, is generally considered to be an adaptation of Psalm liv. 4, "Ecce enim Deus adjuvat me," ("Behold, God is mine helper").

A. R. BAYLEY.

RIMING DEEDS (10 S. vi. 466).—May I point out that the Roger Burgoyne mentioned must be a Roger Burgoyne of Whitmore, North Staffordshire? I think (writing from memory) he was constable of John of Gaunt's manor of Newcastle-under-Lyme, of which manor Whitmore is a member. Polton was also a North Staffordshire name.

Any information concerning members of

the Burgoyne family of Staffordshire during the Plantagenet era I should be grateful for. I know the publications of the Stafford (William Salt) Historical Society.

CHARLES SWYNNERTON.

Meran, Süd-Tirol.

REYNOLDS'S PORTRAITS OF MISS GREVILLE (10 S. vii. 29).—The picture of Miss Frances Anne Greville and her brother, children of Fulke Greville, as Hebe and Cupid, is the property of the Earl of Crewe. Its history is fully described in Graves and Cronin's great work on Sir Joshua Reynolds.

W. ROBERTS.

GUEVARA INSCRIPTIONS AT STENIGOT: "POTIE" WARDEN (10 S. vii. 6).—"Potie" =deputy. A good deal of information about John Guevara is to be found in vol. ii. of the 'Calendar of Border Papers.'

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

ROMNEY'S ANCESTRY (10 S. vii. 9).—There are Kirklands in Mid-Cornwall, East and West Cumberland, West Dumfries, South Fife, Mid - Lancashire, Mid - Westmorland, South-East Wigtownshire, and Mid-Dumfries. See Sharpe's 'Gazetteer.'

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

### Miscellaneous.

#### NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

*The Plantagenet Roll of the Blood Royal.* By the Marquis de Ruigny and Raineval. (T. C. & E. C. Jack.)

CONSPICUOUS progress is made with the important genealogical task undertaken by the Marquis of Ruigny and Raineval of supplying a list of those now living in whose veins the blood royal can be traced to Edward III. Three volumes devoted to the task have now appeared. The first (for which see 10 S. i. 19) supplied a roll of the living descendants of Edward IV. and Henry VII. of England and James III. of Scotland; the second (see 10 S. iv. 138), called the Clarence volume, gave the descendants of George, Duke of Clarence ("false, fleeting, perjured Clarence"); while the third, which now appears under the title of the Anne of Exeter volume, gives the descendants of Anne Plantagenet, Duchess of Exeter, sister of King Edward IV. and King Richard III. by her second husband, Sir Thomas St. Leger, K.G. From her first husband, Henry (Holland), second Duke of Exeter, whose body was washed up at Dover, she was divorced. The portraits of Anne of Exeter and her second husband, the common ancestors of the 25,052 living (or till very lately living) descendants mentioned in the volume, are given from the monumental brass in the Rutland Chapel, Windsor Castle, by way of frontispiece.

The plan once more observed is that followed in the Clarence volume and in its predecessor the

Tudor volume. Fifty-nine consecutive tables show the descent from Edward III. and Philippa of Hainault to the last century, the descendants of the persons last named being given in the body of the work. The second table begins with the marriages of Lady Anne Plantagenet, Duchess of Exeter. By the second marriage came the Lady Anne St. Leger, who, marrying Sir George Manners, twelfth Lord Ros, became mother of the first Earl of Rutland, the present male representative of whom is the eighth Duke of Rutland. Of his predecessor, the seventh Duke, long known as Lord John Manners, an admirable portrait is presented. Another portrait is that of Philip, third Lord De Lisle and Dudley, who (and not the Duke of Rutland) is the heir of line of the Lady Anne Plantagenet, Duchess of Exeter. For the first time since the death of this sister of two English kings, 430 years ago, her blood is united with that of her brother King Edward's royal descendants in the grandchildren of his present Majesty, their Highnesses the Princesses Alexandra and Maud of Great Britain and Ireland, they being descended from Edward IV. through their mother, H.R.H. the Princess Royal, Duchess of Fife, and from Duchess Anne through their father, the Duke of Fife.

The present volume completes, according to the Marquis de Ruigny, the Roll of the descendants of Richard, Duke of York, whose claim to the throne led to the Wars of the Roses. Summarizing the volumes already published, we have a single pedigree containing the names of from twenty to thirty thousand living descendants of Richard, Duke of York, and showing 128,031 separate lines of descent from him. All the crowned heads of Europe, with the exception of the Kings of Sweden and Servia and the Prince of Montenegro, are included in the Roll, as well as 371 peers, many of the higher nobility of European countries, and the old aristocracy of the Southern States of America. To these facts the Marquis points with just pride. A single volume will deal with the descendants of Isabel Plantagenet, wife of Henry (Bourchier), Count of Eu and Earl of Essex.

In addition to the portraits already mentioned the illustrations include those of Richard Plantagenet, third Duke of York; of Cecily, Duchess of York; the tomb of Thomas, first Earl of Rutland; Arthur, first Lord Capell, and his family; Lady Elizabeth Delmé, née Howard; Mary Bedell, wife of Sir Thomas Leventhorpe; Sir Edward Chester, of Royston; Catherine, Countess of Dorchester; the Duke of Fife, K.G.; H.R.H. the Princess Royal, Duchess of Fife; and T.H. the Princesses Alexandra and Maud.

*The Riot at the Great Gate of Trinity College, February, 1610-11.* By J. W. Clark, M.A., F.S.A. (Cambridge, Deighton & Bell and Macmillan & Bowes; London, Bell & Sons.)

THIS is the latest of the "octavo publications" of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, which does not confine itself to local history, as the list of members and publications we receive at the same time shows. The membership has now reached 301, as compared with 274 last year. It is hoped to increase this total, as "the resources of the society are smaller than its needs, and can be enlarged in the ordinary course of things only by an increase in the membership."

There could be no better commendation for the average man of this academic body than the paper

by the Registry, the title of which heads this notice. It represents history, erudition, and entertainment all in one. We have here, in fact, a lively account of a college "row" between John's and Trinity nearly 300 years ago, with the depositions taken during the punitive proceedings which followed.

The occasion of the riot was a play at Christmas time in the Hall of Trinity, and the pretext the difficulty of getting into that college and finding seats. Ill-feeling between the Trinity men and the Johnians is, however, regarded as the basis of the affair, two of the latter being especially unpopular. The "stagekeepers" mentioned are recognized by Mr. Clark as stewards of the performance; they carried links to give light on a winter's evening, and these they used as weapons of offence. Oxley, a Johnian, complained that "a stagekeeper.....linkt him sore, striking him with the flame of his linke upon his hand; and stroke at his face which lighted on his breast." He also got a blow over the face with a club, which "made his face black and blue divers dayes after." A good deal of stone-throwing followed, and a self-elected champion of Trinity went through the long passage (which then continued the Great Gate) into the street, and holding a dagger by the point, shouted out in Homeric style: "Where be these Johnians? Is there none of the rogues will answer a man? Zounds, I will throw my dagger amongst them." The dagger, however, seems to have been hidden when the Vice-Chancellor appeared to quell the riot, which broke out again as soon as he went into Trinity.

The further operations ended in favour of John's, but cannot be exhibited here, as they depend on features of the buildings of Trinity not now in existence. All is, however, made clear in the paper by a map of 1592. A porter of John's threw down the battlements of the garden wall at Trinity, for which feat he was ordered to be put into prison and then into the stocks.

The interest of this splendid "rag" is obvious. Shakespeare himself may have heard of it. The B.A. of this time is mentioned without his Christian name with the addition of "Sir," which represents the Latin "Dominus" still familiar in the abbreviation "Da" at Cambridge. This recalls Sir Oliver Martext in 'As You Like It.' Jane Hall on oath swore that she heard two scholars say: "Heer wilbe ould scuffling at this end of the town within these three or four nights; for we heare that ther ar stones prepared to fling from the towers." This popular use of "old" is that of a porter in 'Macbeth,' II. iii.: "If a man were porter of Hell-gate, he should have old turning the key."

A careful appendix collects what is known as to the academic career, profession, &c., of the persons implicated.

*A Text-Book of Fungi.* By George Massee. (Duckworth & Co.)

MR. MASSEE is a recognized authority on his subject, which he has here treated with admirable thoroughness, supplying references to various scattered papers of importance to the expert. The book is not for the general reader, but for students who are concerned with the morphological, biological, and physiological sides of the subject. Any one who reads it carefully cannot fail to be struck with the ingenuity and patience which modern investigators have brought to bear on fungi. The author deals, *inter alia*, with their means

of reproduction, their behaviour under the Röntgen and Becquerel rays, and interesting phenomena of parasitism (artificially induced) and luminosity. The last feature may account for some hitherto unexplained lights in wild places.

The style of the book is indifferent. We cannot help regretting the uncouth words which technical science has produced, and which are enough to make a cultivated reader stare and gasp. The volume has abundant illustrations concerning what is now generally called the "life-history" of representative fungi, and concludes with a lucid account of modern classification. The practical side of the subject is exhibited in an important chapter on 'Legislation and Disease.' The author states that parasitic fungi are responsible for an annual loss which exceeds 150,000,000*l.* The potato blight is an old enemy of the cultivator; maize smut is now common in Europe; and deleterious fungi previously unknown to this country are being perpetually imported with seeds. Some of our readers may recall a recent order issued concerning the American gooseberry mildew, which has crossed the Atlantic, being introduced by some mysterious means to a new field of vigour. We think that it would be worth while to examine living plants at the port of entry for conspicuous diseases. Unfortunately, in many cases, *e.g.*, in bulbs, the *mycelium* of the fungus is concealed from view.

## Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

On all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot undertake to answer queries privately.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

We cannot undertake to advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

X. Y. Z. ("Snakes in Iceland or Ireland").—See the quotations at 8 S. i. 183.

W. B. HELMER.—Forwarded.

ERRATUM.—*Ante*, p. 47, col. 1, l. 22 from foot, for "Hervey" read *Harvey*.

## NOTICE

Editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'."—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

We beg leave to state that we decline to return communications which, for any reason, we do not print, and to this rule we can make no exception.

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NEW NOVELS:—Abbot's Verney; The Sacrifice; The World and Delia; Honour's Glassy Bubble; Izelle of the Dunes; The Outer Darkness.  
SCHOOL-BOOKS. INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF HEAD MASTERS.  
INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF ASSISTANT MASTERS.  
OUR LIBRARY TABLE:—Naval Policy; New Zealand Official Year-Book; Select Epigrams from the Greek Anthology; Aberdeen University Studies; Panel Books.  
LIST OF NEW BOOKS.  
'WINGED WORDS.'  
LITERARY GOSSIP.  
SCIENCE:—Geographical Books; Anthropological Notes; Societies; Meetings Next Week; Gossip.  
FINE ARTS:—The International Society of Sculptors, Painters, and Engravers; The Landscape Exhibition at the R.W.S. Galleries; The National Gallery—Foreign Catalogue; Gossip; Fine-Art Exhibitions.  
MUSIC:—German Opera; Gossip; Performances Next Week.  
DRAMA:—Æschylus in English Verse; The Arden Shakespeare; Gossip.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1907.

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## Notes.

## WESTMINSTER CHANGES, 1906.

WILLIAM COBBETT found it needful in his day to speak of London as a "great wen," we can hardly think what he would call it in the present day; but we may feel assured that that master of vigorous English would be at no loss for an expressive phrase to convey his impression. What would be his ideas about the changes already made and those still going on? Westminster in the past year saw a good many changes, many of them, however, merely continuations of what had been previously begun.

To start with the huge pile of buildings put up by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners—primarily for their own offices, and for an investment—at the corner of Millbank Street and Great College Street, it may be said that outwardly the building is complete, as is also the greater portion of the internal fitting. The Commissioners have entered their new offices, and have consequently let those which they occupied in Whitehall Place for so many years, and which of late they had found terribly cramped. Some of the other offices are also in use. The first door in Great College Street is numbered 3 in that thoroughfare (why No. 1 has been overlooked is not clear), and gives access

to the offices of Mr. W. D. Caröe and Mr. H. Passmore, the former gentleman being the architect to the Commissioners, and the designer of the building in which he now finds himself luxuriously housed. He, too, has left the neighbourhood of Whitehall, having vacated his office in Whitehall Yard, formerly occupied by Mr. Ewan Christian, a well-known architect of an earlier era. The next door is numbered 5, and leads to the offices of Messrs. Clutton, the well-known surveyors, who also have left Whitehall Place, this arrangement being evidently for convenience. Round the corner in Little College Street there are two doors giving access to offices, No. 1 being occupied by Messrs. Smiths, Gore & Co., and No. 3 by Messrs. Jennings, White & Foster, commissioners for oaths. A portion of the roadway in Great College Street, and the whole of that in Little College Street, have been widened, but are not yet finished. In Millbank Street matters remain pretty much as at the close of 1905, except that all the wharves and other premises on the river-side are in a more deplorable and dilapidated condition as time goes on. Two houses have been demolished, and an addition erected for the Electric Generating Company, which seems somewhat peculiar, as all the tenants are virtually under notice to quit. In Church Street, nearly opposite, leading from Millbank Street, to the east end of the church of St. John the Evangelist in Smith Square, some houses (about four or five) were at the end of the year being demolished. They were of no particular merit, nearly all let out in tenements, but one of them had been the residence of several Westminster curates in the past. With these houses has been obliterated from the map of London Horse and Groom Yard, which at its Church Street end was only a thoroughfare for pedestrians; but at the other end in Wood Street it was much wider, and contained some stables, warehouses, &c. I believe that the fiat has been issued for the demolition of the greater portion of Tufton Street and the whole of Marsham Street, in the interest of an exceedingly large scheme for the reconstitution of this part of St. John's parish; but it is difficult to get any particulars, as the people are inclined to keep what information they have to themselves; at the close of the year, however, nothing had been done. In Smith Square, North Street, and Romney Street there was no change from the previous year, but the immediate future is full of uncertainty.

The land at the corner of Wood Street and Tufton Street was acquired at the beginning of the year by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, as its home in Delahay Street had been bought by the Government, it being within the scheme for housing some important departments. This house, which at the end of the year just closed was still in the Society's occupation, was purchased by the Government for 27,000*l.*, but up to that time no steps had been taken towards the erection of the "suitable home in which to live, or rather from which to extend to all parts of the world." It has also been written that

"no one can accuse the Society, which kept its 205th birthday last year, of having made undue haste to provide itself with a house, for it has lived for nearly 205 years, either in no house at all, or at best (during the last thirty years) in a house which it purchased, but which was not properly adapted for this work."

A full description of the old house will be found in *The Mission Field* for February, 1906. It is claimed that the site chosen for its new home will afford ample room for a building which will enable the work to be carried on in comfort, unhampered by lack of space, for many years to come.

At the corner of Tufton Street and Great College Street is the home of the Society of St. John the Evangelist. The chapel (of which the foundation stone was laid by the Bishop of London on 20 July, 1904) has been completed, and was consecrated by the same prelate on 21 July last year. He was assisted at the ceremony by the Bishop of Springfield, Illinois. The service was strictly private, as so many persons wished to be present that all had to be refused—the building being very small. Next to the chapel stands the new building, known as the Parish Institute of St. John's. It was opened for use in December, but what may be called its "official" opening has been delayed, I believe, in order that the Duke of Westminster may take part in it. The building may be suitable for the purpose for which it has been designed, but to most of the casual observers the massive pillars will, I fear, give it a heavy appearance. Such a building has been long wanted, and Archdeacon Wilberforce is to be congratulated on having at last overcome the many difficulties by which its inception was beset. Its front covers one entrance to the now obliterated Black Dog Alley.

W. E. HARLAND-OXLEY.

Westminster.

(To be continued.)

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(See 10 S. vi. 361, 402; vii. 3.)

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- Pp. 1-16. The progress of love, in four eclogues.  
16-18. Soliloquy of a beauty in the country.  
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19-25. Blenheim, written at the univ. of Oxford in 1727.  
25-30. To the reverend Dr. Ayscough at Oxford, written from Paris in 1728.  
31-4. To Mr. Poyntz ('D.N.B.'), ambassador at the congress of Soissons in 1728. Written at Paris.  
34-5. Verses to be written under a picture of Mr. Poyntz.  
35-8. Epistle to Mr. Pope from Rome. 1730.  
38-41. To my lord — [Hervey] in 1730, from Worcestershire.  
41-6. Advice to a lady. 1731.  
46-7. Song written in 1732.

Delia was Mary Greville, eldest daughter of the Hon. Algernon Greville, wife of Shuckburgh Boughton, and mother of the eighth and ninth baronets of the family of Boughton. She was one of the bedchamber women to Queen Charlotte, died Cavendish Square, London, 1 March, 1786 (*Gent. Mag.*, 1786, pt. i. 267).

- 47-8. Song written in 1733.  
49-50. Damon and Delia, in imitation of Horace and Lydia, written in 1732.  
51-2. Ode in imitation of Pastor Fido, written abroad in 1729.  
52-4. Part of an elegy of Tibullus translated. 1729-30.  
55. Song written in 1732.  
56. [Lines] Written at Mr. Pope's house at Twickenham, which he had lent to Mrs. G—lle [Greville] in August, 1735.  
57. Epigram.  
57. [Lines] to Mr. West at Wickham in 1740.  
58-66. Set of poems addressed to Miss Lucy F— [Miss Fortescue, afterwards his wife].  
67-78. To the memory of the same lady, a monody. 1747.

Gray ('Letters,' ed. Tovey, i. 172) asks Wharton:—

"Have you seen Lyttelton's Monody on his Wife's death? there are parts of it too stiff and poetical; but others truly tender and elegiac, as one would wish."

79. Verses, part of an epitaph on the same lady. All the above are by George, first Lord Lyttelton ('D.N.B.'). Nichols says that the poem addressed to Ayscough (above, pp. 25-30), Lyttelton's tutor at Oxford and later Dean of Bristol, was by Anne, sister to Lord Lyttelton, who afterwards married the Dean. Ayscough d. 16 August, 1763.

80-103. On the abuse of travelling, a canto in imitation of Spenser.

Gray ('Letters,' ed. Tovey, i. 78), writing to Richard West, 1740, says:—

"Mr. Walpole and I have frequently wondered you should never mention a certain imitation of Spenser published last year by a namesake of yours with which we are all enraptured and enamoured."

105-66. The institution of the order of the Garter, a dramatic poem.

The last two poems are by Gilbert West ('D.N.B.'). Walpole says that his mother was by her first marriage Lady Langham, and by her second marriage the wife of West, a clergyman. She was the eldest sister of Richard, Lord Cobham, who was so offended by her marrying a parson that he settled his estate on the issue of his second sister, afterwards Countess Temple.

166-85. Epistle to Viscount Cornbury. By R. Nugent, afterwards Earl Nugent ('D.N.B.').

185-98. An epistle.

198-205. An epistle to a lady.

Walpole says that Aurelia was

"Mrs. A. Pitt, sister of the great Lord Chatham, maid of honour to Queen Caroline, and privy purse to Augusta, Princess of Wales. Died in 1781."

She was very clever, but eccentric, and swore a great deal. "Gentle Anna" was "Lady Albemarle, Lady Anna Lenox." The "peerless dame" was the Duchess of Norfolk, Mary Blount. "Altho' in — combine" was the "Countess of Cardigan, afterwards Duchess of Montagu."

205-7. An epistle to Mr. Pope.

207-10. Epistle to Pollio [Lord Chesterfield] from the Hills of Howth.

S—'s shape and R—'s face refer to Lady Fanny Shirley and Sarah Cadogan, Duchess of Richmond. "To mock the works of Kent" alludes to the designer of modern gardening. "Poor with all a H—t's store," i.e., Sir Gilbert Heathcote ('D.N.B.').

210-12. An ode to Wm. Pultney, Esq.—Published anonymously in 1739.

The opening stanza, "Remote from liberty and truth," &c., referring to Nugent's education as a Roman Catholic, and part of the seventh, "Though Cato liv'd though Tully spoke," are proverbial. Gray ('Letters,' i. 184) says, "Mr. Nugent sure did not write his own ode," and he was suspected of paying Mallet to write it. Walpole's comment on the last stanza, which relates to Pulteney and concludes with "shall tell the patriot's name," is, "Both the poet and the patriot turned courtiers."

213-15. Ode to Lord Lonsdale.

215-19. Three odes.

220-28. Ode to mankind address'd to the Prince, with introduction to the Prince.

228-30. Verses to Camilla.

230-33. To Clarissa.

This piece is stated in *Gent. Mag.*, 1780,

p. 122, to be "a disgrace to this collection"; it was, however, retained in the 1782 edition.

234. An inscription on the tomb to his father and ancestors.

234-9. Epigrams.

All the above are by Nugent.

240-50. The danger of writing verse, by William Whitehead, esq. ('D.N.B.').

"A very good thing" (Shenstone, 'Letters,' p. 15).

251-3. To the honourable.....[Charles Townshend, one of his friends at Cambridge].

253-7. To Mr. Garrick.

257-8. Nature to Dr. Hoadly, on his comedy of 'The Suspicious Husband.'

259-60. The youth and the philosopher, a fable.

261-3. An ode to a gentleman, on his pitching a tent in his garden.

263-5. On a message card in verse, sent by a lady.

265-6. The *je ne sais quoy*, a song.—Also printed in *The Museum*, i. 131.

The above are also by Whitehead. Gray ('Letters,' i. 184) says:—

"I like Mr. Whitehead's little poems, I mean the ode on a tent, the verses to Garrick, and particularly those to Charles Townshend, better than anything I had seen before of him."

266-9. Ode on a distant prospect of Eton college, by Mr. Gray ('D.N.B.').

270-72. Ode [on the spring].

272-4. Ode on the death of a favourite cat (Horace Walpole's) drowned in a tub of gold fishes.

The last two are also by Gray. These pieces were given to Dodsley by Walpole.

274-9. Monody on the death of Queen Caroline, by Richard West, esq. ('D.N.B.'), son to the chancellor of Ireland.

It was included in the collection at Walpole's request. Gray ('Letters,' ed. Tovey, i. 173) says this piece, "in spite of the subject," is excellent. Some of the lines in it contained the germs of Gray's own poetry.

280-86. A pipe of tobacco in imitation of six several authors: I. Cibber. II. Ambrose Philips. III. Thomson. IV. Young. V. Pope. VI. Swift. By Isaac Hawkins Browne, but the suggestion of the poem was made by (Chancellor) John Hoadly, and No. II. was written by him (*Gent. Mag.*, 1776, p. 165).

287-9. Ode to the hon. C. Y. [Charles Yorke].

289-91. From Cælia to Chloe.

291-3. On a fit of the gout.

293. Horace, ode xiv. book i., imitated in 1746.

The last four are also by Browne.

294-300. The female right to literature, in a letter to a young lady from Florence [Miss Pratt, afterwards Lady Camden]. By Thomas Seward, Canon of Lichfield ('D.N.B.').

300. On Shakespear's monument at Stratford upon Avon.

301. Song.

302. Chiswick.—The "potent lord" was Richard Boyle, Earl of Burlington.

302-6. The indifferent, from the Italian of *Meta-stasio*.

The last four are also by Seward.

308-9. The triumph of indifference, being the same ode imitated by an unknown Hand.—This poem is in *The Museum*, iii. 50-53.

309-12. The Shepherd's farewell to his love; being the same ode, translated by Mr. Roderick.

This was Richard Roderick, Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge ('D.N.B.'). He was son of Dr. Charles Roderick, Master of Magdalene College, and was educated on the foundation at Eton School (Horace Walpole's notes).

312-18. Three Riddles.

318-20. Horace, bk. iv. ode 13 imitated.

321. Sonnet imitated from the Spanish of Lopez de Vega, 'Menagiana,' tom. iv. p. 176.

The last five pieces are also by Roderick. The Sonnet is reproduced in Nichols's 'Illustrations of Lit.,' i. 18.

322-34. Thirteen Sonnets by Thomas Edwards [author of 'The Canons of Criticism' ('D.N.B.').]

These sonnets, with many others, 45 in all, are to be found in the 1765 edition of that work. 1. To the Hon. Philip Yorke, the second line runs "of Hardwicke's titles and of Kent's estate." 2. To John Clerke. 3. To Francis Knollys. In l. 6 the name is "Harrison's." 4. To Mr. Crusius [probably the Rev. Lewis Crusius, D.D., who d. 23 May, 1775 ('Annual Reg.,' p. 209)]. 6. To John Revett. In l. 13 the place is "Checquers." 7. To Richard Owen Cambridge. 9. To the memory of Mrs. M. Paice. 10. To Lord Lyttelton. 11. On the death of Miss I. M., i.e., Miss Mason, niece of Edwards. 12. To Daniel Wray. 13. To the Right Hon. Mr. Onslow. The two nephews and heirs of Edwards were Joseph Paice and Nathaniel Mason (Nichols's 'Lit. Anecdotes,' ii. 199). The two sonnets of Edwards to Wray are quoted in Nichols's 'Illust. of Lit.,' i. 17.

The second volume of the 1748 edition contains (pp. 305-30) 'An epistle from Florence,' 'The Beauties,' and 'The Epilogue to Tamerlane,' which in the 1766 ed. are in vol. iii.

The poems addressed to Miss Lucy F— (vol. ii. pp. 58-66 of the 1766 ed.), to the memory of the same lady (pp. 67-78), epitaph on her (p. 79), and the contributions from 'The Indifferent' (p. 302) to the end of the volume are not, with the following exception, in vol. ii. or any other volume of the 1748 ed. The poem entitled 'The Triumph of Indifference' in vol. ii. of the 1766 ed. (pp. 306-9) is in vol. iii. of the 1748 ed. (pp. 212-15).

W. P. COURTNEY.

(To be continued.)

## "LLAN": ITS DERIVATION AND KINDRED.

(See 10 S. vi. 363.)

It is with the following statement in the 'N.E.D.,' s.v. 'Land,' that I find myself unable to agree:—

"Cognate with Old-Celtic \**landū*, fem. (Irish *land*, *lann*, enclosure; Welsh *llan*, enclosure, church; Cornish *lan*; Breton *lann*, heath), whence the F. *lande*, heath, moor. The pre-Teut. \**londh-* is not evidenced in the other Aryan langs., but an ablaut-variant \**lendh-* appears in Old-Slav. *lědina*, heath, desert, and.....in M. Sw. *linda*, waste or fallow land."

It is not with a theoretical Old-Celtic *landū*, but with a real *lānon*, that Holder in his 'Altcelt. Sprachschatz' connects the Welsh *llan*, thereby bringing the Celtic term into relationship with Lat. *planum* and Gk. *πλᾶξ*. According to the 'N.E.D.,' Fr. *lande* comes from Bret. *lanne*; but the French form betrays the origin of the final dental, which is clearly a Teutonic relic of the Visigothic power seated at Toulouse. That power has left hardly any trace in the Spanish language, although its sway lasted in Spain longer than it did in the south of France. It would probably, therefore, be more correct to say that Fr. *lande* is an interruption of a chain of Celtic *lan* and *lanne* names rather than a mere derivation of Bret. *lanne*. In some such way the Irish *land* is to be accounted for, even though it should be found "declined" with a dental stem in fairly old Irish. How easily Celtic *lan* forms yield to Teutonic influence may be seen from the following example (which has the incidental advantage of bringing the W. "small enclosure" idea into line with the Breton use). *Treflan* is an old word which had become obsolete when Owen Pughe compiled his dictionary. It has now regained currency through Daniel Owen's tale 'Y Dreflan,' wherein it is apparently treated as a diminutive of *tref*. But that was not the old meaning, for it was applied to a district containing a *tref*. In Mr. Edward Owen's invaluable annotated transcript of Bromley's Survey of the lordship of Kidwelly in 1609 (published as an appendix to the Welsh Land Commission's Report) I find (p. 21):—

"There is also within the sayd comott [of Iscennen, wherein is also the *Lau* referred to in my previous paper] certayne circuite of Lands called Striveland, contaynynge the parishe of Bettws, lyinge betwene the river of Amon and the Lordship of Gower, and bounded and disjoyned from Gower by the brooke called Cathan, and a place called Ller castell [Lier Castell=Castle Place].....over and besyde the chefe rente goinge out of ye lands of Sir Wa[l]ter Rice, knight, which he hath within ye same parishe by discente from his ffather....."

Now Striveland is simply an Anglicized form of W. Treflan Rhys, i.e., "Rhys's Treflan." The name has entirely vanished, or at any rate only appears in the farm-name Penlannau, and that of the little "bede-house" or "baptistry" (if either is the origin of "Betws") has quite displaced it. Lle'r Castell, however, still remains, and perhaps the earlier (Goidelic) synonym *cath* (*cathair*, mod. Ir. *cahir*, W. *caer*) of that name survives in the stream-name Cathan. In the O.S. maps similar names in the neighbourhood are spelt *caeth*, "strait," "narrow," from *captivus*; thus Waunglyncath is given as Waunglynceath ("narrow glen meadow"), although *caeth* is never pronounced *cáth* in the district, or indeed anywhere else in Wales, so far as I know. The real form, however, is evidenced by a farm-name Cathilas, close by, which can only mean the *cath* "of" or "on" the Dulas. The little glen of Glyncath is now known as Glynhir or Cwmlilchwyr, that river separating the farms in question from the *lan* which I described in the previous paper. Another farm adjoining Waunglyncath was once one of the two or three "manors" of the "Comote of Iskennen," namely, Myddynfych (written "Metheuigh" in Bromley's Survey). Mr. Owen has explained this as Myddfai; but that place is far away from Llandybie, whereas Myddynfych is still one of the most important farms in the parish. Its name, by the way, is found also written Myddyfnych; but as it includes a high round hill called Brynmawr, I am inclined to think that Mai-ddin-fych are the components. It is admirably situated as one of the outposts of the Lan. Dinbych, in the forms Denbigh and Tenby, are familiar to every one. On the upper or north-western side of the same Lan is Garn-bica, and even a much rarer form of the second element, Glynpowys. The forms *piga*, *pugu*, *pych*, "peak," are found elsewhere; but for *powys* we must go from Siluria to the Central Pyrenees (*pic de pouys*, &c.), where, too, *lanne*, with its Latin equivalent *plan*, reappears south of the *landes*. Pouylouby and Cathervielle, near Luchon, not to mention the "eyes" of the Garonne, seem strangely familiar forms to one born near Glynpowys, Cathilas, and Llwchwr's "Eye." I have already mentioned the curious name *Y Pál* at Carreg Cennen, which may be from Lat. *palum*, but is just as likely to be akin to the Pyrenean Pales or Pic de Burat, &c., and Celtic rather than Latin, just as the Pyrenean *coume* is. The numerous *las* stream-names in Llandybie and its neigh-

bourhood—Lash, Dulas, Gwenlais, Marles—remind one irresistibly of the Louzon, Lys, Lastie, &c., of the Central Pyrenees. But within a few hours' brisk walk of my Lan there is a still more interesting stream-name, for it is unique in Wales.

Mr. Tozer in his 'Lectures on the Geography of Greece' speaks (p. 89) of

"a group of names, Neda and Nedon in Messenia, and Nestus in Thrace, from a root *nad*, which does appear elsewhere in Greek, but is used for a river in Sanskrit, and signifies to 'roar.'"

Now *nad* means a "bellowing" in Welsh, and the corresponding verb *nadu*, to bellow or roar, is also in use; while Neste is a generic name for mountain streams in the Central Pyrenees, with specific applications in particular localities. It is curious that even so far back as thirty years ago an eminent Oxford lecturer should have ignored not only the Pyrenees, but even Glamorgan-shire. It is to the river Nedd (pronounced to rime with "bathe"), in English Neath, that I refer. A river-name in Welsh is feminine, and if Nedd had a masculine form it would be Nudd (pronounced to rime with "breathe"). That form, too, is found in Welsh, but it means "thick white mist," not quite synonymous with the common word *niwl* ("fog"). Prof. Rhys in his 'Celt. Myth.' identifies Nudd with Lludd, with the Irish Nuada Argetlám ("N. of the Silver Hand"), and with the Nodens, Nodons, or Nudens, the remains of whose temple have been found at Lydney, "on the western bank of the Severn, in the territory of the ancient Silures." He ignores the W. common noun *nudd* and the Pyrenean Pic de Néthou, the highest point in the Pyrenees, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the other places mentioned in this paper. I am aware that the inscription supposed to attest the existence of the god dwelling on "l'antique Olympe du dieu Nethon," as M. A. Joanne puts it in the first edition of his excellent 'Itinéraire des Pyrénées,' has been proved not to do so; but in the teeth of his own Silurian Nodens, I quite fail to see how a mistaken reading on an inscribed stone could have led Mr. Rhys to disbelieve the godship of the Pyrenean Nethon. The salient phenomena of the Pic de Néthou are the violent squalls of wind and the masses of white mist that they whirl around it. Everything that I have read on this subject leads me to the belief that the Silures migrated from the Spanish slopes of the Pyrenees in the second century B.C., travelling along the more central parts until they reached the core



modious harbourage at the north-western extremity of the Peninsula. The river Sil possibly still retains their name, and these mountaineers were doubtless piloted to the opposite shores of Britain by the seafaring Artabrians, who would tell them that they must now, owing to the Belgic settlements of the south-eastern parts of the island, sail further to the west than previous Peninsular emigrants, and so they first touched land in the Scilly Islands, which still bear their name, just as, I would suggest, Annette Head does that of Nethon (or Aneto).

"In a westerly direction the rapid tides surge and eddy among innumerable rocks, objects picturesque and pleasing to tourists wafted round them by a summer breeze, but as terrible when beheld white with foam and cataracts of raging water from the deck of some luckless vessel driving towards the land."—'Murray's Handbook to Devon and Cornwall,' p. 475.

I have already instanced the form *psych*. The two rocky eminences in Glamorganshire called Pen Pych and Pen Hydd ("Stag Head") have caused much controversy among local antiquaries. I need say no more about the former, but the latter may possibly have been Pen Nudd (Nudd's Head).

While putting these notes together, I have seen—but only by a mere glance, unfortunately—an interesting paper in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* on some prehistoric hearths found lately in South Wales. Two of these have been discovered close to Llwchwr's "Eye," two others on the farm of Gelli-Shiffor, and one at Garnbica. The first of these spots is on the north-eastern edge of my Lan, the second on the southern edge of it, and the third on the north-western edge. I venture to submit that they are "prehistoric" in a qualified sense only—that they are, in fact, parts (inhabited outposts, say) in a complete system of defence of a Celtic *lan* or *oppidum*, of which we have a glimpse in Cæsar, Tacitus, and Strabo. One detail given by the last-named author is that they "hut themselves" (καλυβόποιοννται) therein, which may refer either to such structures as have been traced in the so-called "prehistoric hearths," or to such earth-pits as Leland says were to be found at the foot of the "Blake Mountayne,"

"made with Hand, large lyke a Bowle at the Heade, and narrow in the Botom, overgrown in the Swart with fine Grasse, and be scatterd here and there about the Quarters where the Heade of Kennen River is that cummythe by Carre Kennen. And sume of these will receyve a Hunderth Men, sum 2 Hunderethe."

I have never seen these pits, but I have

always understood that they were to be found near the "Trap" pass of what I have called "my Lan" in this paper. I add, before passing on, that the river-name Llwchwr bears, I venture to suggest, that of the Pyrenean god Lixon (as Luchon does).

Prof. Rhys, in dealing with Nuada Argetlám, says that he had lost his arm in a battle. It is a well-known fact that hundreds of the bravest heroes of pre-Christian Spain had their right hands cut off by the Romans. The very name of the Lusitanian hero Viriathus is found in early Welsh pedigrees in the parallel form Gwriad. That name and the exploits of him who bore it might well have been carried to their South Walian settlement by the emigrant Silures, there to give birth in process of time to the tales of the mythical Arthur and his Table Round. In that case Arthur's "twelve great battles" may be simply an echo of those of Viriathus, and the real cradle of the Arthurian legends may have been on the same chivalric ground as that of Roland and his paladins and that of the Cid.

One word in conclusion as to my attitude towards Celtic mythology. I have never been able to appreciate the "solar myth" theory or any general formula of that kind. The Celts in their migrations carried their beliefs and superstitions with them, but sometimes perhaps, amid fresh woods and pastures new, they forgot them. But that these gods had a way of reclaiming the lapsed allegiance of their whilom devotees may be illustrated by a trivial incident that once happened to myself. One bright spring morning some years ago I was walking down Bond Street at a good pace. On passing a fishmonger's shop, I cast an admiring but casual glance at the salmon and trout that adorned the tradesman's deftly arranged slab. Suddenly a subtle whiff assailed my nostrils, instantaneously invaded the mysterious avenues of memory, and brought up before my mental eye the picture of a little boy who had been working busily for over an hour at diverting the course of a babbling brook, and who was tossing out troutlets from the dried-up pools on to the grassy margin odoriferous with meadowsweet. I had grassed many a trout in many different circumstances since that far-off time, but one may easily realize that such a vivid reminder would have been a very imperative "call" to a forgetful worshipper from the long-neglected mountain deity or river goddess of a long-left early home. Such a

"call" as that could only affect, of course, an actual emigrant, but it might be effective in rooting an old belief, with its old names, in the alien soil.

J. P. OWEN.

MILTONIANA.—It is perhaps worth while recording certain parallels to, if not actual sources of, the following passages in Milton. As far as I know, they have not been noticed before. 'Paradise Lost,' vi. 238 :—

Each on himself relied,  
As only in his arm the moment lay  
Of victory.

Compare Xenophon, 'Hell,' ii. 4, 16: οὗτω χρῆ ποικίλν ὅπως ἑκαστός τις ἐαυτῷ συνείσεται τῆς νικῆς αἰτιώτατος ὢν.

'Paradise Lost,' vi. 769 :—

And twenty thousand—I their number heard—  
Chariots of God.

The Angel explains that he knew the exact number of the heavenly host, just as the messenger explains that he knew the exact number of the Persian ships at Salamis, Æschylus, 'Persae,' 340 :—

Ξέρξης δὲ, καὶ γὰρ οἶδα, χιλιάς μὲν ἦν, κ.τ.λ.

'Paradise Lost,' xi. 399 :—

Mombaza and Quiloa and Melind,  
And Sofala, thought Ophir.

While most of the place-names in this famous catalogue occur in Camoens, three of the above-quoted occur in one line ('Lusiads,' i. 54) :—

Quiloa, de Mombaza e de Sofala.

Did Milton know of Camoens's work? Camoens does not identify Ophir with Sofala, but in x. 124 he mentions the belief ("alguns imaginaram") that Ophir was situated in the Golden Chersonese, a place also mentioned in this passage of Milton.

In 'Paradise Regained,' iv. 458, storms and convulsions of nature are said to be to the universe

as inconsiderable  
And harmless, if not wholesome, as a sneeze  
To man's less universe.

The germ of this idea is to be found in Lucretius, vi. 648 *et seq.*, where the poet, after having described various natural disturbances, such as earthquakes, volcanoes, &c., says :—

Numquid enim nostrum miratur, si quis in artus  
Accipit calido febrim fervore coortam  
Aut alium quemvis morbi per membra dolorem?

C. W. BRODRIBB.

GEORGE III. AND "WHAT." (See 10 S. vi. 516.)—My grandfather, who was born in 1764 and died in 1843, lived at Staines from November, 1799, to April, 1801. One

day when walking near Windsor he saw a stout elderly gentleman on horseback. As he rode carelessly, the horse stumbled, and the rider was on the point of falling, when my grandfather ran to his assistance, and helped him to recover his seat. The gentleman then said: "Thank you, thank you, thank you! Who are you, who are you, who are you?" But my grandfather had barely time to recognize that it was the king before he rode away, and he heard no more of it.

W. C. B.

HABIB ULLAH: ITS PRONUNCIATION.—In *M.A.P.* for 19 January there are some amusing lines commencing as follows :—

Hail! Happy Habib Ullah.  
With your friend the crazy Mullah—  
'That reverend gent of "cullah,"  
That spiritual Peer.

One must not be too critical with humorous verse, but there are many readers who like to know the correct pronunciation of any name figuring prominently in the papers, so I venture to say that the above gives quite a wrong idea of the scansion of the name Habib Ullah. The stress should fall upon the last syllable of each of its two elements. *Habib* rimes with *glebe* or *grebe*; *Ullah* rimes with *Shah*. The meaning of the name is "Beloved of God."

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

LINK WITH CHARLES I.'S EXECUTION.—I append an extract from *The Derby Daily Telegraph* of 17 January, which may be worthy of record in the always interesting pages of 'N. & Q.' :—

"An interesting Derbyshire 'Link with the past' is recalled by Mr. J. H. Sharpley, of Hatfield College, Doncaster, in a letter to *The Sheffield Telegraph*. He says :—'In 1872, when a boy, staying at Hulland Ward, Derbyshire, I called on an old lady, Elizabeth Durose, then 97, widow of a farmer, who told me that her grandmother, when a girl, had known a man—a distant relative—who had witnessed the execution of Charles I. The old lady then took out of a corner cupboard an old prayer-book, bound in black leather, which was, I fancy, of the time of Queen Anne, for I remember it had a frontispiece picturing a parson in gown and bands, and wearing a long wig, saying prayers in a 'three-decker.' Opening it at the form of service for the 30th January, she showed me a piece of coarse linen, of the colour of a dead leaf, which she said was a portion of a handkerchief which had been dipped in the King's blood, and was given to her grandmother by the above eye-witness. When it first passed into her possession it was nearly entire, but her children had played with it, and this was all that she had managed to preserve.'"

Hulland Ward is a picturesque village five miles from Ashbourne.

MARMADUKE E. BUCKLE.

## Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

"POPJOY."—In 'Sport and Travel,' by G. H. Kingsley (ed. 1900), 472 (dated 1853), I find "his stream in which he himself was wont to *popjoy* in a very aboriginal manner." And T. Hughes, 'Tom Brown,' chap. ii., has "After a whole afternoon's *popjoying* they caught three or four small coarse fish." What is this verb *popjoy*? Is it school slang or local dialect? how is it made up? and what does it exactly mean?

J. A. H. MURRAY.

Oxford.

"PORTOBELLO."—What is this game, and whence the name? John Howard, 'State of the Prisons in England and Wales' (1780), p. 206, has:—

"At my first visit [to the King's Bench Prison] there was a wine-club and a beer-club; and one can scarcely ever enter the walls without seeing parties at skittles, mississippi, *portobello*, tennis, fives, &c." Also (ed. 1792) p. 13:—

"Gaming in various forms is very frequent; cards, dice, skittles, mississippi and *portobello*, billiards, fives, tennis, &c."

Information will oblige.

J. A. H. MURRAY.

'COLLECTION OF THOUGHTS,' 1707.—This early collection of poetical quotations is anonymous. Can any one supply the compiler's name? Its full title is as follows: "A Collection of the Most Natural and Sublime Thoughts, viz., Allusions, Similes, Descriptions, and Characters of Persons and Things, that are in the best English Poets. London, printed by S. Buckley, 1707," 8vo, 482 pages, followed by 'A Dictionary of Rhymes,' pp. viii, 36.

C. W. S.

SIR THOMAS MALORY.—In 1469 Thomas Glegg, of Gayton, was granted by Edward IV. a general pardon for all offences committed by him in siding with the house of York. The pardon, which is enrolled on the Recognizance Rolls of Chester (No. 141, m. 9, 2), is of great length. Towards the end a proviso is inserted that it shall not extend to Humphry Nevyle, miles; "Thomas Malarie, miles"; Robert Marchall, late of Culneham, Oxon, Esq.; Hugo Mulle, late of London; Gervase Clifton; Wm. Verdon, late of London, "skryvener," and various Welshmen; or to any person by authority of any Parliament

attainted for high treason, &c.; or to the Mayor and Company of the Staple of Calais; and many others. Is this not Sir Thomas Malory of 'Morte D'Arthur' fame? The period coincides, and the juxtaposition with Welshmen is significant. I cannot find, however, that he was ever concerned with the Wars of the Roses. R. S.-B.

[Would a knight be described as "miles"? There were several families of the name of Malory; see the 'D.N.B.']

REV. R. GRANT, DIED 1826.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' give me information concerning the Rev. R. Grant? He was born in 1744, usher of Westminster School 1764-72, vicar of Blackbourton 1771, Wennington 1772, and Stanstead Mountfichet 1782, where he died in 1826. I should be glad to know anything concerning either himself or his descendants. L. E. T.

STEDCOMBE OR STUDCOMBE HOUSE, NEAR AXMOUTH.—This house figures in the great Civil War. Who was the original owner of it? A. R. BAYLEY.

St. Margaret's, Malvern.

BRETT, BARONET, KILLED 1644.—Who was the above? A. R. BAYLEY.

BIBLE CONTAINING GENEALOGY.—Could any of your readers tell me of the present whereabouts of a Bible printed in black-letter in 1613, containing the genealogy of the London and Hewit (?) families? The Bible was last seen at Honiton, in Devonshire, many years ago.

PERCY E. NEWBERRY.

40, Bedford Street, Liverpool.

PICTURES AT TEDDINGTON.—In the reference room of the Carnegie Free Library at Teddington have been placed eight allegorical life-size paintings which have just been restored and removed here from the walls of Elmfield House, one of the oldest buildings in the parish, where they had remained unobserved for years. The paintings bear names as follows: Silvia Samai, Silvia Edifica (?), Silvia Europea, Silvia Aritrea, Silvia Agrippina, Silvia Persica, Silvia Frigia, and Silvia Tiburtina. Can any one tell to what personages these subjects refer? The name of the painter is not visible on any of the portraits, but the opinion expressed by most of the connoisseurs who have seen them is that they are the work of a Dutch or Flemish master. By whom they were placed in Elmfield House is not known; but it is believed that they were there before Herzen, the Russian revolu-

tionist, took up his residence there many years ago whilst an exile in England. The figures are richly draped, and each is bedecked with jewels in gold ornaments—in one case with the addition of a garland of flowers on the head, as well as around the small medallion picture in the corner, representing the Nativity and other episodes in the life and death of Christ.

BR. LE WETT.

Teddington.

EDINBURGH STAGE: BLAND: GLOVER.—Wanted genealogical particulars of the connexion between families of Glover and Bland. In Dibdin's 'Annals of the Edinburgh Stage' it is stated that John Bland, of the Theatre Royal, was an ancestor of William Glover, the painter, whose father was Edmund Glover, son of the famous Mrs. Glover, and proprietor of Prince's Theatre, Glasgow, who died in 1860. John Bland was of an old Irish race, and before he took to the stage was a cornet of dragoons, carried the colours of his corps at Dettingen, was taken prisoner at Fontenoy, and served subsequently under Col. (afterwards General) Honeywood in repressing the Jacobite rising in 1745. He was for many years treasurer of the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh. Mrs. Glover's daughter married a John Bland, an actor, and both were at the Olympic, with Madame Vestris, about 1826. John Bland, the T.R.E. treasurer, died in 1806. The writer is most anxious to learn all about his descendants.

J. F. FULLER.

Brunswick Chambers, Dublin.

[See the articles on John Bland at 9 S. xii. 207, 277; and especially that by MR. W. J. LAWRENCE at 10 S. iv. 204.]

QUADI AND MARCOMANNI.—Gibbon says:

"Marcus Antoninus obliged the vanquished Quadi and the Marcomanni to supply him with a large body of troops, which he sent into Britain."

Is anything known as to where these troops were sent, or is there any account of the Quadi in later accounts of early Britain? Is it known to what part of Spain a large portion of the tribe went when driven from the banks of the Danube?

L. D.

[A full list of Gibbon's authorities will be found in Prof. Bury's edition of the great history.]

"STEDANESE."—In the Chertsey Cartulary in the Public Record Office is a rental made 22 Sept., 1444, of lands at Fremley (lf. 28b sqq.). On lf. 29 are several instances of this word, e.g.:—

"Ricardus Bristowe [Custumarius] tenet unum Mesuagium et unam virgatam terre native.....unam

purpresturam apud Bradmore et unum Buticium pro ingressu habendo in la lycroft.

"Ricardus Eyre atte Mershe tenet unum mesuagium et unam virgatam terre.....unum Croftum vocatum Southcroft et Axelane unum Buticium ibidem.....Et reddit inde de annuo Redditu cum certo Tallagio et j Stedanese. x. s. xj. d. q.

"Willelmus at Mershe.....reddit.....cum certo Tallagio et Stedanec[io] ad iijor terminos usuales ix. s. viij. d. q."

I shall be glad to know the meaning of the English "stedanese" (Latinized "stedanec[ium] ?"). Q. V.

LAME DOG POEM.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' supply the name of the author and the remaining verses of this poem? It begins:—

A long day's journey there lay before;  
I crossed the meadow at breaking morn;  
I saw the road by hill and moor;  
Beyond the hills was my distant bourne.

F. H. SUCKLING.

SIR COSMO GORDON, BYRON BIOGRAPHER.—In 1824 Knight & Lacey published an octavo pamphlet (80 pp.) entitled "Life and Genius of Lord Byron, by Sir Cosmo Gordon." Who was this person? I can find no "Sir" Cosmo of the period, either as knight or baronet. The pamphlet contains many blunders, such as the statement that Byron was born in Aberdeenshire.

J. M. BULLOCK.

118, Pall Mall, S.W.

SONNETS BY ALFRED AND FREDERICK TENNYSON.—'Friendship's Offering' for 1832 (Smith, Elder & Co.) contains two sonnets (one by Alfred and the other by Frederick Tennyson) which I do not remember to have seen before. The difference between the styles of the two brothers as exemplified in these two compositions is remarkable. Alfred's sonnet, which begins

Me my own Fate to lasting sorrow doometh,  
reminds one of the 'Ode to Claribel,' and is dull, pretentious, and insincere. Frederick's sonnet, on the other hand, addressed to Nature, is joyous, bird-like, and full of the zest of life, and winds up

Sure thou art everlasting, and in thee  
There is a part of our eternity.

Have these poems been reprinted?

JOHN HEBB.

PARRY AND HALLEY FAMILIES.—The will of Sybilla Halley, widow of Edmund Halley, jun., surgeon R.N. (found recently by Mr. Ralph J. Beavor, of St. Albans), is dated 1 May, 1771; proved 13 Nov., 1772 (P.C.C., Register Taverner, folio 406); and gives bequests to good friend Catherine Beaumont,

wife of John Beaumont, lighterman, of East Greenwich; and to the testator's two granddaughters Sybilla Parry and Sarah Parry (the latter then under age). This document proves the (then) existence of descendants of Dr. E. Halley (1656-1742), and supports the theory printed at 9 S. xi. 464. Sybilla Halley's will is made as of East Greenwich, Kent. Can any reader supply particulars of the Parry descendants, if any known? EUGENE F. McPIKE.  
1, Park Row, Chicago, U.S.

JOHN CUSTIS.—Did the American family of Custis migrate from Nottinghamshire or the north part of Lincolnshire, somewhere in the neighbourhood of Gainsborough? I possess a copy of "Lieut.-Colonel J. Lilburn Tried and Cast; or, His Case and Craft discovered.... Published by Authority. London, Printed by M. Simmons in Aldersgate-street, 1653." It contains on a fly-leaf at the beginning three signatures of a John Custis, written in a good and clear hand, which I have no doubt is that of its first owner. It may not be straying away from the subject to note that the above-mentioned work contains references to John Lilburne's riotous doings in the Isle of Axholme. The volume belonged to a member of an old yeoman family whose ancestors may very possibly have taken part in the Isle of Axholme disturbances.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

Wickentree House, Kirton-in-Lindsey.

LADY HATTON: 'TWO GENTLEMEN OF VERONA.'—This play is said to be founded on B. Yonge's translation of Montemayor's 'Diana.' Yonge was at the Middle Temple, and dedicated an earlier work to Sir William Hatton. Can any one inform me whether the Lady Hatton who was Bacon's cousin, and whom he wanted to marry was the widow of this Sir William? If not, what was the relationship? AMBROSE T. PEYTON.  
47, Connaught Street, W.

'LAWYERS IN LOVE.'—I should be glad to hear where I could obtain the book 'Lawyers in Love; or, Passages from the Life of a Chancery Barrister.' The author is unknown to me. D. B.

SIR JOHN BARNARD'S DESCENDANTS.—Sir John Barnard, Kt., the worthy and eminent Lord Mayor of London in 1737-8 (d. 1764), left one son, John (d. c. 1784), known as a collector of drawings of the old masters, the sale catalogue of which is in the British Museum. Was this family further extended?

Jane Barnard, the younger of Sir John's daughters, was married to the Hon. Henry Temple (d. 1740), and thus was grandmother of Henry John Temple, third Viscount Palmerston, the Prime Minister.

W. L. RUTTON.

ADRIAN GILBERT, of Wilton, Wilts, Esq. Consistory of Sarum. Inv. and account 3 June, 1628. Was he related to Sir Humphrey Gilbert? E. ALDWORTH.  
Laverstock Vicarage, Salisbury.

HEALING SPRINGS FLOWING TOWARDS THE SOUTH.—It is a prevalent Welsh superstition that every spring with healing properties must have its outlet towards the south. See 'By-Gones,' 1893-4, pp. 23, 258. Is this belief known in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Brittany or other parts of France?

The idea that holy wells should be visited at midsummer, which seems to be an allied superstition, is widely spread. I. G.

## Replies.

PUBLIC OFFICE=POLICE OFFICE,  
POLICE COURT.

(10 S. vii. 47.)

As DR. MURRAY says, the Act of 1792, cited by 'The Encyclopædia Britannica' in 1838, authorizes the establishment of "seven several public offices," and nowhere speaks of them as police offices. As this statute also refers to "the public office in Bow Street," it would appear that the intention was to extend the term "public office," which was already well known in connexion with the Bow Street Office, to the new establishments. But this intention either never took effect or was soon departed from, as DR. MURRAY shows. I have not up to the present been able to ascertain whether there was any statutory authority for using "police office" instead of "public office," or whether this was merely popular. Unfortunately, no general index to the repealed statutes of this period is published. At any rate, by 1822 the Legislature recognized the custom, since the 3 Geo. IV. c. 55 speaks of "police offices" and "the public office in Bow Street." This, it will be noted, is the same phraseology as that used by the writer of the article in 'The Encyclopædia Britannica' in 1838. Subsequent Acts down to 1839 also use these terms; and to this latter year I think we can definitely fix the introduction of "police court," at

least so far as London is concerned. The Metropolitan Police Courts Act, 1839 (2 & 3 Vict. c. 71)—which, together with the Metropolitan Police Act of the same year, reorganized the police and magistracy of the metropolis—enacts in section 1 that

“the several police courts now established under the names of the public office in Bow Street and the police offices in the parishes of [enumerating them] shall be continued.”

In the remainder of the Act and in later Acts “police court” is regularly used.

F. W. READ.

I should like to point out that I gave a quotation for “police court” at 10 S. vi. 433 from *The Liverpool Journal* of 1 Feb., 1834.

A. H. ARKLE.

The following reference to statutes may be useful. No doubt in each case the expression used in a statute for the first time was in more or less common use a few years before. I cannot find any Act establishing the Bow Street Office, nor can I beat MR. ARKLE's date of 1834 for “police court,” which DR. MURRAY does not seem to have noticed. It will be seen that “police office” appears about 1800, “police constables” about 1821, “police magistrates” about 1825, and “police men” about 1829; while “police court” does not seem to appear in a statute until 1839. When did “police” itself appear?

1792. 32 Geo. III. c. 53 provides for the establishment of seven “public offices” in or near the parishes of St. Margaret, Westminster; St. James, Westminster; St. James, Clerkenwell; St. Leonard, Shoreditch; St. Mary, Whitechapel; St. Paul, Shadwell; and St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark. Henceforth no fees to be taken, except at them, by any justice. This proviso was not to extend to “a certain Publick Office within the Liberty of Westminster known as The Publick Office in Bow Street.”

1800. 39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 87 established “the Thames Police Office,” a public office “of the nature of the several offices commonly called Police Offices,” instituted under the Act of 1792. Constables are not yet called policemen, but “Thames Police Surveyors” were appointed.

1802. 42 Geo. III. c. 76 refers to “the Thames Police Justices.”

1808. 48 Geo. III. c. 140 established the “Police District of Dublin Metropolis,” with a “Chief Magistrate of the Police” and “a Head Office of the Police,” with six public offices.

1811. 51 Geo. III. c. 119 refers to “the Chief Magistrate of the Public Office in Bow Street” and his officers and “patrole.”

1813. 53 Geo. III. c. 72, whereby a stipendiary magistrate for Manchester and Salford was appointed, refers to the administration of “the police.”

1814. 54 Geo. III. c. 131, which appointed superintending magistrates in Ireland, &c., speaks of the insufficiency of “the ordinary police.”

1821. In 1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. 118 the seven public offices established in 1792 are so called in the margin of the Act, but are called “police offices” in the text. A police office at St. Marylebone is substituted for that at Shadwell. The Bow Street Public Office is still so called. Thames “police constables” are mentioned.

1824. 5 Geo. IV. c. 102 refers to “constables and peace officers.”

1825. 6 Geo. IV. c. 21 mentions in the margin “police magistrates.”

1829. 10 Geo. IV. c. 44 established a new “police office” for the metropolis, with a “metropolitan police district,” a “police force,” and a “police rate” and “police men” are now referred to.

10 Geo. IV. c. 45 placed the horse and foot patrol of the public office at Bow Street under the new police office.

1836. 6 Will. IV. c. 13 consolidated the laws of the “constabulary force” in Ireland.

1839. 2 & 3 Vict. c. 47 speaks of magistrates sitting at any “police court” in the Metropolitan Police District. Persons in custody were to be taken to the nearest “station house” by the constables whilst the police courts are shut.

2 & 3 Vict. c. 71 deals with “the several police courts now established under the names of the public office in Bow Street and the police offices” elsewhere.

R. S. B.

According to Grant's ‘Sketches in London,’ published, as states the B.M. Catalogue, in 1838,

“it is at least a century since the Bow Street Police Office was originally established for the purpose of administering justice. Until 1792, however, it was on a very different footing from what it has been since. Previous to that time, it was not established by Act of Parliament, but was simply an office used by the county magistrates.”—Pp. 193-4.

In the same year that he died, 1754, Henry Fielding, the Bow Street magistrate and novelist, in his ‘Journal of a Voyage to Lisbon,’ notes that a predecessor of his “used to boast that he made one thousand pounds a year in *his office*” (Cunningham's ‘London,’ s.v. Bow Street), so that it was at

all events, in that year, still a private office of the magistrate. Grant says that in 1792

"seven police offices were established by Act of Parliament in different parts of the metropolis. To each of these offices three magistrates were appointed, at a salary, respectively, of 400*l.* per annum."

So that it was, no doubt, in 1792 that the seats of the London magistracy first became known as *public police offices*.

The Birmingham "public office" for the county magistrates was, according to James A. Sharp's 'Gazetteer,' not established until 1806. See also Black's 'Guide to Warwickshire,' 1879, pp. 21-2.

So late as 1857, J. Ewing Ritchie, in his 'Night Side of London,' still speaks of the Thames *police office* (p. 11); but in the same little work there is a chapter headed 'The Police Court' (p. 200), and on p. 206 it is said of a prosecutor, "As Phil. Bird is in court," &c. J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

Deene, Tooting Bec Road, Streatham, S.W.

The following is to be found in Stark's 'Picture of Edinburgh,' third ed., 1823, p. 152:—

"The old system of police having been found insufficient, an application was made to Parliament, in 1805, for a police bill for the city. This bill received the sanction of the Legislature, and was begun to be acted upon, and a police court opened in Edinburgh, on the 15th of July, 1805. By this Statute a Court of Police was established, under the superintendence of a person with the title of Judge of Police."

This quotation may perhaps be of use in reply to the query (10 S. vi. 369) as to when the name "police court" was first introduced, and whether it was by statute.

W. S.

BRASSES AT THE BODLEIAN (10 S. vii. 42).

—The records of the Library and the memories of its staff afford no evidence that the rose and the mutilated inscription ever were in the Bodleian. Mr. Andrews's unnamed authority (of 1897) is only quoted as saying that he was able to find the rose on inquiry at Oxford in 1864. Haines is certainly explicit—yet things have been stated in print to be at the Bodleian which were all the time in other collections. If we ever had these two brasses, they were apparently either stolen or else lent for rubbing to some antiquary who failed to return them. In either case the loss would antedate the twenty-four years or so for which my own memory serves and my own responsibility holds good. They are certainly not hidden, or out of place, anywhere

in our premises, and I investigated the matter thoroughly many years ago.

E. W. B. NICHOLSON.

Bodleian Library, Oxford.

BIDDING PRAYER (10 S. vi. 448; vii. 32, 70).—"Ye shall pray for" is the form which I used, and have heard used by others.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PREACHER.

An interesting book on this subject is 'Forms of Bidding Prayer,' Oxford, John Henry Parker, 1840. The editor, H. O. C. (Coxe?), says, in the preface:—

"Much care has been taken to consult such works as were considered likely to illustrate either the early or later history of the forms in question; such as, on the one hand, are Bingham, Sparrow, Le Strange, Hilliard, &c.; on the other, Card. Bona, Durand, Martene, Ferrerino, Ussher, with other liturgical writers of authority."

J. DE BERNIERE SMITH.

"THE OLD HIGHLANDER" (10 S. vii. 47).

—The following is from *The Daily Graphic* of 19 January:—

"TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD'S OLDEST INHABITANT. —The celebrated statue of the Highlander, which for over a hundred years has mounted guard over a tobacconist's shop in Tottenham Court Road, is not, after all, to leave the thoroughfare which he has helped to make famous. Wide publicity was recently given to the fact that the shop beside which the figure stood was to be demolished and that the Highlander was therefore for sale. So many offers were made to the owner of the statue that bidding ran into quite extraordinary figures. The old Scot's future is, however, quite decided now, as he has been secured by Messrs. Catesby and Sons, and will henceforth be seen at their 'Linoland' in Tottenham Court Road, not many yards from his old home."

A picture of 'The Old Highlander' accompanies the letterpress. It is a pity that the figure should be taken to a shop which deals in furniture and linoleum, not tobacco and snuff.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

In the High Street of Cheltenham, outside the shop of Mr. Wright, tobacconist, there is a wooden figure of a tall Highlander, in full costume. I do not know how long it has been there, but I remember it well more than fifty years ago, when I was a boy at school, and it looks exactly the same now as it did then.

C. S. J.

Speaking of the tobacconist's sign of a Highlander, T. O. H. sees the features of a Lowlander in the fact of these effigies being clean shaved; but with the knowledge that, certainly as late as up to the fifties, all, high or low, shaved, his assumption cannot be correct. For pictorial evidence see portraits of Highlanders in Louis

Simond's most entertaining 'Journal of a Tour in Great Britain,' vol. i., 1817, drawn and etched by him. A Highlander, Lowlander, or indeed any but a Jew at the date these snuff-taking representations were made, wearing a beard, would be as great an anomaly as a moustache worn in powdered-wig days. HAROLD MALET, Col.

THE SCOTS GREYS AND GREY HORSES (10 S. vii. 26).—I have not seen the article in *The Illustrated London News*, and do not know if mention is made in it of the grey uniform in which the regiment was clothed, as appears from official papers dated 1683.

As regards the colour of the horses, I quote the following from Prof. John Walker's 'Economical History of the Hebrides and Highlands of Scotland,' Edinburgh, 1808, vol. ii. p. 154:—

"Near three centuries ago, a breed of grey horses was established in Clydesdale, by the Hamilton family. These were long held in great request. For a long time, no gentleman in the West thought himself well mounted, but on a grey horse. It was on the horses of this breed, that the old regimented corps of cavalry, the Scots Greys, was first mounted."

W. S.

"ESLYNGTON": ISLINGTON (10 S. vi. 29).—MR. ALECK ABRAHAMS inquires whether the variant "Eslyngton" occurs elsewhere than in the 'Diary' of Henry Machyn in 1554. I can give him an instance eighteen years earlier, therefore I do not think it can be attributed to Machyn's phonetic rendering only. To the best of my belief, I have come across it very much earlier, but am not quite sure. The letter which was sent from Ralph Broke to Lisle, dated 21 March, 1536, was from "Eslyntoun, nr. London" (Gairdner's 'Letters and Papers,' vol. x. p. 206).

JOSEPH COLYER MARRIOTT.

36, Claremont Road, Highgate.

Thomas E. Tomlins in his 'Perambulation of Islington,' p. 2, refers to Islington as a vernacular corruption of Yseldon, "anciently pronounced and written Eyseldon," and he proceeds to deal with the derivation. Perhaps this early use of the initial E will account for the use of it by Henry Machyn. FRANK PENNY.

"OVER FORK: FORK OVER" (10 S. vi. 449; vii. 33).—"Over fork over" appears to be used as a motto by various branches of Cunninghams—for instance, Sir Percy Cunningham, Bt., creation 1702 of Milncraig, Ayrshire, whose arms are Argent, a shake fork between three fleurs-de-lis sable, and

supporters: Dexter, a knight holding in his exterior hand a spear; Sinister, a countryman, in his exterior hand a hay-fork. This family is a younger branch of the Earls of Glencairn.

See also Dick-Cunningham, Bt., creation 1677 and 1807; Cunningham, Bt., creation 1672; Fairlie-Cunninghame, Bt., creation 1630; and the Marquis Conyngham, who, like the above-mentioned baronets, includes a shake-fork in his coat of arms and bears the motto "Over fork over." It is curious what a number of varieties in spelling there are of the family surname.

The Cunninghames of Kilmaurs, Scotland, were founded by Warnebald, who settled in Cunningham as a vassal under Hugh Moreville, Constable of Scotland, in the twelfth century, and assumed the name of Cunningham. The chief line of this ancient race, the Cunninghams, Earls of Glencairn, became extinct at the decease, in 1796, of John, fifteenth Earl of Glencairn, the friend and patron of Robert Burns, whose beautiful 'Lament' has added new lustre to the name of Glencairn.

The heir-generalship of this family is now vested in the Fergusson baronetcy, creation 1703, of Kilkerran, Ayrshire. The third baronet claimed in 1796 the Earldom of Glencairn (created 1488): the Lords decided that he had proved himself to be the heir-general to Alexander, Earl of Glencairn, who died 1670, but had not proved his right to the earldom.

My maternal grandfather, the late Col. Sir John Laurie, R.A., eighth Baronet of Maxwellton, creation 1685 Nova Scotia, was considered to have a claim to the earldom; and there was a transference of lands in Dumfriesshire from the Earl of Glencairn to the grandfather of the first Laurie baronet in the middle of the sixteenth century, which territory to this day has not been alienated.

Among the derivative branches of Kilmaurs, I may mention the Cunninghams of Glengarnock, Caddell, Polmaise, Drumquhassel, Ballindalloch, Aiket, Monkredding, Caprington, Laimshaw, Auchenhavie, Cunninghamhead, Craigends, Corshill, Carlung, and Montgrenan, who bore for arms Ar., a shake-fork sa. Crest, A unicorn's head, couped ar, maned and horned or. Supporters, two rabbits ppr. Motto, "Over fork over." F. W. R. GARNETT.

Wellington Club, Grosvenor Place, S.W.

"ITO": "ITOLAND" (10 S. vi. 461; vii. 12).—In reply to MR. ABRAHAMS's criticism,



I may say that my "enthusiastic laudation" of the Territorial Movement has received extraordinary confirmation within the last few days, in quarters and in a manner that must convince the most apathetic of the soundness of its principles and of the statesmanship of the founder. Mr. Zangwill has received from a sympathizer the princely donation of 100,000*l.*, and the great and noble house of Rothschild has handed to him 20,000*l.* for the purpose of setting on foot one invaluable branch of the great work, viz., emigration on a basis of self-dependence. Emigrants will pay their own passage money to their destinations, but will receive advice and guidance from Ito agents on landing. Hitherto, as I pointed out in my note, everything has been done for the emigrant, except finding him: under those conditions there was an abundant supply, naturally the least desirable in a new country. Philanthropy was twice cursed: it cursed those who gave and those who received its doles. The age of *Schnorr* is dead. We mean to raise up a generation of self-respecting, law-abiding citizens, making their own laws in their own way, in any land that will give us power under charter. It is time the world settled this miserable Jewish question by giving us what we want, and what, as men and women, we are entitled to, viz., the right of working out the spiritual salvation of our race in any way that seems best in our own eyes. That is our idea of Autonomy. I have been a Territorialist for years.

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

ELLIOTT: PONSONBY, 1661 (10 S. v. 269).—Having some information upon this Elliott family, I should be glad to hear from A. C. H. and to send such facts as may be useful.

R. E. E. CHAMBERS.

Pill House, Bishop's Tawton, Barnstaple.

BOUNDARIES AND HUMOROUS INCIDENTS: TOMMY-ON-THE-BRIDGE (10 S. vii. 30).—On the first day of the year which has just begun there died here a Newcastle "character," known far and wide, even beyond the confines of this district, as "Tommy-on-the-Bridge." An ingenious plan with which he is credited for checkmating the police might serve to furnish MR. RUDOLPH DE CORDOVA with an illustration of parish-boundary humour, though, quite apart from this, I think his death is worth noting here, as he had become, if I may so phrase it, a recognized Newcastle institution—one of the sights of the city that the curious stranger must see before his stock of infor-

mation on matters Novocastrian could be considered complete. Tommy had, indeed, attained such distinction as obtained for him the dignity of having his portrait printed on a post card and sold for twopence.

For the purpose of soliciting alms, "Tommy-on-the-Bridge" took his stand every day, and in all sorts of weather, for well on towards half a century, near the middle of the Low Bridge, stretching across the Tyne from Newcastle to Gateshead. The old stone bridge, removed in 1867, that preceded the existing structure, had the line of division between the two towns indicated by a long narrow pavement stone running right across the footpath. To many generations of Tynesiders this was known as "the Bluestone," and it was here that Tommy first took up his station. He was blind, and usually wore a shabby overcoat reaching almost down to his heels, and a world too wide for him. His most striking peculiarity, however, was a continuous rocking and half-turning motion, caused by raising first one foot and then the other slightly from the ground, swaying his head in the meanwhile in unison with his body, and lightly but incessantly tapping his breast with the thumb of one hand. The latter action was doubtless due to a nervous affection, but the rocking movement is said to have been voluntary at first, and the explanation given of its origin is curious enough to be worth preserving, though exactly how much fact and how much fancy there is in this explanation I have no means of ascertaining. One thing, however, is certain. Tommy, when he was off the bridge, did not lift his feet alternately when standing, as he was accustomed to do on the bridge, and this I think we may take as one piece of evidence in favour of the account commonly believed in.

The Bluestone, where Tommy-on-the-Bridge first took his stand in the early sixties of last century, marked, as has been said, the boundary line separating the towns of Newcastle and Gateshead. When he stood still, Tommy had a foot in each; when he rocked and lifted his feet alternately, though the one foot was clearly enough in Newcastle or Gateshead, as the case might be, the other foot, being for the moment off the ground, could not be said to be in either place. Tommy therefore claimed, as a logical deduction from these premises, that as he was in neither place altogether, it must follow that he could not be said to be in either place, and was consequently outside the sphere of police inter-

ference. The idea was fanciful, and I should imagine unique; but, whatever its origin, whether deliberately entered upon or not, the alternating movement, from long continuance, became automatic when he took up his position at his accustomed place.

When the old stone bridge above referred to was demolished, the historic "blew-stone," as it—or one like it—was termed by Grey in his 'Chorographia,' as far back as 1649, found an appropriate resting-place with the Newcastle Antiquaries. On the new bridge, however, Tommy took up his wonted position. In an ordinary way he stood without speaking, unless a passer-by addressed him, when he was by no means slow in retort. But occasionally, when his takings were very scanty, he lost his temper and poured out a steady stream of profanity on a hard-hearted world. This brought him now and again into the clutches of the police, who, however, were extremely indulgent towards the old mendicant, so long as they could reasonably be indulgent, and usually gave him the opportunity, by the slowness of their approach, of seeking sanctuary at the other side of the boundary, where their authority ceased.

By the death of Tommy-on-the-Bridge a familiar figure has passed out of the sight of Newcastle and Gateshead folks, and Tyne-siders, to whatever distant corner of the world they may have wandered, will feel the poorer for the knowledge that when they return home and recross the Tyne Bridge it will be to find that one of the old associations that linked them with the days of their youth has vanished for ever.

JOHN OXBERRY.

Gateshead.

After the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot, Thomas Habington, of Hindlip in the county of Worcester, a well-known sympathizer with the Catholics, was apprehended and condemned to death, but, almost at the last moment, pardoned upon the condition that he should never, during the rest of his life, leave the county of Worcester. He was then 46 years old, and lived to be 87, and during that long period he devoted his whole time to the accumulation of notes for a history of Worcestershire, which have recently been edited by Mr. John Amphlett, and published by the Worcestershire Historical Society. When he came to Tardebigge he found that the county boundary passed through the church in such a way that the nave only was in Worcestershire, and therefore, although he "stretched his

chayne to the vttermost leangthe," he could do no more than view the monuments in the chancel from a distance, for that part of the church was in Warwickshire.

BENJ. WALKER.

Gravelly Hill, Erdington.

COLERIDGE'S 'DEJECTION': A MIS-PUNCTUATION (10 S. vii. 45).—The intrusive comma is omitted without editorial comment in the 'Poems of S. T. Coleridge' which Messrs. Bell & Daldy included in their Elzevir series of 1864. The late Mr. Thomas Ashe also rejected it in his Aldine Coleridge, published in two volumes in 1885. He punctuates thus:—

Joy, Lady! is the spirit and the power,  
Which wedding Nature to us gives in dower  
A new Earth and new Heaven, &c.

In a foot-note he indicates that he has made the alteration simply from a sense of fitness. "We have," he says, "removed a confusing comma: 'Joy, wedding Nature, gives us in dower a new earth, &c.'" This gloss accords with one of the readings suggested by MR. SHAWCROSS, but it seems less satisfactory than his alternative arrangement of the clause. This, by the placing of commas after "which" and "us" respectively, shows that through the agency of Joy a union is effected between Nature and the human spirit, and this appears to be the poet's meaning.

THOMAS BAYNE.

GENTLEMEN'S EVENING DRESS (10 S. vii. 48).—See chap. iv. of 'Pelham.' Lady Frances, writing to her son, after recommending the wearing of flannel waistcoats as "very good for the complexion," observes:

"*Apropos* of the complexion: I did not like the blue coat you wore when I last saw you; you look best in black—which is a great compliment, for people must be very distinguished in appearance in order to do so."

In the 'Life of Lord Lytton,' his son, the first Earl, writes:—

"One at least of the changes which the book ['Pelham' is referred to here] effected in matters of dress has kept its ground to this day.....till then coats worn for evening dress were of different colours, brown, green, or blue, according to the fancy of the wearer; and Lord Orford tells me that the adoption of the now invariable black dates from the publication of 'Pelham.' All the contemporaries of Pelham would appear to have been simultaneously possessed with the idea that they were entitled to take to themselves the great compliment paid by Lady Frances to her son."—"Life vol. ii., p. 195.

'Pelham' was published in 1827.

Capt. Jesse, who met Brummell at Caen in 1832, describes the Beau as "standing to his Whig colours to the last."

"His dress on the evening in question consisted of a blue coat with a velvet collar, and the consular button,\* a buff waistcoat, black trousers, and boots. It is difficult to imagine what could have reconciled him to adopt the two latter innovations upon evening costume, unless it were the usual apology for such degeneracy in modern taste, the altered proportions of his legs.....He was averse to strong contrasts in colours.....One evening he said, 'My dear Jesse, I am sadly afraid you have been reading "Pelham"; but, excuse me, you look very much like a magpie.' I was dressed in a black coat and trousers, and white waistcoat, and though I had never given that gentleman's adventures a second thought, I considered myself at least a grade above a magpie."—"Life of Beau Brummell," 1854, chap. vii.

The fashion of black must have come in very slowly; for from various fashion-plates in my possession, blue, brown, and dark-green coats were common in the thirties, and not entirely unknown in the early years of the following decade.

R. L. MORETON.

In the *Daily Mail* of 14 December, 1900, was an illustration of men's evening clothes as they were worn in 1801, showing that the decorated waistcoat and frilled shirt, such as it is desired in some quarters to revive to-day, were then in vogue. I have not verified the quotation, but in *Chambers's Journal* for May, 1904, the adoption of black is said to have come about through a paragraph in Lytton's 'Pelham,' his second novel, which did not appear until 1827.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

THE AINSTY OF YORK (10 S. vi. 462, 511; vii. 36).—It seems to me to be rather improbable that a large tract of country containing 49,720 acres, and, nowadays, twenty parishes, should be named after a track only wide enough for the passage of one horse or carriage. Was Canon Taylor utterly wrong in his suggestion that Ainsty signified, as regarded York, its own possession, its peculiar? See 8 S. i. 383.

ST. SWITHIN.

"THE MAHALLA" (10 S. vii. 45).—MR. MAYHEW is not quite correct in ascribing to this the sense of army or army corps. It is the technical term for a column quartered on a rebellious city, with the object of "eating it up," and so reducing it to submission. *Mahalla* is a well-known Arabic word, derived from the verb "to abide," and meaning a parish or other division of a city or town. The term is in constant use in Persia, India, Turkey, and other Mohammedan countries, and has been taken over

as a loan-word by several European languages. Thus in Greek we have *μαχαλάς*, a street or quarter; in Roumanian *mahala*, ward, section, suburb; in Servian and Croatian *mahala*, "Vorstadt oder Stadtviertel," &c.

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

ROTARY BROMIDE PROCESS (10 S. v. 346).—I should like to confirm what L. L. K. says as to the excellence and convenience of copies made by competent operators in this process. Perhaps he will be so good as to let me know the name and address of a photographer who will do such work in the Public Record Office.

R. J. WHITWELL.

70, Banbury Road, Oxford.

PROF. WALTER BAILY'S BOOKS (10 S. vi. 507).—The Reference Department of the City of Birmingham Free Library does not possess an original copy of Dr. Baily's pamphlet on the baths at Newnham Regis, but about twenty-five years ago there was added to its collection of Warwickshire books a carefully written transcript of it. The copy from which this transcript was made was dedicated "To the right honorable Sr. Francis Walsingham knight principal secretarye to the quens most excellent Ma."

BENJ. WALKER.

Gravelly Hill, Erdington.

ANDREW JUKES (10 S. vii. 48).—MR. JUKES died at Woolwich, 4 July, 1901, aged 85. A list of his extremely thoughtful and suggestive works will be found in Crockford's 'Clerical Directory' for 1899 and 1900. They begin with a Hulsean prize essay on the interpretation of prophecy, in 1841, and end with 'The Order and Connection of the Church's Teaching' (notes on the Collects, Epistles, and Gospels—the least striking of his works, so far as I know them), in 1893. He was B.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, was ordained deacon in 1842, and never proceeded to priest's orders, but after holding a curacy at Hull for a short time lived a studious and retired life.

W. D. MACRAY.

The Rev. Andrew Jukes was admitted to deacon's orders in 1842, and was licensed to the curacy of St. John's Church, Hull. My personal recollections of him are of what he was after he had become the pastor of an independent congregation in the town. In his public ministrations he continued to use the prayers of the Church of England, but his teaching was akin to that of the Plymouth Brethren. The publication, in 1867, of his book 'The Second Death and the

\* Brummell was appointed British Consul at Caen in 1830.

Restitution of All Things' gave rise to controversy which resulted in the break-up of the Hull congregation. Mr. Jukes removed to Highgate, and then obtained permission from the bishop to officiate in churches in the diocese of London; but he received no permanent appointment in the Church of England. F. JARRATT.

Andrew Jukes's 'Letters,' together with a short biography by Herbert H. Jeaffreson, appeared in 1903 (Longmans). *The Church Times* and *Guardian* also had notices, I believe. Wm. H. PEET.

[Mr. J. B. WAINSWRIGHT also thanked for reply.]

"A PENNY SAVED IS TWO PENCE GOT" (10 S. vii. 48).—Like most of these wise old proverbs, this is probably, in some form or other, universal. In Germany there are three forms of it. "A penny saved is a penny gained" ("Ersparter Pfennig ist so gut wie erworbenes"); "A penny saved is twopence got" ("Ein ersparter Pfennig ist zweimal verdient"); and "Penny is penny's brother" ("Pfennig ist Pfennigs Bruder"). In Spanish, "A penny spared is a penny saved" ("Quien come y dexa, dos veces pone la mesa"). In Dutch "A penny spared is better than a florin gained" ("Een stuiver gespaard is beter dan een gulden gewonnen"). In Danish, "A penny in time is as good as a dollar" ("En Skilling er i Tide saa god som en Daler"). In French, "Saving is getting" ("Qui épargne, gagne"). Similarly in German, "Saving is a greater art than gaining" ("Sparen ist grossere kunst als erwerben"). Danish, "Money saved is as good as money gained" ("Den Penge man sparer er saa god som den man avler"). Italian, "Money is money's brother" ("Il danaro è fratello del danaro"). But money is no gain when it "advances meacocks" ("Deniers avancent les bediers"). English, "Penny and penny laid up will be many," and "Who will not keep a penny shall never have many"—he who is prodigal of little can never have a great deal. J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

ANGLO-INDIAN 'LITTLE JACK HORNER' (10 S. vii. 45).—As it is many years since I was stationed in India I feel some hesitancy in criticizing Mr. PLATT's Hindustani. All the same, I am inclined to think that one or two of the words are incorrectly given, though I do not remember having heard the lines he quotes.

In the last line *bulwā* should, I fancy, read *bolā*, the past tense of *bolnā*; *accha* should certainly be spelt *achcha*; and *hai*, although

possibly it may have been given correctly to rhyme with *pie* in the second line, should probably be *hain*, to agree with *ham*, the plural of *main* (I). In India an Englishman invariably uses the plural form of the personal pronoun when speaking of himself as in the verses, and the verb would be in agreement. S. BUTTERWORTH.

## Miscellaneous.

### NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

*Medieval London*.—Vol. II. *Ecclesiastical*. By Sir Walter Besant. (A. & C. Black.)

WHETHER the second volume of Sir Walter Besant's 'Medieval London' completes the work so far as that epoch is concerned, or whether a third volume is in contemplation, is a matter on which no definite information is supplied. So encyclopædic is the work, and so ambitious is the scheme when looked at in its entirety, that the latter contingency may be regarded as conceivable, in which case there will be matter for thankfulness on the part of the reader, who can scarcely have too much of matter of the class.

The earlier volume (for which see 10 S. v. 339) dealt with the historical and social aspects of medieval London, its first part being concerned with sovereigns from Henry II. to Richard III., while the second occupied itself with streets, buildings, manners, customs, literature, and other social aspects. Like its predecessor, the present volume is in two, or rather three, parts, the latest, largest, and on the whole most important of which can alone be regarded as ecclesiastical. The government of London—especially the Commune, the wards, the factions, and the City companies—is treated of in the opening portion. For this section of his task Sir Walter has been indebted to the City records, concerning which he says that "no city in the world possesses a collection of archives so ancient and so complete as the collection at the Guildhall." Many of the most important of these are, under the competent charge of Dr. Sharpe, being rendered accessible by the Corporation. In the initial portion of his volume the author benefits largely by the labours of Mr. J. H. Round and Bishop Stubbs, and by the invaluable publications of Dr. Sharpe. The facts stand out that a commune was granted to London in 1191, and that two years later the Mayor of London first appears. On the influence of these institutions Sir Walter waxes eloquent, saying that they made the future development of London possible and natural, and adding that "a long succession of the wisest and most benevolent kings would never have done for London what London was thus enabled to do for herself." In 1215 the citizens obtained from King John the right to elect their own Mayor. "King Richard took no hostile proceedings against the Mayoralty. He never recognized it; but he never tried to abolish it."

At p. 127 the ecclesiastical portion of the volume begins with a chapter on 'The Religious Life.' A singularly edifying chapter this is. It opens thus: "If churches and religious houses make up religion, then London of the thirteenth and fourteenth cen-

turies surely attained the highest point ever reached in religion. The Church was everywhere." As might be inferred from the perusal of Chaucer, there was no street but by the sight of a spire or a wall reminded the citizen that the Church was with him always to rule his life. At her bidding the whole nation, from the king downwards, renounced meat for a fourth part of the whole year—a fact which, as is said, "alone marks the enormous power of the Church." In the fourteenth century, when the population of London was not more than 120,000, there were in London 126 parish churches. Sir Walter estimates roughly that with the parish churches and their property a full quarter of the city was occupied by the religious houses and the places they owned, and he opines that what the boy Whittington heard at Highgate was not the chime of Bow Church alone—it was the sound of the bells of all the churches and all the convents of London ringing together.

These extracts—often in the very words of the book—show how bright, animated, and picturesque is a book which is monumental in its scope. We have testified before, and will do so again, to the transcendent merits of a work which during its progress was its author's delight, and on its completion will constitute his monument. The illustrations are once more a highly admirable and striking feature. Those to the opening portion are chosen with much taste, and are drawn frequently from recondite sources.

*Letters of Literary Men.*—Vol. I. *Sir Thomas More to Robert Burns.*—Vol. II. *Nineteenth Century.* Arranged and edited by F. A. Mumby. (Routledge & Sons.)

IN two volumes belonging to the valuable and attractive "London Library" we have here a representative collection of the best English letters, linking the period of Sir Thomas More and that of Tennyson and Ruskin. We say designedly "the best," though in the case of the contents of the first volume it is hard to say which of Walpole, Gray, and Cowper is best. The first letter in this volume is a touching epistle to his daughter Margaret Roper, written with a coal by Sir Thomas More when a prisoner in the Tower. Very early come two letters from John Lyly the Euphuist, from the recently published edition of his plays by Mr. R. Warwick Bond. Spenser, Ascham, Raleigh, Sidney, Bacon, Beaumont, Jonson, Donne, are all included in the first section. In the second—the age of Milton and Dryden—appear, among others, Suckling, Walton, the Duchess of Newcastle, Cowley, and Congreve. The third section comprises such known letter-writers as Swift, Pope, Lord Chesterfield, Gray, Walpole, Johnson, and Goldsmith; and the fourth, Burke, Gibbon, Sheridan, Cowper, and Burns.

Vol. II. begins with Fanny Burney and her confidences concerning "Daddy" Crisp, and, after dealing with Blake, Scott, Wordsworth, and Coleridge, reaches Lamb, the most delightful of letter-writers. Byron heads a part including the correspondence of Moore, Shelley, Keats, Hazlitt, Hunt, Landor, and Beddoes. The Early Victorian Age begins with Macaulay, and passes through Thackeray and the Brownings to Dickens, Hood, and Carlyle. As the selection is confined to those no longer living, the last part is 'The Age of Tennyson,' and includes Kingsley, Matthew Arnold, Rossetti, James Thomson, R. L. Stevenson, and John Ruskin. The

selection is on the whole well made, the idea of the work is happy, and the volumes may be opened at any point with the certainty of gratification.

*History of the Italian Republics in the Middle Ages.* By J. C. L. Sismondi. Recast and supplemented by William Boulting. (Routledge & Sons.)

IN favour of the series to which this volume belongs, and its claims upon the serious student and booklover, we have already spoken. Our commendations are once more merited and bestowed. There is a class of worker to whom Sismondi's 'Italian Republics' constitutes an inestimable treasure. Here for a crown is the whole of a great history, never, so far as we are aware, at anything like so reasonable or satisfactory a price rendered accessible to the English reader. Its substance is moreover recast in the light of subsequent knowledge, and is in some respects corrected, and in others brought up to date. Close study, such as the book in its present state demands, is not within general reach, and we ourselves, looking at the temptations the work puts forward, can but sigh for the leisure, which we know resignedly can never more be ours, to master and assimilate all its varied information. Youth is the time in which one reads and stores up knowledge. We can, then, but congratulate the fortunate youth in whom the love of learning burns on the fact that he has within his reach a work, at a nominal price, the full deglutition and enjoyment of which may furnish him with sustenance and pastime for the rest of the winter. Books such as the present are those precisely which the hardworking student lacks. The production of such is a boon to the scholar.

*Collectanea.* First Series. By Charles Crawford. (Stratford-on-Avon, Shakespeare Head Press.)

WE have here, with a dedication to Prof. Dowden, who is well aware of the value of the contents, a volume of singular interest to Shakespearean students generally, and to readers of 'N. & Q.' in particular. This volume—to be followed, it is to be hoped, by many others—consists of the investigations into the early drama of Mr. Charles Crawford. Of its contents—with the exception of a single article on 'Arden of Feversham,' which appeared in the 'Jahrbuch der Deutschen Shakespeare-Gesellschaft,' 1903—all first saw the light in 'N. & Q.' wherein they have already attracted the attention of our readers. As a proof of how much can be accomplished by the aid of parallels judiciously selected, they occupy a unique position in literature. By Mr. Crawford's aid the cruxes of the Tudor drama are being solved, and light is cast upon the darkest of its mysteries. The four papers reprinted from our columns are those on (1) Richard Barnfield, Marlowe, and Shakespeare; (2) Ben Jonson's method of composing verse; (3) John Webster and Sir Philip Sidney; and (4) Edmund Spenser, 'Selimus,' and 'Locrine.' Quite irrefutable are the conclusions of these separate essays, and their interest is enormous, absorbing. As revelations they are wonderful; and the only question concerning them is, Whither do they tend? In no other literature, surely, can similar resemblances and obligations be traced. It is naturally impossible for us to quote afresh in our columns what first appeared therein. We can only congratulate ourselves upon being the earliest to introduce to the public matter so valuable and so significant.

## BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.

MR. THOMAS BAKER sends us his Catalogue 503. It is largely devoted to old and modern English and Foreign Theological Works. We note a complete set of the Henry Bradshaw Society, 30 vols., 18l.; Martin Luther, *Sammtliche Werke*, and *Exegetica Opera Latina* curavit Elspurger, together 93 vols. in 73, 1826-57, half-morocco, 9l. 9s.; Chrysostomi *Opera Omnia*, 13 vols., Paris, 1858, 7l. 15s.; Walsh's 'Vindication of the Loyal Formulary, or Irish Remonstrance so graciously received by His Majesty, A.D. 1661,' Dublin, 1674, 6l. 6s.; Morland's 'Evangelical Churches of Piedmont,' 1665, 4l. 4s.; Hook's 'Archbishops of Canterbury,' 11 vols., 3l. 10s.; set of the Publications of the Parker Society, 55 vols., 2l.; and 'Tracts for the Times,' 25 vols., 1l. 18s. The general books include Reclus's 'Universal Geography,' edited by Ravenstein and Keane, 19 vols., 6l. 6s.; Finden's 'Byron Illustrations,' 24s.; and Christopher Wren's 'Life and Works,' 32s. 6d. There are interesting items under Jacobite.

Mr. L. C. Braun's Catalogue 50 contains Ovid's 'Metamorphoses,' with Picart's plates, 1732, 25s.; 'The Complete Angler,' first edition issued by Bagster, 1808, 30s.; 'Sir Joshua Reynolds's Life' by Leslie and Tom Taylor, 45s.; Montaigne, 1685-1711, 20s.; Huish's 'Memoirs of George IV.,' 30s.; Dodoens's 'Historie of Plants,' 1566, 4l. 4s.; La Fontaine, 1685, 30s.; and 'Cabinet des Fées,' 1785, 4l. 10s. There are items under Early Editions, French and German Literature, Heraldry, Topography, &c.

Mr. Walter V. Daniell sends Part 3 of his Catalogue of Topographical Literature. This contains Hertford to Monmouth. We note a few items. Under Greenwich Hospital is 'The Painted Chamber, with Nelson lying in State,' 15s. Lancashire maps include a Panoramic View of Liverpool, 1l. 1s.; and Manchester, the South-West Prospect, 1728, 1l. 1s. Under Leicestershire is a copy of Nichols with the plates in perfect condition, 8l. 15s. Lincolnshire includes Thompson's 'Antiquities of Boston,' 1856, 2l. 15s.; and a choice collection of 153 engravings in portfolio, 2l. 15s. Under Hampstead are some pretty water-colours; and under Highgate is the study that Coleridge occupied during his residence with Dr. Gillman, an interesting lithograph by G. Scharf, 18 in. by 14 in., showing his bookcase, pictures, &c., 10s. The next part of the Catalogue will be exclusively devoted to London.

Mr. Bertram Dobell's Catalogue 147 includes books from the libraries of Dr. Garnett, Toole, Clement Scott, Charles Lever, and the Duke of Sutherland. There is a miniature portrait of Byron's executor Scrope Davies, with inscription on the back "Painted by J. Holmes, 1816, for Lord Byron, Scrope Davies." It is in gold frame, 7l. There are also original autograph MSS. of William Morris: 'Beowulf' (first draft), 69 leaves, folio, half-morocco, 30l.; and 'Nupkins Awakened' (or 'The Tables Turned'), differing altogether from the printed copy, 21l. The first edition of Whitman's 'Leaves of Grass,' Brooklyn, New York, 1855, is 30l.; the scarce Library Edition of Shelley, edited by Buxton Forman, 8 vols., original blue cloth, 1876-80, 9l. 9s.; Randolph's 'Poems,' first edition, Oxford, 1638, 10l.; and the first edition of 'The Farther Adventures of Robinson Crusoe,' W. Taylor, 1719, 12l. 12s. Other items include the first

edition of Sterne's 'Sentimental Journey,' 1768, 7l. 10s.; eleven books and pamphlets printed by W. J. Linton at the Appledore Press, 1882-96, 4l. 4s.; first edition of Shelley's 'Six Weeks' Tour,' uncut, Hookham & Ollier, 1817, 3l. 3s.; a collection of 176 Playbills made by Toole, 1753-66, 12l.; and Carew's 'Poems,' a seventeenth-century MS., neatly written in the same hand, circa 1640, 10l. 10s. We have no further space, but almost each item in this catalogue has a history of its own.

Mr. William Glaisher has a Catalogue of Popular Current Literature.

Mr. William Hitchman's Bristol Catalogue 44 contains a set of Lawrence & Bullen's 'Italian Novelists,' 9 vols., 10l.; *The Ancestor*, 12 vols., 2l.; Howell and Cobbett's 'State Trials,' 1809-28, 34 vols., 14l. 14s.; Petit's 'Cathedrals of England,' 23 original drawings, 2l.; Morgan's 'Romano-British Mosaic Pavements,' describing the tessellated Pavements of England, county by county, 18s.; 'Warwick Castle to the Present Day,' by the Countess of Warwick, 13s. 6d.; and Johnstone and Croall's 'Nature-printed British Seaweeds,' 210 coloured plates by Bradbury, 1859-60, 4 vols., royal 8vo, 2l. 2s.

Messrs. George Jukes & Co., of Birmingham, have in their Catalogue 176 Edwards's 'Anecdotes of Painters,' 1808, 2l. 18s. 6d.; Collins's 'Peerage,' 9 vols., 1812, 1l. 15s.; 'Curiosities of Emblem Literature,' a scrapbook of drawings coloured by hand, 3l. 3s.; 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' *The Times* edition, 35 vols., 13l.; Gibbon's 'Rome,' 8 vols., 3l. 15s.; Guillim's 'Heraldry,' folio, 1638, 3l.; Charles Mathews's 'Comic Annual' for 1832, and five other pamphlets, 'Trip to Paris,' 'Trip to America,' &c., 3l. 18s. 6d.; and Sloane's 'Napoleon,' 2l. (*Times* price 2l. 5s.). Messrs. Jukes have four paintings of Cornwall coast scenery by W. Casley for sale.

Mr. Alexander W. Macphail, of Edinburgh, includes in his Catalogue LXXXVIII. an interesting fifteenth-century manuscript, 'Scotus Pauperum,' with letter inserted from the author dated 10 May, 1486, large 8vo, morocco, 4l. 10s.; Drummond's 'Ancient Scottish Weapons,' 1l. 18s.; 'Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet,' 1807-12, 12 vols., 1l. 12s.; and 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' 1861, 25s. There are a number of items under Edinburgh and Glasgow, and under Scott are a likeness in oil, 3l. 15s.; and a copy of the statue by Greenshields, 18 in. by 12 in., 1l. 5s. There is a long list of Trials.

Mr. E. Menken's Book Circular 174 contains important items under Ancient Religions. Lovers of heraldry will be interested in Foster's 'Marks and Ensigns of Honour,' 3l. 3s.; and Guigard's 'Armorial du Bibliophile,' 2l. 15s. Under Atlas occur the 'Atlas Historique,' 7 vols., folio, Amsterdam, 1739, &c., 5l. 5s.; and the 'Atlas Curieux,' Paris, 1705-17, 3l. 3s. Other items include Segar and Edmondson's 'Baronagium Genealogicum,' 1764-84, 5l. 18s.; Burton's 'Arabian Nights,' Benares, 1885, 15l.; a copy of the first edition of the 'Chronicon Nurembergense,' 36l.; Roach Smith's 'Collectanea Antiqua,' 1848-80, 7 vols., 5l. 5s.; and Mareschal's 'Les Faïences Anciennes et Modernes,' 2 vols., 3l. 3s. Genealogists will be attracted by the entries under Foster, these including his 'Index to Printed Pedigrees,' 4 vols., unpublished, but ready for the

printer, 10/. 10s.; and 'Index to Heralds' Visitations and other MSS. in the British Museum,' unpublished, 20/. The Library Edition of Jesse's 'Historical Memoirs,' 30 vols., is 12/. 12s.; Beltz's 'Order of the Garter,' Pickering, 1841, 1/. 5s. 6d.; and Pitt-Rivers's privately printed works on 'Excavations and Antiquities,' 7 vols., 6/. 10s. There is a long list under Family History.

Messrs. Myers & Co.'s List 114 contains first edition of 'Northanger Abbey,' original boards, uncut, 1818, 7/. 7s.; Edition de Luxe of Lever's Novels, polished calf by Zaehnsdorf, 31/. 10s.; Goupil's 'Royal Biographies,' 17/.; first edition of Rossetti's 'Poems' (one of twelve copies printed on hand-made paper), 1870, 5/. 5s. The original issue in 12 monthly parts of 'Old St. Paul's,' 1844, 12/. 12s. 'Murray's Family Library,' 1830, &c., 53 vols., 7/. 10s.; Beaumont and Fletcher, edited by Dyce, 11 vols., 1843-6, 12/. 12s.; 'The Century Dictionary,' 7/. Dickens's 'Gems from the Spirit Mine,' 12mo, 1850, 15s. (this contains the 'Hymn of the Wiltshire Labourers,' specially written for the "League of Universal Brotherhood"); *The Times* 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' 35 vols., 14/. 10s. (cost upwards of 600/.); Horne's 'New Spirit of the Age,' with 40 portraits, 1844, 3/. 7s. 6d.; and a handsome Virgil, 3 vols., folio, Rome, 1763-5, 3/. 10s. (the illustrations were specially engraved for the Duchess of Devonshire). Two specially interesting items are a copy of Leigh Hunt's 'The Town,' a presentation copy "to Mary Shelley from her affectionate friend the author"; and from Charles Lamb's library, Mason's 'Believer's Pocket Companion,' 1821, containing verses with Lamb's signature. The Catalogue has a long list under Ireland and Travels.

Messrs. Pitcher & Co., of Manchester, have in their Catalogue 142, Billing's 'Baronial Antiquities,' 1845-52, 3/. 10s.; John Doyle's 'Political Sketches,' McLean, 1829-48, 9 vols., imperial folio, 60/. (this copy has the full number of plates, 917); first edition of Campbell's 'Poetical Works,' 1837, 3/. 3s.; Bohn's extra volumes, 3/. 5s.; The original Library Edition of Dickens, 1866, 30 vols., 14/.; 'The Dialect Dictionary,' 6 vols., 4to, 7/.; 'Expositor's Bible,' 49 vols., 8/. 8s.; first edition of Hamerton's 'Etching and Etchers,' 1868, 5/. 5s.; Dodoens's 'A Nieuwe Herbal,' 1578, 6/. (last leaf of index wanting); Percy's 'Household Books,' Pickering, 1827-31, 1/. 5s.; Laing's 'Sagas of the Norse Kings,' 2/. 10s.; Millais's 'Game Birds,' 6/. 10s.; 'Picturesque Europe,' original edition, 5/. 5s.; large-paper copy of "The Temple Library," 16 vols., 6/. 6s.; Hogarth's Works, edited by Austin Dobson, with portfolio of duplicate plates, 5/. 5s.; Lilford's 'Birds,' very scarce, 52/. 10s.; Hogg and Bull's 'Herefordshire Pomona,' 7/. 15s.; Motley's Works, 11 vols., tree calf, by Rivière, 9/.; and a complete set of the *Century Guild Hobby Horse*, 3/. 18s. There are interesting items under Scott and Scotland.

Mr. Albert Sutton, of Manchester, devotes his Catalogue 148 to the English Lakes and the Lake Poets. It contains the *Transactions* of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian Society, 1877-1900, 20/.; Beck's 'Furness Abbey,' 1844, 4/. 4s.; Whitaker's 'Parish of Clitheroe,' 2/. 10s.; a series of water-colour drawings, 3/. 7s. 6d.; and Scott's 'Border Antiquities,' 1814, 1/. 7s. 6d. There are early guide-books; and of course long lists under Wordsworth and Southey.

Mr. Sutton has also a general catalogue, No. 149. We note *Bradshaw's Manchester Journal*, 1841-3 4 vols., 8s.; *Household Words*, 19 vols., 1/. 1s.; St. John Hope's 'Knights of the Garter,' 2/. 17s. 6d.; a complete set of *Punch* to end of 1903, half-morocco, 22/. 10s.; a collection of over a hundred Street Ballads, 1/.; and the *Transactions* of the Manchester Literary Club, 28 vols., 3/. 3s. There are many items under Lancashire. We would suggest to Mr. Sutton that his highly interesting catalogues would be far more enjoyable reading if printed on ordinary paper, instead of the highly glazed paper he now uses.

Mr. Wilfrid M. Voynich's Short Catalogue 21 contains 374 items, all more or less rare. We note first edition of Paracelsus, 1660, 2/. 12s. 6d. Under Anthologies will be found a work unknown to bibliographers, Faunus's 'Aureum prorsus Opusculum de Comparationibus Poetarum' (Virgil, Lucretius, Seneca, Horace, &c.), Bologna, 1533, 2/. 2s.; and Mirandula's 'Illustrium Poetarum Flores,' 1598, 2/. 2s. The editor of the latter is unknown. Under Bibles are three not in the Caxton Exhibition. Under English Royal Binding is Charles I.'s copy of Baker's 'Chronicle of the Kings of England,' 1643, 7/. 7s. Under Cookery is Wake's 'A Hermetical Banquet' (on p. 35 Shakespeare's name is mentioned), 1652, 15/. 15s. Under Dialling is Samuel Foster's 'Miscellanies,' 1659, 2/. 10s. Foster was famous for inventing and improving many planetary instruments. Under Incunabula is Eusebius 'De Preparatione Evangelica,' Jenson, 1470, 50/. This is the first book printed by Jenson, and exhibits great beauty of typographical execution. Among other items we find Shelton's translation of 'Don Quixote,' 2 vols. in 1, 1672-5, 4/. 4s. According to Jarvis, this is the first English translation. The twenty-third edition of Defoe's 'True-Born Englishman,' Dublin, 1733, is 7s. 6d. A note states that this edition is not to be found in Lowndes or Watt. The first edition appeared in 1700, and "Defoe declares in 1705 that nine genuine and twelve pirated editions had been printed and 80,000 copies sold in the streets." The third edition of Stowe, 1618, is 3/. 3s.; and the rare first edition of Dr. Some's 'Godly Treatise, wherein are examined and confuted many execrable fancies given out and holden partly by Henry Barrow and John Greenwood (see 10 S. vi. 118), 1589, 1/. 16s.

THE library of our old friend and contributor the Rev. J. Woodfall Ebsworth, announced to be sold by Messrs. Puttick & Simpson on the 13th inst. and following day, will be found to be rich in collections of old song-books and ballad literature, besides many interesting presentation copies. Mr. Ebsworth has been a book-collector from early boyhood.

## Notices to Correspondents.

J. G. C.—His father was Scotch, and his mother Irish.

CORRIGENDUM.—*Ante*, p. 69, col. 2, l. 22 from foot, for "MS. Digby" read *MS. Douce*.

## NOTICE

Editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

# BOOKSELLERS' ADVERTISEMENTS (FEBRUARY).

Advertisements held over for want of space will be inserted next week.

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## Notes.

## EARLY BRITISH NAMES: THEIR INTERPRETATION.

*Mona and cognate Names.*—Mona was the name of the isles of Anglesey and Man at the coming of the Romans. It goes back, therefore, to prehistoric time. We find the same element in other names, such as Monnow; Menevia Juteorum (i.e., Menevia of the Goths), the ancient name of St. David's in South Wales; Dumnonium, the ancient name of Devonshire, and meaning, as will presently appear, the region bounded on either side by water; Clackmannan, in Scotland; Mannau Gododin, a name given in Welsh literature to what is now Haddingtonshire; and besides these it occurs, in different modified forms, in a great many other geographical names, as I shall endeavour to show.

Now, in regard to the meaning, it is to be observed that the name is always used as a river-name, or else to designate a portion of land adjacent to or surrounded by water; whilst the instances in which it is so used are so numerous as to leave little doubt that the word signifies water. This being taken for granted, the next point is to ascertain in what language or languages

the word is found with this meaning. The answer to this is that the nearest existing form of a word with this meaning is the Norse word *vand* (water), the Scandinavian (nasalized) form of the English word *water*, *vat* or *vad* being the root. Let us consider what modifications of this form of the word would be required to give the form found in Mona, Man, and the other instances above mentioned. One would be the assimilating of the consonants *nd* into *nn*, which is very common in Celtic. Probably this modification of the word is to be seen in the name of Vannes, in Brittany, so called after the ancient Veneti, who dwelt on the coast, and of whose skill in navigation and commercial enterprise mention is made by Cæsar. Next we know that original *v* passes frequently into *m*, thus giving the form of the word seen in Mona, Dumnonium (where *du* stands for the second numeral), Menevia, Clackmannan, and the rest. As to the change of *a* into *o* in Mona, it is what is seen when *m* is pronounced as *mon*; and in Welsh words borrowed from English it almost invariably takes place. And there is another modification which the root under consideration, *vat* or *vad*, might undergo, viz., by the *m* passing into *n*, which is also very common. In this form we meet frequently with it, as in the river-names Nith, Neath, Neathey, and Nen; Namnates (?), ancient name of Nantes, in France; Nantwich (Cheshire); Bradninch (Devonshire); Dinan (Brittany); Dinant (Belgium); in the word *tri-nant*, occurring in a Gaulish inscription; in the Welsh word *nant*, which always means a place where the water collects; and once more, in the name of the Celtic sea-god Nodens, to whom, in the Romano-British period, a temple was dedicated in what is now South Wales, and in the tribal names Novantes and Trinovantes (where the *d* or *t* of the root is changed into *v*; cf. Latin *medius* and *meſius*), meaning, the former the tribe whose territory was defined by the Nith, and the latter the people of the three rivers, comparable as a geographical designation with the Indian Penjaub.

Lastly, the initial letter *v* of our root might be dropped, as happens in Greek and in Welsh and Norse words. Probably this modification is seen in the Welsh name Glan Adda, or Adda side, and the river-name Annan, in Scotland and elsewhere. These different modifications of an initial *v* or *w* (the digamma) may be seen by comparing English personal pronoun *we* with Greek *hēmeis*, Latin *nos*, and Greek *oīda* with Latin *vidi*. And in passing I may

point out that the change of *v* into *n* occurs in a great number of Latin and Greek words, as in *neōs*, island; *Nereids*, water divinities; *nato*, to swim; *unda*, wave; *Neptunus*, lord of the water.

It appears, therefore, that the early British names Mona, Menevia, Novantes, Nith, Neath, Neathay, &c., are all from the root *vad* or *vat*, and signify *water*; and it would seem that they were brought into Britain by the settlers from Belgic Gaul, for one of the varieties still survives in Belgium in the name Dinant.

J. PARRY.

(To be continued.)

### THE GAGES OF BENTLEY, FRAMFIELD, SUSSEX.

JAMES GAGE, of Bentley, was one of the sons (probably the second son) of Sir John Gage, K.G.

One James Gage married Anne, aged 36 in 1555, daughter and coheir of Dorothy, wife of Sir Henry Owen, and sister and coheir of Thomas, Lord De la Warre (Cartwright's 'Sussex,' ii. 29). I believe this to have been James Gage of Bentley, and the lady to have been his second wife. He seems to have married as his first wife Jane, daughter of James Delves, of Bentley, Sussex, and widow of John Bellingham, of Erington, Sussex (Nichols's 'Leicestershire,' iii. 149; Gage's 'Hengrave,' 231). He died 12 Jan., 1572/3, leaving one Uryth or Urth his widow, and four sons: (1) Edward, (2) John, (3) James, (4) Robert (Sussex Rec. Soc., iii. 8).

Edward, his heir, married Margaret, daughter of John (not William) Shelley, of Michelgrove (cf. 10 S. iv. 56). There is an odd divergence in the published accounts of their monument in Framfield Church, and perhaps some Sussex reader of 'N. & Q.' will give a full description of it. According to the Rev. H. R. Hoare (*Sussex Arch. Coll.*, iv. 296-7), "behind him are three sons, behind her five daughters, above are their names." On the other hand, the Rev. E. Turner says (*ibid.*, xxiii. 159) that the brass has "the figures of a man and a woman and of their six children upon it"; and that the first half of the inscription runs:—

"Here lyeth the body of Edward Gage, Esq., and Margaret his wife (daughter of Sir [sic] John Shelley, of Michelgrove), who had three sons and seven daughters, and died Anno Dni 1565."

The three sons and one of the daughters appear to have predeceased their father. The six surviving daughters, together with their mother, are given in the pedigree in

Harl. Soc. Publ., liii. 9, to their father's cousin John, eldest son of Sir Edward Gage, K.B., of Firle; and in Gage's 'Hengrave' (p. 237) and in Burke's 'Peerage' their mother is represented as wife of the said Sir Edward's fifth son Edward, and mother of his children John and Elizabeth. Brother Foley ('Records S.J.,' v. 78) supposes the tomb to be that of Edward Gage of Firle!

Of the six surviving daughters, (1) Mary married John Crispe, of Ore, Sussex. (2) Dorothy, whose name also occurs as Ruth, married Thomas Alcock (whom Berry, 'Sussex Genealogies,' 294, calls Alwick), of Rampton, Cambs, who in April, 1593, had been about 32 weeks in the Marshalsea for recusancy (Styrye, 'Ann.,' iv. 258). (3) Margaret married George Smyth, of the Bishopric of Durham. (4) Mildred married Augustine Belson, of Stokenchurch, Oxon, a recusant ('Cal. S. P. Dom., 1598-1601,' p. 524), and surviving him died in 1624, aged 49, and was buried at Clapham, Sussex (Cartwright, 'Sussex,' ii. 85). (5) Philippa married Andrew Bendlowes, of Essex, also a recusant ('Cal. S. P.,' *loc. cit.*). (6) Elizabeth married Anthony Skinner, of Rowington, Warwickshire, who received licence to go beyond the seas with his family on 12 Aug. 1606 ('Cal. S. P. Dom. Add., 1580-1625,' p. 486).

In 1576 Edward Gage was a magistrate of Sussex suspected of Popery (Styrye, 'Ann.,' II. ii. 22). He appeared before the Council 11 Aug., 1580, in accordance with some previous judgment, and on the 13th was committed to the Marshalsea ('P. C. A.,' N.S., xii. 150, 153). As one of the executors of the Earl of Southampton's will he was liberated on bail for a short time 20 June, 1581, and his leave of absence was repeatedly extended (*ibid.*, xiii. 93, 296, 376). He went back to the Marshalsea after June, 1582, and was there on the following 23rd of March. In September, 1586, he was at liberty, and entertained on the 8th a seminary priest, Nicholas Smith, afterwards a Jesuit, who at this time was residing with Lady Copley at Galton.\* The priest was arrested the next day, through the instrumentality of the apostate Anthony Tyrrell, and committed to the Clink on 11 September, where he still was in the following July. Edward Gage followed him to the Clink on the 14th.

\* See Foley, 'Records S. J.,' vol. vii. pp. 719, 1451. He was nephew of one Smythe, M.D., who is probably the Richard Smith, M.D. Oxon., of Munk's 'R. Coll. of Phys.,' vol. i. p. 67. This Dr. Smith was also uncle to the Bishop of Chalcodon, ('D.N.B.,' liii. 102).

but by the 23rd had been transferred to the Counter in Wood Street, whence he was discharged on bail on 17 November (Cath. Rec. Soc., ii. 258, 268, 269, 272, 277; 'Cal. S. P. Dom., 1581-90,' p. 352). In 1592 he was in the custody of Mr. Richard Shelley, but having been named an executor of the will of the first Viscount Montague, he was frequently released on bail ('P. C. A.,' N.S., xxiii. 329, xxiv. 17, 149; 'Cal. Cecil MSS.,' iv. 264). About this time two priests, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Croket (Ralph Croket the martyr), with another whose name has not been recorded, were always resident at Bentley ('S. P. Dom. Eliz.,' cxli. 35).

Edward Gage's brother John and nephew Edward, of Wormley, Hertfordshire, were also recusants ('Cal. Cecil MSS.,' iv. 265; 'Cal. S. P. Dom., 1598-1601,' p. 524). On his uncle's death in 1595 the latter succeeded to Bentley. He married Clare, sister to Andrew Bendlowes above mentioned, and in 1606 was licensed with his family to go abroad in company with his cousin Elizabeth Skinner and her husband. He died at Bentley, 19 Sept., 1628 (Cath. Rec. Soc., i. 113).

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

### BURTON'S 'ANATOMY OF MELANCHOLY.'

(See 9 S. xi. 181, 222, 263, 322, 441; xii. 2, 62, 162, 301, 362, 442; 10 S. i. 42, 163, 203, 282; ii. 124, 223, 442; iii. 203; iv. 25, 523; v. 146; vi. 143.)

The following are a few more additions to earlier notes.

L. 80 of 'The Argument of the Frontispiece' (9 S. xii. 2) in the third edition, where the lines first appear, is

He will doe the same again.

P. 14, l. 1 (Shill.); 3, l. 7 (ed. 6) (10 S. iv. 524). The error by which "a" is inserted before "Member" does not occur earlier than ed. 6.

P. 17, n. 9; 5, n. u, "Anatomie of poperie," &c. (10 S. iv. 524; v. 146; vi. 144). Add Donne's 'An Anatomy of the World,' 1st ed., 1611 (see Grosart's ed. of D.'s 'Complete Poems,' 'The Fuller Worthies' Library," vol. i. p. 102). The title of George Gascoigne's 'The Anatomye of a Louer' (p. i of 'The Posies,' 1575, first printed on pp. 344-5 of the unauthorized 'A Hundreth sundrie Flowres bounde vp in one small Poesie' [1572]) has a more literal application. For "Dunhelmensis" at 10 S. vi. 144 read Dunelmensis.

P. 20, 7; 6, 33 (10 S. iv. 525). For 1617 read 1617-18.

P. 21, 2; 7, 9 (10 S. iv. 525). Burton's error in quoting as Lovius's the words from Alciatus's epist. at the beginning of the 1553 (Paris) ed. of the 'Historiæ' has a parallel on p. 183 of vol. ii. (329, ed. 6, II. iii. iii.), where

dant perennes

Stemmata non peritura Musæ

is quoted with the marg. ref. "Marullus." It is not by Marullus, but forms the conclusion of a poem in three alcaic stanzas headed 'De Marullo, Ὠδῶριον,' and signed F. Thorius Bellio (i.e., Franciscus Thorius, of Bailleul), which may be read in the edition of Marullus's poems printed at Paris in 1561, with a dedication to Thorius by Guillemus Cripus.

P. 21, n. 15; 7, n. m (9 S. xii. 443). For "scripturient[i]um" read *scripturientum*.

P. 29, l. 6 and n. 1; 11, l. 38 and n. d., "Nicholas Carr" (9 S. xii. 62). Here again our author makes a similar error to that pointed out above. The words in the note are not Carr's, but belong to an extract from 'Richardus Vernamus in Methodo Geographica' printed by Thomas Hatcher on fol. 16 verso of his ed. of Carr's oration 'De Scriptorum Britannicorum paucitate, et studiorum impedi- | mentis,' 1576:—

"Hoc beneficio [i.e., the presence of *Typographi eruditi*] carent Angli, qui si quid etiam lectu non indignum pepererint, cum paucos habeant Typographos, et eos aut artis suæ prorsus inscios, aut questui magis et auaritiæ quam literarum profectui studentes, coguntur," &c.

With "that so many flourishing wits are smothered in oblivion, ly dead and buried," may be compared a passage in Erasmus's 'De Utilitate Colloquiorum': "Nisi innumera felicissima ingenia per istos infelicissime sepelirentur ac defoderentur viva" over one-third through the piece, p. 774 in 1729 *variorum* ed. of the 'Colloquia.'

P. 31, n. 6 and n. 7; 13, n. p. and n. q., "Pet. Nannius.... 'Non hic colonus,'" &c. (10 S. i. 42). The ref. to the original ed. is p. 133 of N.'s Συμμικτων sive Miscel- | laneorum decas | vna (Louvain, 1548), dedicated to William Paget, Chancellor for the Duchy of Lancaster, afterwards Baron Paget of Beaudesert.

P. 43, n. 3; 20, n. p., "Anaxagoras olim mens dictus ab antiquis." The rendering of Timon's lines given by Cobet is, I find, not that of Ambrogio Traversari (10 S. i. 203), though his trans. of Diog. Laert. is a revision of A. T.'s.

P. 43, n. 4; 20, n. q., "Regula naturæ"

(10 S. i. 163). The exact reference to Averroes is fol. 169 recto, col. 1, l. 11 from foot, vol. vi. (1550) of the Venice ("apud Iuntas") ed. of Aristotle in Latin with a Latin version of Averroes's commentaries; 'De Anima,' lib. iii. summa 1, cap. 2,

"credo enim quod iste homo fuerit regula in natura, & exemplar, quod natura inuenit ad demonstrandum ultimam perfectionem humanam in materijs."—Tom. vi. Part i. fol. 159 verso, l. 6 of the 1562 ed.

P. 43, 14; 20, 29, "Nulla ferant," &c. (10 S. i. 282; vi. 144). See Bessarion's 'Aduersus calumniam Platonis,' lib. i. cap. iii., about four-ninths through, l. 19 of fol. 21 verso in the Roman ed. of 1469 (Sweynheym & Pannartz):—

"Quid autem greci senserint: inprimis ab ipso Aristotele licet intelligere. Hic cum in problematibus quereret: cur hi qui in philosophia uel poetica uel liberalibus disciplinis: uel etiam reipub. administratione claruerunt: melancholici fuerint: postquam enumeratis plerisque antiquis ad iuniores descendit: Empedocles: et Platonis & Socratis exemplo usus est. Quin etiam preloaram orationem de laudibus Platonis conscripsit: ut Olympiodorus refert. Et in elegijs ad Eudemum hec de Platone cecinit.

Cecropis ad claras uenerat usque domos  
Dulcis amicitie mox illi condidit aram  
Quem laudare nephas ora prophana foret  
Qui solus: uita: doctrina moribus: oro  
Admonuit cunctos: et monumenta dedit  
Vt uirtute queant felicem ducere uitam  
Nulla ferent talem secula futura uirum."

Though Olympiodorus's scholia on the 'Gorgias' were not printed until 1848, by Albert Jahn in Supplement-band xiv. (the lines are on p. 395) of the 'Neue Jahrbücher für Philologie und Pädagogik' (Leipzig, founded by J. C. Jahn), yet the seven Greek verses had been given by Ménage in his 'Observationes' on Diogenes Laertius (lib. v. i. 12, 27), p. 116 in the ed. at the end of the London Diog. Laert. of 1664. Neither Ménage, nor Bergk ('Poet. Lyr. Gr.' ii., 1882, p. 336), nor Heitz ('Fragmm. Aristotelis,' p. 334), nor Jahn, nor Rose ('Aristotelis qui ferebantur librorum Fragmenta,' 1886, p. 421), mentions the occurrence in Bessarion of the Latin rendering. "The four lines" at 10 S. vi. 144, col. 2, l. 5, should be the last four lines. EDWARD BENSLEY.

University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.

(To be continued.)

PASTORAL ASTRONOMY.—While yet under the charm of 'Les Étoiles,' the narrative of a Provençal shepherd, given by Alphonse Daudet in 'Lettres de mon Moulin,' it occurs to me to ask whether British watchers of the "flocks by night" have stories of the stars resembling those which Daudet

found in some 'Armana Provençeau' and put into the mouth of his hero. They were probably contributed to the almanac by Frédéric Mistral, who embodies them in a conversation with a shepherd in the eleventh chapter of his 'Mémoires et Récits.' It is hardly possible that our own pastors do not gaze upon the stars and speculate as to their nature and on the reason of their distribution in the heavens. There is probably much folk-lore current in the fraternity which, as far as I know, and that is not very far, is still unrecorded. Here are the Provençal examples:—

"Juste au-dessus de nous, voilà le *Chemin de saint Jacques* (la voie lactée). Il va de France droit sur l'Espagne. C'est saint Jacques de Galice qui l'a tracé pour montrer sa route au brave Charlemagne lorsqu'il faisait la guerre aux Sarrasins. Plus loin, vous avez le *Char des âmes* (la grande Ourse) avec ses quatre essieux resplendissants. Les trois étoiles qui vont devant sont les *Trois bêtes*, et cette toute petite contre la troisième c'est le *Charretier*. Voyez-vous tout autour cette pluie d'étoiles qui tombent? ce sont les âmes dont le bon Dieu ne veut pas chez lui..... Un peu plus bas, voici le *Rateau* ou les *Trois rois* (Orion). C'est ce qui nous sert d'horloge, à nous autres. Rien qu'en les regardant, je sais maintenant qu'il est minuit passé. Un peu plus bas, toujours vers le midi, brille *Jean de Milan*, le flambeau des astres (Sirius). Sur cette étoile-là, voici ce que les bergers racontent. Il paraît qu'une nuit *Jean de Milan* avec les *Trois rois* et la *Poussinière* (la Pléiade) furent invités à la noce d'une étoile de leurs amies. *La Poussinière*, plus pressée, partit, dit-on, la première, et prit le chemin haut. Regardez-la, là-haut, tout au fond du ciel. Les *Trois rois* coupèrent plus bas et la rattrapèrent, mais ce paresseux de *Jean de Milan*, qui avait dormi trop tard, resta tout à fait derrière, et furieux, pour les arrêter leur jeta son bâton. C'est pourquoi les *Trois rois* s'appellent aussi le *Bâton de Jean de Milan*..... Mais la plus belle de toutes les étoiles, maîtresse, c'est la nôtre, c'est l'*Étoile du berger*, qui nous éclaire à l'aube, quand nous sortons le troupeau, et aussi le soir quand nous le rentrons. Nous la nommons encore *Maguelonne*, la belle *Maguelonne* qui court après *Pierre de Provence* (Saturn) et se marie avec lui tous les sept ans."—Pp. 60-62.

Valuable notes on the Great and the Little Bear and on the Milky Way are stored in the first three volumes of *Méusine*. I gather there that while, perhaps, in most lands, "the seven stars" are regarded as a wain or other wheeled vehicle, in Vivarais they are looked upon as being a saucepan watched by the star which is to be seen near the end of the handle. When the saucepan boils this scullion will take it from the fire, and then the end of the world will come. In the United States the constellation is called the Dipper, i.e., the Ladle. I believe that our people speak of it as the Plough.

ST. SWITHIN.

"MESTIQUE": ITS ETYMOLOGY.—In the review (*ante*, p. 58) of the last section of the 'N.E.D.,' *mestique*, a term applied to the finest cochineal, is said to be of obscure origin. I should like to suggest that it is merely a corrupt or hispanicized form of the tribal name Mixtec, familiar to readers of Prescott. In Rees's 'Cyclopædia,' 1819, s.v. 'Cochineal,' there is a sentence which confirms this theory:—

"The cultivated cochineal, called also *mestique* from a Mexican province of that name, is the product of slow and progressive improvement in the breed of the wild cochineal."

It will be perceived that the name of the province is not precisely stated. We may, I think, safely assume it to be Mixtecapan, the province of the Mixtecs, who were an Indian race allied to that remarkable people the Zapotecs, who have given to Mexico some of her greatest statesmen.

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

"ADESPOTA."—MR. RALPH THOMAS in a note upon Mr. King's book says (*ante*, p. 25), with reference to the title given by Mr. King to his anonymous quotations: "I do not think much can be said in favour of 'Adespota.'" May I be allowed to say that I think a great deal may be said in its favour? In various editions of the Greek 'Anthology' ἀδῶπτορον—literally, without master, ownerless—is the proper term for a piece the author of which is unknown. The word is used by Plutarch in this sense. I cannot see why 'Adespota' should not be used in English in a literary sense, just as 'Anecdota' and 'Analecta' are so used. A. L. MAYHEW. Oxford.

WATTS AND THE ROSE.—Most of us when children were familiar with Watts's 'Divine and Moral Songs,' and probably many will remember how infelicitously Capt. Cuttle (the author of the motto of 'N. & Q.') quoted the one on the sluggard in his delight at hearing again the voice of his old friend Sol Gills. I wish, however, to refer to the one relating to the rose, which begins:—

How fair is the rose! what a beautiful flower!  
The glory of April and May.

With the first line all will agree; the rose is undoubtedly the queen of flowers, and deserves all the praises which the poets have lavished upon it. But it is essentially, in this country, a summer flower: June is its principal month, and rarely is it to be seen out of doors earlier.

Whilst speaking of the rose, I may perhaps be allowed to call attention to a singular error of etymology in Syme's 'English Botany'

(vol. iii. p. 203), where we are told not only that "rose" is derived from the Greek ῥόδον, but that that word means *red*. We have, indeed, the Greek adjective ῥόδεν, but that comes, like our word "rosy," from the rose, not the rose from it.

W. T. LYNN.

"SPARTAM NACTUS ES, HANC EXORNA." (See *ante*, p. 25).—The tracing of this quotation to its Greek source in a fragment of Euripides has been sufficiently shown in 3 S. v. 260, 307, 444; but it had been observed earlier in a characteristic note by Archdeacon Wingham in his edition of Dr. Thomas Zouch's 'Works,' 1820, vol. i. pp. xiii, xiv. I recorded at 10 S. vi. 486 its use by Henry Cornelius Agrippa, and I have a memorandum that it occurs in the dedication of Schrevelius's 'Juvenal.' It appears on the title-page of Chamberlayne's 'Present State,' 1684, the 'Whitaker's Almanack' of that time; but it is perhaps most familiar to English readers by being quoted in Edmund Burke's 'Reflections on the Revolution in France' (ed. Daly, 1841, p. 181), where he terms it "a rule of profound sense."

W. C. B.

"CARRYING COALS TO NEWCASTLE": ERROR IN RUFFHEAD.—In Ruffhead's 'Statutes at Large,' 1769, vol. i. p. 516, the statute 9 Hen. V. s. i. c. 10 is headed "Keels that carry Sea-Coals to Newcastle shall be measured and marked." Whether the phrase quoted above was in use or not in 1769 I do not know, but Ruffhead's curious title did not state the effect of the Act correctly. He should have written *at* instead of "to." A customs due of 2*d*. was payable to the king on every chaldron sold to people not franchised in the port of the town of Newcastle-on-Tyne. The keels by which the coals were carried from the land to ships in the port were assessed to a portage of 20 chaldrons each; but larger ones had been built, with the result that the king was cheated of his dues. Hence the provisions for marking and measuring.

R. S. B.

[The late Mr. F. ADAMS quoted at 8 S. ii. 484 an instance of the use of the proverb before 1614. See also 4 S. vi. 90; 5 S. xi. 486; 8 S. iii. 17, 136; 9 S. xi. 485.]

FALLING BIRDCAGE AND ILL LUCK.—*The Standard* for 4 January contained the following:—

"While Mrs. Dunn, a lodging-house keeper, of Aldershot, was working in her wash-house on Boxing Day, her caged blackbird fell down. She took it to be an omen of ill luck, and it so affected her that she went all over the house to see if there



was anything wrong. She discovered that about four pounds' worth of clothes and jewellery had been stolen from her bedroom, and suspicion falling upon two of her lodgers who had left suddenly that day, the police were informed. The pair.....were charged at the Hants Quarter Sessions yesterday with the offence."

HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

"BOZ-POLE."—I do not find this word in any dictionary, but it is in the following paragraph, which appeared in *The Weekly Journal, or British Gazetteer*, for Saturday, 18 January, 1718:—

"Last Sunday, as the Lord Bishop of York went to preach at St. Anne's in Blackfryers, his Coach over-set behind Ludgate-Prison, occasioned by the Prisoners taking in their Boz-Pole, to make room; and letting it fall betwixt the Coach and the Coachman, put his Grace into some surprize, but did no other Damage than that of breaking the Glasses, which made his Grace walk a-foot to the Church."

That it should have been a "Boz" who called such striking public attention to the sufferings of the "poor prisoners" in the Fleet as to ensure their redress adds interest to this particular word.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

"TO GO TO POT."—This phrase appears to have meant, in some instances at least, "to go to prison":—

"When great Rogues are in Authority, and have the Laws against Oppression and Robbery in their own Hands, little Thieves only go to Pot for't; and inferior Pirates are punish'd with Death at the Gallows, while those of superior Orb, or first Rate Offenders, live safe and successful at the Helm of Government."—*English Proverbs with Moral Reflexions*, by Oswald Dykes, 2nd ed., 1709, p. 36, "One Man had better steal a Horse, than another look over a Hedge."

"All plotting against the Lives, or the Governments of Princes, is but playing the Fool at the best. Plots for the most Part miscarry, and then the Plotters are sure to be soundly hamper'd, or to go to Pot for their Pains in the Discovery."—*Ibid.*, p. 142, in the reflexion on "Harm watch, Harm catch."

Jamieson's 'Scottish Dictionary' has "Pot, Pott, a pit; a dungeon," and gives a quotation from Douglas's 'Virgil,' 108, 16, in which is the following:—

Deip in the sorouffull grislié hellis pot.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

HORNSEY WOOD HOUSE: HARRINGAY HOUSE: HIGHGATE. — As the object of 'N. & Q.' is to prevent the perpetuation of error as well as to record valuable items of knowledge, I beg leave to call attention to the following blunder in the Christmas Supplement of *The Hornsey and Finsbury Journal*, 14 Dec., 1906, so that when

future references are made for the purposes of topographical information, searchers may not be confused or misled. The article, which is signed W. B., is headed 'Harringay Past and Present,' and a picture is reproduced from a print published in 1809, with the following remarkable description and fanciful variants:—

"Harringy, Harringay, Harringee, Harringhee, Harnesey, Harnsey, Hornsey House.

"This was a noted house of entertainment which stood towards Harringay, and near to the present lake in Finsbury Park."

The latter part is correct. The picture represents old Hornsey Wood House, which had no more connexion with Harringay House than St. Paul's Cathedral has with the Alhambra in Leicester Square. The two places were entirely distinct.

Harringay House stood at the back of the Green Lanes, on the eastern side of the railway, behind Hornsey Station and south of Hornsey Church. It was built on the site of a fine old Tudor mansion, pulled down about 1750, and Mr. Lloyd in his 'History of Highgate' (which see) says it was the seat of the family of Cozens for 200 years. The property was (a portion of it, if not all) in that interest for nearly four centuries. Harringay House was rebuilt or renovated about 1793. It has never been known by any other name, and the nomenclature did not arise early enough for any variant of it to have been used.

Hornsey Wood House was so called in 1791 in the Burial Register of Hornsey. In 1764 the sign of the tavern was "The Horns" (see Wroth's 'London Pleasure Gardens,' 1896, p. 169). In 1735 it had a synonymous name to its ancient one of 1313, but it had nothing to do with "Harringy," &c.

In 1200 the present Harringay is spelt "Haringue"; in 1231, "Harengheye" (Feet of Fines); and in 1244, "Hareengee" (Pat. Roll 28 Hen. III.). There are numberless other variants, but in no case have I found the double consonant used in any reliable document until 1402, and that was an exceptional instance.

In 'The Story of Hornsey,' by R. O. Sherington, 1904, p. 16, it is said: "In earliest of all records the name is Haringhaia, an enclosure of the field of hares." I have frequently challenged this statement, which has not an iota of truth in it.

Under the same initials W. B., those of the compiler of 'Harringay Past and Present,' were reproduced in *The Hornsey Journal's* Supplement, 10 Dec., 1904, two photographs

labelled 'South Grove, Highgate,' and 'North Hill, Highgate.' Neither was correct, as almost every inhabitant knew; but unfortunately strangers do not, and the perpetuation of the error in the copy filed in the Newspaper Room of the British Museum is a misfortune.

JOSEPH COLYER MARRIOTT.

### Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

**POONAH PAINTING.**—I want information about this. I can remember that there was something so called in vogue about 1856, but have quite forgotten what it was. I find the following references:—

1821, *Examiner*, p. 272: "To Ladies.—The Poonah taught in a superior style, Ladies instructed in the above Elegant Art, together with a variety of Fashionable and Ornamental Works."

1829, 'The Young Lady's Book,' 469: "A piece of tracing-paper, of a peculiar manufacture, which is sold at the stationers' shops as Poonah-paper."

1840, Thackeray, 'Paris Sketch-Book' (1869), 153: "What are called 'mezzotints,' pencil drawings, 'poonah-paintings,' and what not."

1861, Sala, 'Twice Round the Clock,' 179: "An eight-day clock, two pairs of silver grape-scissors, a poonah-painted screen, a papier-mâché workbox, an assortment of variegated floss-silk."

1889, *Anthony's Photographic Bulletin*, II. 48: "If the plate be a large one, it may be applied by using a strong hog-hair or poonah brush charged with vermilion."

After all this, the word does not, so far as I see, occur in any dictionary, and is even entirely missed by 'The Encyclopædia Britannica' and *The Times Supplement*. What were poonah painting and poonah paper? What is a poonah brush? Speedy information is desired.

J. A. H. MURRAY.

Oxford.

'POP GOES THE WEASEL.'—I should be glad of any information as to the origin, history, and date of this phrase, as applied to a dance or otherwise. I can distinctly remember seeing, some time in the fifties, in a provincial music-seller's catalogue, the advertisement "The new country dance 'Pop goes the Weasel,' introduced by Her Majesty Queen Victoria; the new [some term I forget] 'La Napoléonienne,' introduced by her Imperial Majesty the Empress Eugénie." This was, I think, about the end of 1854 or in 1855, but the tune was already by that time whistled or yelled

about the streets, and it was the august patronage ascribed to it that fixed the advertisement in my mind. Was the phrase introduced with the dance, or had it any previous history? Has any one a dated copy of the original dance music? I shall be thankful for prompt answers, or indications where they can be seen in print.

J. A. H. MURRAY.

[Much has appeared in 'N. & Q.' on the song, which was printed in full at 10 S. iv. 209 by Mr. ADAIR FITZ-GERALD. L. L. K. printed in the same number some verses alluding to the Queen's patronage of the dance. See also 10 S. iii. 491; iv. 54.]

**ADDISON AND COL. PHILIP DORMER.**—In Addison's 'Campaign,' published 14 Dec., 1704, are the following lines (309–14):—

O Dormer, how can I behold thy fate,  
And not the wonders of thy youth relate!  
How can I see the gay, the brave, the young,  
Fall in the cloud of war, and lie unsung!  
In joys of conquest he resigns his breath,  
And, filled with England's glory, smiles in death.  
In the *London Daily Courant*, 21 Aug., 1704, is the following notice:—

"We have received a list of the English officers killed and wounded in the battle of Blenheim..... Of the Guards, Col. Philip Dormer, killed."

What were Addison's relations with Dormer? Of all the English officers who fell at Blenheim, why should Col. Dormer alone be mentioned in 'The Campaign'?

At 3 S. xii. 206 appears an inquiry concerning the history of Dormer's "youthful deeds." I cannot find that this inquiry was ever answered. Possibly a new generation of readers may be able to throw some light on Dormer's career.

EDWARD B. REED.

Yale University, New Haven, Conn., U.S.A.

**NEWBOLDS OF DERBYSHIRE.**—In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries there existed in the district south of Sheffield and north of Chesterfield many families of this name, of which a few later attained some local importance. I am especially interested in the Newbolds of Newbold, parish of Chesterfield, and the Newbolds of Hackingthorpe (Hackingthorpe), parish of Beighton, both in Derbyshire. These families are now, I believe, extinct in that district. Much information relating to them and their descendants in America is already in my possession. I should like to receive more, and should also be glad to enter into communication with English descendants, if any yet survive.

I should also be grateful for any information leading to the discovery of manor rolls, deeds, and other records relating to the manors of Newbold and Beighton, co. Derby, and Handsworth, co. York. I have

been able to discover no rolls of Beighton save the few preserved in the Record Office.

WM. ROMAINE NEWBOLD.

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, U.S.A.

#### LATIN PRONUNCIATION IN ENGLAND.—

As to the head masters at their late Conference very wisely determined to adopt the continental pronunciation of Latin in English schools, the question is being discussed whether Latin was ever in England pronounced in the continental way. Rashdall (in his 'Universities in the Middle Ages,' vol. ii. p. 594) states authoritatively that in the fifteenth century Englishmen then pronounced Latin in the continental way; Dr. Caius is cited as an authority for the statement that the melancholy change took place in his time. It is incredible, indeed, that Erasmus should have found himself able to converse with such facility with the University authorities in England, had he not found that they spoke Latin in the same way as himself. Coryat in his 'Crudities,' written at the end of the sixteenth century, laments the fact that he found himself unable to make himself understood when he spoke Latin in Italy, and sets forth explicitly the differences in the pronunciation of the two nations. This was at the beginning of the seventeenth century. But Erasmus about 1500 talks freely with More, Grocyn, Linacre, and Colet, and it seems certain that Latin was the means of communication between them. Indeed, Erasmus finds himself obliged to apologize to one of his Dutch correspondents for writing in Latin, alleging as an excuse his imperfect acquaintance with *his own language*. Milton taught Elwood the Quaker to pronounce Latin with the Italian pronunciation, saying that it was most important to learn this pronunciation in order to be able to converse with foreigners.

HERBERT A. STRONG.

University, Liverpool.

[Much on the subject has already appeared in 'N. & Q.' See 7 S. xi. 484; xii. 36, 149, 209, 295; 8 S. vi. 146, 253, 489; 9 S. vii. 351, 449.]

"HAZE."—It is remarkable that the origin of *haze*, a mist, and of the adjective *hazy*, is wholly unknown. Dr. Murray shows that the adjective actually occurs in English earlier than the substantive. His earliest quotation is dated 1625, the sentence being: "The weather beeing thicke and *hawsey*, the winde high."

I have only just observed a remarkable passage in the Bremen 'Wörterbuch' of 1767, which seems to show that we certainly

borrowed the word from Low German; perhaps it was picked up by our sailors in a German port. In vol. ii. p. 601 of that remarkable work, we read that the word *Hase* means, in the first place, a hare; and secondly, a stocking, like our English *hose*. But there is a third sense, used only in the phrase "de Hase brouet," i.e., the "Hase" brews. I translate the whole sentence, as it is material:—

"*De Hase brouet*, we say, when in summer, at eventide, a thick cloud suddenly spreads itself over the earth, that does not rise high above the earth, but looks, at a distance, like water. A similar thick white cloud is also called *Haze* in English."

This is surely a statement which requires examination. It is repeated, in similar terms, under the verb *brouen*, to brew, vol. i. p. 145. We there find:—

"*De Hase brouet* is said of a certain cloud, that suddenly rises thickly on the surface of the earth."

What I desire to know is whether the phrase is still current in Low German; and if so, whether *Hase* means "a hare," or "a stocking," or anything else; and how does a *Hase* brew? WALTER W. SKEAT.

'BIBLIOTHECA STAFFORDIENSIS.'—In 1894, through Mr. A. C. Lomax, printer, of Lichfield, I published the 'Bibliotheca Staffordiensis' in two sizes, viz., royal 4to and imperial 8vo. Since then, as opportunity has permitted, I have been collecting additional matter, which it is proposed to issue in a supplementary volume, so as to complete to date.

Remembering with pleasure and thankfulness the assistance yourself and your correspondents gave whilst I was compiling the said work, I appeal once again that I may be permitted to avail myself of the pages of 'N. & Q.' to make some inquiries, and to bespeak the help (which has hitherto been so cheerfully given) of your numerous contributors; and I feel confident that I shall not appeal in vain.

May I be permitted to state that copies of the 'Bibliotheca' are in many libraries, and to beg that any one doing me the honour to reply will first look over the volume, so as to see its general scope?

Having made the above remarks, I will now outline my wants.

1. Any information relative to any person born, sometime resident in, or taking title from any portion of Staffordshire.

2. Bibliographical particulars relative to any publication (no matter on what subject) made by such persons, additional to what is already in the book.

3. Names and addresses of Staffordshire-born persons.

4. Particulars of local newspapers, magazines, squibs, broadsides, or other transitory press issues, connected with the county, and of the printings of the following or other local printers.

The year after each name is only approximate; some of these printers were probably at work earlier, as they certainly were later in most cases.

#### FIRST LIST.

Adams, E., Burton-on-Trent, 1844.  
 Allbut, John & Son, Hanley, 1796.  
 " Thomas " 1806.  
 " & Gibbs " 1811-13.  
 " & Son " 1838.  
 " Son & Hobson " 1848.  
 " & Daniell " 1853.  
 Allen, Thos., Burslem, 1803.—He was of Bank Top, Manchester, 1799.  
 Amphlett, James, Hanley, 1817.  
 Atkinson Bros. " 1888.  
 Bacon & Wilder, Uttoxeter, 1818.  
 Bagguley, G. T., Newcastle, 1889.  
 Baker, Richard, Tamworth, 1818.  
 Bakewell & Adams, Uttoxeter, 1834.  
 " Burton-on-Trent, 1841.  
 Bamford, " Edward, Ashbourne. — Anything on Staffordshire by him.  
 Barford & Nevitt, Wolverhampton, 1852.  
 Barker, George, Silverdale, 1863.  
 " John W., Wolverhampton, 1887.  
 " Alfred " 1890.  
 Bassford, Stephen, Bilston, 1818.  
 " Timothy " 1834.  
 Bate (?), Fenton, 1836.  
 " Hanley, 1841.  
 Bayley, John, Newcastle, 1830.  
 " Thos. " 1850.  
 Beard, Joseph, Tamworth, 1834.  
 Bebbington, James, Hanley, 1860.  
 Beddows, John, Wolverhampton, 1830.  
 Bell, (George, Shelton, 1840.  
 Bellamy, R. R., Burton-on-Trent, 1854.  
 Bentley & Wear, Shelton, 1823.  
 Booth, Joshua, Wednesbury, 1818.  
 Bourne, James, Bemersley, 1820.—Anything printed at Bemersley, 1820-43.  
 Bowering, Samuel, Burslem, 1850.  
 Brasington, Thomas, Uttoxeter, 1834.  
 Bridgen, Joseph, Wolverhampton, 1833.  
 Britten, C., Wednesbury, 1856.  
 " C. & W., Tipton, 1868.  
 " W. " 1868.  
 Brocchurst, F. S., Uttoxeter, 1850.  
 Brougham, Mary, Burslem, 1834.  
 " Stephen " 1820.  
 Bullock, Samuel, Hanley, 1818.

Please reply direct to R. SIMMS.  
 27, Ironmarket, Newcastle, Staffs.

"BLUE-WATER."—This novel compound word, which is unknown to the 'N.E.D.,' has lately appeared in such phrases as "blue-water school," blue-water theories," posing invariably as an adjective in the odious modern style which piles up

substantives in that position. The word is, I believe, the invention of the last five years or so, and is due to some naval expert—perhaps Capt. Mahan. It embodies, I understand, a theory of naval defence. What, then, does it imply? As used at present, without a word of explanation, it is wholly unintelligible to the ordinary man, and 'N. & Q.' might get the name of its inventor before it is too late to recover it.

A derivation from this technical use is a general reference like the following in the Introduction to Masfield's book 'A Sailor's Garland,' in which I notice: "One can find him [the poetic sailor] on blue-water ships at the present time." HIPPOCLIDES.

"ARMIGER": "GENEROUSUS," &c. — I shall be much obliged if any of your readers can inform me of the proper English equivalents for the following Latin descriptions, so often to be met with in old parish registers, &c., viz., *armiger*, *eques auratus*, *miles*, *generosus*, *ingenuus*. R. L.

[The use of the terms *armiger* and *generosus* is discussed at 7 S. x. 383, 445; xi. 97, 173, by Mr. ALBERT HARTSHORNE and others, but not the English equivalents of the words. SIE HERBERT MAXWELL stated at 7 S. x. 93 that *miles* describes a knight, a baronet being designated *miles baronettus*.]

WARD SURNAME: ITS ORIGIN.—What is the origin of the common surname Ward? I have always understood it to be a pure English name with its usual meaning of "guard." But Mr. Moore, in his newly published book of 'Manx Names,' says that it comes from *Mac-an-Bhaird*, "son of the poet" (the *mac* and the article dropped, and *bh* pronounced as *v* or *w*). This may or may not be the case with the Manx name, but I can hardly suppose that the English surname has any such origin.

C. S. JERRAM.

"KINGSLEY'S STAND."—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' give me information as to the expression "Kingsley's Stand," as applied to the 20th Regiment? Col. Kingsley was colonel of the regiment when it distinguished itself at the battle of Minden, 1 Aug., 1759.

QUERIST.

JOHN AMCOTTS was admitted to Westminster School July, 1727, aged eleven. I should be glad to ascertain his parentage and any particulars of his career.

G. F. R. B.

GEORGE GEOFFREY WYATVILLE, son of Sir Jeffry Wyattville, the architect, exhibited an architectural picture at the Royal Academy in 1832. Was he an architect or

an artist? I should be glad to know the date of his death.  
G. F. R. B.

ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, BATLEY, YORKSHIRE.—The following occurs in the first volume of *The Antiquary*, April, 1880, p. 183:

"An Antiquarian Society has been established at Batley, Yorkshire. The preliminary meeting was presided over by Mr. Yates and Mr. W. H. Hick, by whom the meeting was called together."

They made a statement showing that the parish was very rich in ancient relics. Have these gentlemen, or has the Society itself, published matter which would be useful in a bibliography of Yorkshire?

J HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

CHARLES READE'S GREEK QUOTATION: SENECA.—Many years ago I sent a query as to the authorship of the following quotation, but no reply appeared: *καὶ τοῦτο μεγίστης ἐστὶ τεχνῆς ἀγυθα ποιεῖν τὰ κακά*. (One accent only is given.) It appears in 'Hard Cash,' by Charles Reade, chap. xli., where it is said to come from one of the Greek philosophers.

In 'Seneca's Morals by Way of Abstract,' by Sir Roger L'Estrange, tenth ed., 1711, p. 273 (i.e., at the beginning of chap. xxiv., 'Of a Happy Life'), is the following:—

"It is a Master-piece to draw Good out of Evil; and by the help of Virtue to improve Misfortunes into Blessings."

Can any correspondent give the author of the Greek saying, or a reference to any passage in Seneca which may be the original of the extract from L'Estrange?

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

DUBOURDIEU AND ENGLAND FAMILIES.—Can F. F. C., who wrote on the Dubordieu family at 10 S. vi. 305, confirm or supplement the following imperfect genealogical tree?

Admiral Dubourdieu.

John Dubourdieu (fl. 1686).

Rev. Peter Dubourdieu,  
rector of Kirkby (something) in Yorkshire.

Mr. Bolton, Boulton, = Miss Dubourdieu.  
or Bowden

Miss B(olton) = Thomas England,  
of Hull.

I spell the name as it is spelt on the title-page of a book I once had, but cannot find—on the Theban Legion, by the Rev. John Dubourdieu, chaplain to the Duke of Schomberg.

E. B. ENGLAND.

High Wray, Ambleside.

## Replies.

### BELL-HORSES: PACK-HORSES.

(10 S. vi. 489; vii. 33.)

THE practice of affixing bells to some portion of the neck-harness of horses attached to carts and waggons is one that has long been in use in this country, and is still continued in some districts. But the term "bell-horse" was, however, more generally applied to the leading animal of a string of pack-horses, to whose neck was suspended a single loud-sounding bell. The pack-animals were a special breed, and were accustomed to carry heavy and bulky weights of goods of every description—on a wooden framework called a crook (long and short); in packs, or in paniers; or, when employed by farmers for conveying manure to the fields, in wooden or metal "pots," like large bandboxes, with hinged bottoms, for discharging their contents. In Japan a sack tied at the bottom was (is?) substituted for the latter. By untying the loop, "the manure dropped on the spot where it was wanted. A similar arrangement was at one time in use in Scotland" ('Gleanings from Japan,' by W. G. Dickson, 1889, 213–14).

The bell-animal was not only the best animal in the troop, but, according to Mr. Chanter, "it was a common custom for any one wanting a good horse to go to our north country and buy the leader of a string of pack-horses" (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, vi. 190). The bell served two separate and distinct purposes, acting both as a guide to the rest of the troop, and as a warning to the approaching traveller.

The number of animals in a team varied considerably, and although they followed independently of each other, and were not bound to their fellows by traces or bonds of any kind, they one after another, in single line, implicitly followed the leading horse, being guided solely by the sound of the bell which he wore, and which must have clanged at every step he took. This is well expressed in some lines on 'The Pack-Horse' that appeared in one of the periodicals in the middle of the eighteenth century:—

Through tangled brakes and narrow paths they wind,

O'er pine-clad forests, or the dreary fell;

No trusty pack-horse ever lags behind.

Led by the music of the deep-ton'd bell.

A striking illustration of the guiding influence of the bell, even upon an extremely

long train of pack-animals, is thus recorded by J. K. Lord in 'The Naturalist in Vancouver Island,' &c. (1866):—

"I have eighty-one mules and a bell-horse. To manage mules without a horse carrying a bell round its neck is perfectly impossible. The bell-horse is always ridden ahead, and wherever it goes the mules follow in single file."—I. 248.

To this he adds an interesting account of the method adopted in crossing a wide stream, when, if a canoe is obtainable,

"the bell-horse, deprived of his bell, is towed by the canoe across the stream; a packer, standing in the canoe, keeps ringing the bell violently,"

when, after some hesitation, the mules

"dash into the water and swim towards the clanging bell.....On reaching the opposite side, when the horse's feet touch the ground, the man again drops astride, and rides it out, ringing the all-potent bell with all his might."

Without a canoe the packer swims beside the animal, taking care to keep up the bell sound (i. 269-70). The team, according to its length, was under the care of one or more mounted men; but when, as for farm purposes, the animals were few only, the man in charge seated himself on the top of one of the loads. In the latter cases the bell-horse may have been dispensed with.

We have to bear in mind that, with the exception of the main roads between cities and towns, the majority of the public roadways in England, as late as the commencement of the last century, consisted of unpaved, ill-kept, narrow lanes, which could not be traversed by wheeled carriages of any kind. These lanes were frequently identical with the ancient trackways: those of Dartmoor are characterized by Mr. R. Burnard as "narrow gullies dignified by the name of roads" (*Trans. Dev. Assoc.*, xxxvii. 174). Travelling along them on horseback was attended with many discomforts, but the pedestrian had to suffer many additional difficulties and dangers. The condition of these lanes is noted by the Rev. J. Marriott in his 'Marriage is like a Devonshire Lane':—

In the first place, 'tis long, and when you are in it, It holds you as fast as a cage does a linnet;  
For howe'er rough and dirty the road may be found,

Drive forward you must, there is no turning round.

For though 'tis so long, it is not very wide,  
For two are the most that together can ride;  
And e'en then 'tis a chance but they get in a pother,  
And jostle and cross and run foul of each other.

Then the banks are so high, to the left hand and right,  
That they shut up the beauties around them from sight.

From time immemorial, and until a recent period—as late as 1840 in Shropshire—the sole method of transporting goods all over England was by pack-horses or mules, except in the vicinity of carriage by water. (The same method is still practised in many mountainous districts on the Continent.) Numerous entries relating to pack-horses will be found in the Domesday Record. According to Mr. Markland, "the persons of young scholars" were frequently conveyed by pack-animals to the Universities from the north of England (*Archæologia*, xx. 460). In 1866 Sir J. Bowring remarked (*Trans. Dev. Assoc.*, iii. 95):—

"It is within my recollection that there were many roads leading to important places in this very county (Devon) which no wheel carriage could pass, and where everything was conveyed on the backs of pack-horses, stumbling over the broken stones, and sometimes buried in the deep mud."

The disuse of pack-horses began when carts and waggons could be employed on the roads and unpaved roadways, both forms of conveying goods being frequently utilized by the same carrier, as shown in the following advertisement, transcribed from A. Brice's Exeter paper in 1727:—

"George Gatehill, the Taunton Carrier to and from Exeter, who for several years past has practiced that employment with Pack Horses, not only continues such carriage, but now more commodiously and securely to serve his Masters.....with Conveyance of Goods of larger Weight and Bulk, drives Waggons also."

Long crooks were for the most part employed for holding the goods to be transported. These were secured one on either side of the back of the animal, and are thus fully described by Mr. Elworthy:—

"Long crooks.....consist of two long poles bent in a half circle of about eighteen inches in diameter, but with one end much longer than the other. A pair of these bent poles are kept about two feet apart and parallel to each other by five or more rungs. A frame so constructed forms one crook, and a pair of these pairs are slung on the pack-saddle pannier-wise. When in position the long ends of the crooks are upright, and are at least three feet above the horse's back. Being over five feet asunder, a very large quantity of hay, straw, or corn can be loaded on a pack-horse."—'West Somerset Word-Book,' 170.

Short crooks, sometimes called "crubs," sufficed for barrels and for small heavy goods.

The widespreading crooks, combined with the narrowness of the passage, will serve to show the danger to which a traveller, whether on foot or on horseback, would be subjected on encountering a gang of pack-horses in a narrow lane, especially at the close of the day; and hence the importance of a warning of their approach being given

by the sound of the bell borne by the leading animal, so that a shelter of some kind might be sought without delay. C. Vancouver states:—

"The rapidity with which these animals descend the hills when not loaded, and the utter impossibility of passing loaded ones, require that the utmost caution should be used in keeping out of the way of the one, and exertion in keeping ahead of the other. A cross-way fork in the road or gateway is eagerly looked for as a retiring spot to the traveller, until the pursuing squadron, or heavily loaded brigade, may have passed by."—*'View of the Agriculture of Devon'* (1808), 370-71.

Even the narrow bridges erected to enable the pack-animals to cross streams without wetting their burdens not only have low parapets, to prevent the chance of the crooks coming into contact with the stonework; but, especially in the case of the bridge being a long one, the projecting piers have their external walls carried up level with the parapet, so as to form recesses where the wayfarer may find a temporary refuge. A good example of this kind of bridge crosses the Wye a short distance from Bakewell, Derbyshire, and adjoining the main road on the way to Ashford.

The children's jingle, "Bell-horses, bell-horses, what time of day," &c., is common to many counties. Curiously enough, it does not appear in that form in Halliwell's *'Nursery Rhymes'*, where the first line commences, "Good horses, bad horses," &c.

"The Pack-Horse" as an inn sign was formerly more frequent than it is at the present day; probably when wheeled carriages came into more general use it was changed into that of "The Waggon and Horses." In Larwood and Hotten's *'History of Signboards'* the "Bell and Horse," "Bell and Black Horse," and "Horse and Dorsiter" (*dorsiter* = a pannier; according to the 'E.D.D.' it should be *dorser* or *doeser*) are mentioned, but not "Bell-Horse," although there were probably many examples of the last named in the eighteenth and preceding centuries. A house bearing this sign formerly occupied a site on Kelsall Hill, half way between Chester and Northwich. It appears to have been the only "house of call" between those places.

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

Salterton, Devon.

CARDINAL MEZZOFANTI (10 S. vii. 6, 57).—If, as we are taught, an infant is one who cannot speak, a Mezzofanti may be supposed to justify his name if he can deliver himself in half the languages which are worthy of being known.

In Murray's *'Yorkshire'* (p. 238) the Rev. J. Oxlee, rector of Molesworth, Hants, is said to have mastered 120 languages and dialects; but what use he made of them all I do not know. He was a native of Guisborough, who died in 1854, when, half-way between seventy and eighty, he was battenning on a benefice of 228*l.* a year.

Another polyglot gentleman resident in Yorkshire was but a bad second to Mr. Oxlee. This was Dr. Mawer, whose epitaph at Middleton Tyas is thus set down in Whitaker's *'Richmondshire'* (vol. i. p. 234):

"This Monument rescues from Oblivion the Remains of the Rev<sup>d</sup> John Mawer, D.D., late Vicar of this Parish, who died Nov. 18<sup>th</sup>, 1763, aged 60; as also of Hannah Mawer, his Wife, who died Dec<sup>r</sup> 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1766, aged 72, buried in this Chancel. They were persons of eminent Worth. The Doctor was descended from the Royal Family of Mawer, and was inferior to none of his illustrious Ancestors in personal Merit, being the greatest Linguist this nation ever produced. He was able to speak and write twenty-two Languages, and particularly excelled in the Eastern Tongues, in which he proposed to His Royal Highness, Frederick Prince of Wales, to whom he was firmly attached, to propagate the Christian Religion in the Abyssinian Empire. A great and noble Design, which was frustrated by the Death of that amiable Prince, to the great Mortification of this excellent Person, whose Merit, meeting no Reward in this World, will, it is to be hoped, receive it in the next from the Being which Justice only can influence."

According to *'Reminiscences of an Old Bohemian'* (vol. ii. pp. 158, 159), Dr. Karl Tausenau, who strove to teach me German in the fifties, was only to be excelled by Mezzofanti; but as to that, I think the Old Bohemian was misled by his enthusiasm. He wrote that Dr. Tausenau was

"one of the best and soundest classical scholars of our time, no mean Orientalist, and a fluent accurate speaker of seven European languages—German, Czech, Italian, French, English, Magyar, and Dutch to wit.....English he spoke with rare fluency. At a great international meeting held in London in 1851 he interpreted to the English section *currente lingua* (if the expression may pass) the speeches made in five different languages!—a feat which I never heard achieved before or since."

ST. SWITHIN.

"MONY A PICKLE MAKES A MICKLE" (10 S. vi. 388, 456; vii. 11).—As "meikle" and "muckle" are simply variants, it is altogether futile to attempt the task of assigning them separate and distinctive functions. "Does not 'mickle' or 'meickle,'" we are asked, "usually indicate quantity, while 'muckle' refers to size?" "Meickle," as irrelevant, may be left out of the question, to which in its modified form a directly negative answer falls to be given. In translating *'Æneid'* v. 150, Gavin Douglas uses the

phrase "meikle hillis," having undoubtedly size, and not quantity, in his mind's eye; and the same may be said of the "twa great meikle bord-claithis of dornik," duly specified in Thomson's 'Inventories and other Records of the Royal Wardrobe and Jewelhouse,' p. 150. Quantity or extent, on the other hand, is indicated by the use of "muckle" in Ramsay's proverb, "Little wit in the head makes muckle travel to the feet." With regard to Burns's practice, it is necessary to point out again, as was recently done in discussing another matter, that it is perilous to draw conclusions from a partial examination of facts. We are offered, for instance, the "meikle corn and beer" (*sic*) of 'Tam o' Shanter' to prove that the poet chooses "meikle" in preference to "muckle" when he wishes to express quantity, and we are left to infer that he would not use the same form when speaking of size. This, however, is an entirely untenable assumption, as may be seen by reference to the "meikle stane" (also in 'Tam o' Shanter') "whare drucken Charlie brak's neck-bane." Then, besides "the muckle devil," "the muckle house," and "a muckle pity" (advanced in evidence of the contention that "muckle" is Burns's favourite epithet for size), we have "the meikle devil wi' a woodie" in the *Elegy on Henderson*, "the meikle black deil" in the *Exciseman song*, "the wee stools o'er the mickle" in the 'Address to the Toothache'; and so on. Everything, indeed, tends to show that standard Scottish authors, early and late, use these variant forms indiscriminately, provincial practice and momentary predilection serving, no doubt, to some extent to determine their particular choice.

THOMAS BAYNE.

MR. JONAS may like to be reminded that the sections of the 'N.E.D.' dealing with both "pickle" and "mickle" are now issued. The latter (dated 1 Jan., 1907) treats "mickle" and "muckle" as the same word.

Q. V.

The forms "meikle," "mickle," "muckle," are one word. Local pronunciation accounts for the different spellings. Regarding a usage of this kind Burns is not a reliable guide. His father was from the east coast, north of the Tay, where the dialect is very different from that of Ayrshire. When a countryman removes to a new county his dialect is the last thing he changes. If children are given him in his new abode, they are influenced by their father's dialect, sometimes to such an extent that in a com-

pany of school children one has only to hear these "foreigners" speak a few words, and they are identified immediately. In one case the influence of a Border dialect was known to affect the speech and intonation of a family in another county to the third generation. "Muckle" is the form commonly heard where Norse influence is strong, but is not confined to these districts, and is met with in counties where "meikle" and "mickle" are heard. "Puckle" is similarly related to "pickle"—the latter being sometimes used by folk who aspire to a little "superiority," the former being the cherished mouthful of those who pride themselves on their contempt for all affectation. Here is a verse by Alexander Logan, who was born in Edinburgh in 1833, and lived there most of his life:—

Weel, it disna matter mickle,  
Nannie soon will be this way;  
She mair cannie wields the sickle,  
Still for a' that cuts maist hay.

North of the Forth the last two words of the first line would generally be pronounced "maitter muckle."

P. F. H.

"The muckle Tam!" was a not uncommon expression in the South of Scotland in the days of my youth, to indicate a well-meaning, but blundering man.

W. S.

As bearing upon the use of the word "mickle," I may mention that there are two adjacent villages near Derby called respectively "Mickleover" and "Littleover."

H. T. W.

ROMNEY'S ANCESTRY (10 S. vii. 9, 79).—Kirkland is a township in the parish of Garstang, in Lancashire. In the church is a brass plate:—

"In memory of Henry Abbot, of Garstang, who died 25<sup>th</sup> March, 1671, in the 25<sup>th</sup> year of his age,

Henry Abbot dead  
This living song doth sing:  
'O'er hell I doe triumph;  
O! death, where is thy sting?"

HENRY FISHWICK.

A KNIGHTHOOD OF 1603 (10 S. vi. 181, 257, 474; vii. 16, 54).—At the last reference but one MR. CHAMBERS courteously corrects what he says is an inaccuracy on my part. Having never personally looked into the genealogy of the Newdigate family, I have no intention nor desire to challenge MR. CHAMBERS's corrections. As stated at the time, the information in question was communicated to me (unasked) by a specialist whom I believed to be trustworthy, and whose statements scarcely seemed to call



for independent verification on my part. The occasion was a private monograph I compiled on Count Tallard's exile in Nottingham 200 years ago, when that eminent Frenchman lodged with the head of the Nottingham Newdigates.

A. STAPLETON.

158, Noel Street, Nottingham.

MAJOR HAMILL OF CAPRI (10 S. vii. 27).—This gallant Irishman was wounded at the battle of Maida, in Calabria, 4 July, 1806, in which the French under General Regnier were defeated by the British under Major-General Sir John Stuart. Major Hamill's "judicious conduct" in the field on a later occasion is noted by Lieut.-Col. Alexander Bryce, R.E., in a dispatch dated 8 Sept., 1808. JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

"G," HARD OR SOFT (10 S. vi. 129, 190, 236).—I lately found that in the family name Gifford the *G* was hard in Ullenhall, near Henley-in-Arden, Warwick, while it is soft, I believe, in Bishopswood, near Brewood, Staffs.

T. NICKLIN.

SPLITTING FIELDS OF ICE (10 S. iv. 325, 395, 454, 513; v. 31, 77).—The following passage is from Sven Hedin's 'Through Asia,' 1898, vol. i. p. 160. It refers to Lake Kara-kul in the Pamirs, a saline sheet of water, with an area of 120 to 150 square miles:—

"We rode across the ice about three miles due west from the island, then stopped and set about sounding the depth of the western basin. The normal tension of the ice was of course the same in every quarter. Our riding over it naturally disturbed the equilibrium, by increasing the downward pressure. As we moved along, every step the horses took was accompanied by peculiar sounds. One moment there was a growling like the deep bass notes of an organ, the next it was as though somebody were thumping a big drum in the 'flat below,' then came a crash as though a railway-carriage door were being banged to; then as though a big round stone had been flung into the lake. These sounds were accompanied by alternate whistlings and whinnings; whilst every now and again we seemed to hear far-off submarine explosions. At every loud report the horses twitched their ears and started, whilst the men glanced at one another with superstitious terror in their faces. The Sarts believed that the sounds were caused by 'big fishes knocking their heads against the ice.' But the more intelligent Kirghiz instructed them that there were no fish in Kara-Kul. Then when I asked them what was the cause of the strange sounds we heard under the ice, and what was going on there, they answered, with true Oriental phlegm, 'Khoda Villadi' ('God alone knows it')."

In *The Morning Post*, 31 Dec., 1906, an article on 'Winter Joyance' speaks of the "wide frozen waterways" of Canada,

"under which a deep, mysterious booming—as it were the reverberating knell of a thousand-ton gun—is heard now and again."

In England, on the tidal Trent, the ice, fractured as it is forming by the up-rush of water from the Humber twice a day, finally freezes into a very rough surface, "like a lot of stone slabs chucked together any way." An old man bred up not far from the river informs me that he has more than once heard the thundering of the ice at East Butterwick when the thaw began after a severe "blast."

M. P.

Letters recently published in *The Morning Post* afford information illustrative of the words of Lowell and Wordsworth which were the subject of comment at the references given above. In a letter printed in the issue of *The Morning Post* for 3 January inquiry was made whether the writer of an article on the delights of a Canadian winter, which had appeared in a previous issue, could explain the "deep, mysterious booming" described as being "heard now and again" coming from the frozen waterways. *The Morning Post* of 7 January contained the following replies, the first of which is from the pen of the writer of the article which gave occasion for the inquiry:—

SIR.—The tremendous sound to which reference was made in 'Winter Joyance' has never yet, so far as I know, been scientifically explained. I have heard it many times not only on large ice-bound lakes in Canada, but also in England—e.g., when skating at night in the early eighties on Hollingworth Lake, a big reservoir near Rochdale, in Lancashire, and on that occasion the noise was somewhat terrifying to the mind of a boy without previous experience of such portents. In no single instance was a thaw imminent; indeed, more often than not the frost was tightening its grip on the waters. In Canada the beginning of a "cold snap" is sometimes marked by this booming; the alteration in the volume of the covering of ice may cause the formation of a great crack (which may be miles long), and this "ice-quake" has its thunder. At other times, it may be, harmonic vibrations are set up by a rapid change in temperature and the sound is produced—just as in the case of a sheet of iron when shaken. The theory of escaping gases is certainly not a good working hypothesis on which to base an explanation. The winter of Western Canada has other weird noises not easily explained; for example, the "noise of a going in the sky" (to translate a Cree term), which is mentioned, by the way, in 'Lorna Doone,' and certainly does suggest the passing by of a company of ululating demons. I hope "Devon Prior" will succeed in obtaining a full and complete scientific explanation.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 5.

E. B. OSBORN.

SIR.—In reply to a letter signed "Devon Prior," I write to say that when I was a girl and lived with my father in Canada he went every Sunday afternoon from Three Rivers across the St. Lawrence River for a service at a place called Nicolay, and I

accompanied him in a canoe in summer and a sleigh in winter. I shall never forget my first winter crossing of the river and my fear when the ice cracked, and boomed like "a thousand-ton gun" indeed. I thought we must all go hopelessly to the bottom, but our old Canadian coachman smiled at my alarm, assuring us that there was anything but a cause for fear, as such sounds were the strongest proof of the security of the ice—and such proved to be the case. Why, I leave for explanation to the men of science, having only the power to give you the fact.—Yours, &c.,  
R. S. M.  
Jan. 5.

These letters are, I think, worthy of reproduction in 'N. & Q.' F. JARRATT.

'THE TIMES,' 1962 (10 S. i. 470).—There was an earlier squib of a similar kind, viz., in 1850, 'The Times Newspaper, as it may be in 1950,' printed by John Such, of No. 1, Norman Terrace, Wandsworth Road, in the parish of Clapham, and published by him at his office, 29, Budge Row, Watling Street; sold by Newman & Co., 48, Watling Street, London. It covered four pages, and the price was 6d. The Parliamentary intelligence includes reports from the House of Peers and the House of Ladies. The Court of Queen's Bench appears under that name; but judge, counsel, and jury are clockwork automata. Some fun is made at the expense of old Henry Widdicombe.

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

DUKE OF KENT'S CHILDREN (10 S. vii. 48).—The Duke was at Halifax, Nova Scotia, from May, 1794, till August, 1800, Madame de St. Laurent living openly with him; but she certainly had no children at that time. Three members of the French Canadian family of De Salaberry owed everything to the friendship and patronage of Madame de St. Laurent, but in their letters to her and to their own family down to 1815 they make no reference to any children. But the Duke had children by Miss Green, Miss Gay, and other fair but frail damsels, and Lewis Melville may have thought them the children of Madame de St. Laurent.

M. N. G.

The father of Constance Kent (Road Murder, 1860) was said to be a son of the late Duke of Kent.

WM. H. PEET.

REV. R. RAUTHMEL (10 S. vii. 8).—The author of 'Antiquitates Bremetonacenses' was the son of Arthur Rauthmel, husbandman, and was born at Lees, in Yorkshire. He took his B.A. degree at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1713, and was afterwards perpetual curate of Whitewell in Bowland. He was buried at Chipping (co. Lanc.),

15 May, 1743, and was at the time of his death still curate of Whitewell.

The Rauthmell family was settled at Lees in the seventeenth century.

HENRY FISHWICK.

"THE OLD HIGHLANDER" (10 S. vii. 47, 92).—COL. MALET thinks I "see the features of a Lowlander in the fact of these effigies being clean shaved." Not at all. I said that their clean-shaved faces had Lowland features. The type is that of such distinguished Scots as Lord Chief Justice Sir Alexander Cockburn or General Andrew Wauchope—and the type is easily detected on account of the absence of beard.

T. O. H.

"MITIS" (10 S. vii. 68).—DR. BRADLEY is quite right in supposing that *mitis-green* and *mitis-casting* have no etymological connexion. The former is from Mitis, the name of the Vienna manufacturer who discovered it in 1814. The latter—according to Brockhaus, 'Konversations-Lexikon,' Jubilee edition—is from Latin *mitis*, "soft," no doubt on account of the fluidity which this process gives to the molten metal.

JAS. PLATT, JUN.

"MOKE," A DONKEY (10 S. vii. 68).—I remember an epic poem published in 1844 called 'Duck-legged Dick had a Donkey,' in which the term in question appears several times; author unknown; publisher, J. Catnach, Monmouth Street, Seven Dials. Though not so long as Homer's 'Iliad,' it is too long for the columns of 'N. & Q.' One verse recorded the fact that "the moke was sent to the greenyard" during the period of its master's imprisonment for disorderly conduct, and died for want of the necessaries of life. The owner afterwards bought "A new moke and a hamper for 17 bob and a kick" (17s. 6d.); but through deficiency of vision and means of locomotion "the new moke" "was as quiet as the one that was dead." *Cum multis aliis.*

WALTER SCARGILL.

But a few days ago I read in 5<sup>th</sup> S. x., xi. or xii. the paragraph sought by DR. BRADLEY I have endeavoured to find my way back to it, but the quest has been unsuccessful.

ST. SWITHIN.

I can remember seeing, more than sixty years ago—perhaps in 1842—in a penny illustrated paper, a rude engraving of a row in St. Giles's, called 'A General Strike.' One of the actors in it suggested having the moke in court, as he witnessed the whole of the business. "The magistrate, however—

declined taking the evidence of the *donkey*." This fixes the use of the word ten years earlier than 1851. JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.  
Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

"MULATTO" (10 S. vii. 68).—If this word is not a corrupt metathesis of *muwállad*, or a *mot savant* from *mulatus*, can it be that the termination is the Baskish diminutive *to, tto, cho, tcho*, added to *mula*? The Basks have been so fond of taking Romance words into their vocabulary, and have had so much influence in the Spanish colonies, that such an origin does not seem impossible, though their own word for mule is *mando*. A half-caste may be said to be "adopted" into one of two races. E. S. DODGSON.  
Oxford.

ROYAL KEPPIER SCHOOL, HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING (10 S. vii. 68).—In a list of eminent scholars who were educated at Keppier School, given in Nicholas Carlisle's 'Grammar Schools in England and Wales,' are the names of Christopher Hunter, the distinguished physician, concerning whom see Surtees's 'Durham,' and Nichols's 'Literary Anecdotes'; and William Romaine, the eminent divine and writer (see Rose's 'Biog. Dict.').

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

"WROTH" (10 S. vii. 67).—The note showing that Shakespeare and others used *wroth* as a substantive, and that *wrath* has been used as an adjective, is useful and much to the point. But it is, as usual, a question of chronology and dialect. Before 1500, I can find no such examples in the Midland dialect. On the contrary, the A.-S. *wrāth*, adj., became, regularly, the M.E. *wrooth* or *wrōth*, as used by Chaucer at least twenty times (I give the references in my Glossary). But the A.-S. *wræththe*, sb., with long *æ*, became the M.E. *wraththe*, *wratthe*, *wrathe*, as in Chaucer, at least seven times; and was accompanied by the verb *wratthen* or *wrathen*, to be angry, used by Chaucer at least five times. But, as time went on, confusion set in; and that is why Shakespeare and Butler use the sb. in a form which, in Chaucer's time and dialect, would have been inadmissible. It is perhaps worth mention that in Barbour the adj. is *wrath*, and the sb. is *wreth*; as also in Hampole's Psalter, which is likewise in the Northern dialect. WALTER W. SKEAT.

ADMIRAL BENBOW'S DEATH (10 S. vii. 7, 55).—The recent disastrous earthquake in Jamaica reminds me that it may not be

out of place to record under this heading the inscription to the memory of Admiral Benbow which was placed over his grave in the church of St. Andrew, Kingston, Jamaica. I copied it recently as follows from *The Leisure Hour* of 17 Jan., 1863:—

Here lyeth Interred the body  
of Iohn Benbow Esq<sup>r</sup> Admiral  
of the White a true pattern of  
English Courage who lost hys life  
in defence of hys Queene and  
Country November ye 4<sup>th</sup> 1702  
in the 52<sup>nd</sup> year of hys age  
by a wound in hys leg received  
in an engagement with  
Mons. Du Casse, being much  
lamented.

Besides the above inscription the slab contains the crest and coat of arms of Admiral Benbow; but of these I have no record.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

VINING FAMILY (10 S. vii. 28).—William and Henry Vining were brothers of Frederick and James Vining. Fanny Vining married Charles Gill (manager of the Lynn, Ipswich, and other theatres), who was very much her senior. On one occasion she acted at Windsor Castle under her married name. She went to America in the fifties, and continued there. Gill died in this country in 1869.

WM. DOUGLAS.

125, Helix Road, Brixton Hill.

BISHOP ISLAND, SOUTH PACIFIC (10 S. vii. 69).—There is no island so named in the Macquarie group. The rocks south of Macquarie Island (discovered 1811) are the Bishop and Clerk and the Judge and Clerk. If MR. MICHELL will consult the older charts of the Central Pacific, he will find in the Kingsmill group an island named after Capt. Charles Bishop, of the brig *Nautilus*, who discovered this chain in 1799. The island subsequently received the names of Blaney and Sydenham; its native name is Nanouti. There is also a Bishop's Rock in the Bonin group, N.W. Pacific, discovered by Capt. Bishop in 1796.

E. A. PETHERICK.

Streatham.

WYBERTON, Lincs (10 S. vii. 69).—There is a valuable description of this church, with illustrations of the exterior and of the "handsome octagonal font," in 'An Account of the Churches in the Division of Holland in the County of Lincoln,' with sixty-nine illustrations, Boston, 1843. The name was also spelt Wibertune; see *Lincs N. & Q.*, vol. vii. (Jan., 1902–Oct., 1903), p. 106. Wyberton church bells are somewhat famous

in that part of the county. The custom survives of tolling twelve strokes of the passing-bell for a man, nine for a woman, and three for a child; peals are rung on Christmas morning, either at an early hour or later; and the "Vestry Bell" (the treble or one of the small bells of the ring) is rung as a summons to attend a vestry. See 'The Church Bells of the County and City of Lincoln,' by Thomas North, F.S.A., 1882, pp. 183, 221, 257. At p. 763 are given the inscriptions on the three bells.

In the first volume of *The Antiquary*, April, 1880, p. 183, it is noted that

"some interesting archaeological discoveries have been recently made at the church of Leodegar, in Wyberton, Lincolnshire, during the work of clearing preparatory to the restoration of the fabric, which is about to be carried out under the superintendence of Mr. G. Gilbert Scott, F.S.A."

Leodegarius (St. Leger), Bishop of Autun, and martyr, was killed by Ebroin, Mayor of the Palace, in 678. His martyrdom is still commemorated in St. Leger's Wood, the scene of his death. See further Smith's 'Christian Antiquities.'

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

There is a short notice of St. Leodegar's, Wyberton, in 'Reports and Papers' of Associated Architectural Societies, vol. x. p. 191. It was among the churches which the Lincoln Diocesan Architectural Society visited from Boston in 1870. Murray has also an interesting paragraph concerning it in the 'Handbook for Lincolnshire,' p. 122.

ST. SWITHEN.

LITTLETON'S 'HISTORY OF ISLINGTON' (10 S. vii. 70).—MR. E. E. NEWTON, in his interesting query about this fragmentary publication, refers to the little book by Samuel Lewis, jun., 'Islington as It Was and as It Is,' published by John Henry Jackson (an old friend of my family's) at 21, Pater-noster Row, and Islington Green, in 1854. It may be useful to add that another writer, bearing the same patronymic as the author in question (one Thomas Lewis), wrote 'A Retrospect of the Moral and Religious State of Islington during the last Forty Years,' published by Ward & Co., 27, Pater-noster Row, and K. J. Ford, Islington, in 1842.

The earliest reference to Islington I have met with is a broadside published in 1684, named 'A Morning Ramble; or, Islington Wells Burlesqt,' printed in London by George Crown for an anonymous author.

Amongst rare little books upon Islington I possess a reprint (by J. O. Halliwell, F.R.S.,

1861) of 'Islington Wells; or, the Three-penny Academy,' printed in London for E. Richardson, 1691—a very broad poem indeed. I know of two others entitled respectively 'A Walk to Islington, with a Description of the New Tonbridge,' and 'Æsop from Islington,' both of which poems are dated 1699.

HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

ADAMS'S MUSEUM, KINGSLAND ROAD (10 S. vi. 306).—In my note I was only able to suggest that a catalogue of this "collection of curiosities and rarities" had been published, but it is now possible to be more definite, as there was a copy in George Daniel's library. In Sotheby's catalogue of the sale (July, 1864) of that remarkable collection it occurs in lot 296:—

"Catalogue of the Rarities to be seen at Adams's at the Royal Swan in the Kingsland Road, very scarce, 1756. Catalogue of Rarities to be seen at Don Saltero's Coffee-House in Chelsea, n.d. Calf extra, g. e., in one vol. 8vo."

The volume was bought by Boone for 10s. 6d. It would provide interesting reading if it were possible to trace its present whereabouts. That the original and the parody should be bound together was essential. Robins's sale catalogue of the "Classic Contents of Strawberry Hill" should be accompanied by a copy of Croker's 'The Great Sale at Goosebery Hall with Puffatory Remarks.' ALECK ABRAHAMS.  
39, Hillmarton Road, N.

ROWE'S 'SHAKESPEARE' (10 S. vii. 69).—At first sight it is not, one is inclined to think, very probable that the only plays to be illustrated should be the six doubtful ones. That of itself, though not conclusive, lends some weight to the conjecture that MR. TUDOR's copy is imperfect. A reference to Mr. Sidney Lee's biography of Shakespeare and Lowndes's 'Bibliographical Manual' does not throw much light on the subject, as in the former work there is no mention of there being any illustrations to Rowe's edition, and the latter merely states that it is "the first small edition and the first with plates."

In his edition of Charles Lamb's works Mr. Lucas gives a reproduction of one of the plates from Rowe's 'Shakespeare' ('Troilus and Cressida'), to which Lamb alludes in his Elian essay 'My First Play.' Mr. Lucas, however, gives no indication as to the edition of the plays from which it was taken.

More conclusive evidence is perhaps to be found in a catalogue issued by Messrs. John

& Edward Bumpus last December, in which one of the items is Rowe's edition of Shakespeare's works (7 vols., including the rare volume of the 'Poems,' 1709-10). This is stated to contain "numerous plates," besides the engraved frontispiece and vignette portrait. The six mentioned by Mr. TUDOR would hardly come under that description, so that I am afraid his copy must be an imperfect one, so far at least as the illustrations are concerned.

S. BUTTERWORTH.

It is apparent that MR. TUDOR's set of the 1709 edition is very imperfect. The fact of a book showing no trace of the removal of leaves is a somewhat untrustworthy test of its completeness. It is very easy to remove plates or pages when rebinding, and occasionally books are actually imperfect when they first leave the publishers. The edition in question to be entire should exhibit a frontispiece portrait and a full-page plate before every play. Perfect sets can be consulted at the British Museum and at the Bodleian. Birmingham and Cambridge also possess sets.

WM. JAGGARD.

J. L. TOOLE (10 S. vi. 469).—Possibly the following may be of some use:—

"It was at the Haymarket Theatre on the 22nd of July, 1852, or rather on the 23rd of that month, that he [Toole] made his first essay as an actor, the occasion being the benefit of the stage-manager Mr. Frederick Webster.....an evening's entertainment of extraordinary length.....'The Merchant of Venice' in four acts; then a concert; and next the comedy, in three acts, of 'Mind Your Own Business,' with the entire strength of the Haymarket Company; followed by 'Keeley worried by Buckstone'; and at nearer one o'clock than twelve, Toole, as Simmons, in 'The Spitalfields Weaver,' must have made his first acquaintance with the London stage as a regular actor."—"Representative Actors," by W. Clark Russell, 1888, p. 423.

Mr. Russell gives the above from "a correspondent," not named. It is not clear whether the correspondent speaks of Toole's first appearance as a regular actor at any theatre or at a London theatre. If the MS. note quoted by MR. BULLOCK and the account given above are both true, it is curious that Toole's first appearance of all and his first London appearance as a professional actor should have both been on "benefit" nights.

In the obituary notice in *The Times* of 31 July, 1906, is the following:—

"Mr. Toole, at the age of 20, appeared for one night at the Ipswich theatre, and joined a dramatic club at the Walworth Institute. It was there that he made the acquaintance of his firm friend and admirer, Charles Dickens, who had heard of his

talent and had come to see him act.....It was shortly after Dickens had first seen him at Walworth that Mr. Toole took a holiday in Dublin, where Charles Dillon, the manager of the Queen's Theatre, persuaded him to act Simmons in 'The Spitalfields Weaver.' What correspondence had passed between Toole and Dillon before the choice of Dublin as a holiday-resort we are not told. At any rate, Mr. Toole's success was immediate, and from that moment he became a professional actor."

After a few lines about his doings in Ireland and Scotland, *The Times* says:—

"In 1854 he made his first professional appearance in London, at the St. James's Theatre, then under the management of Mrs. Seymour."

'The Dramatic Peerage,' by Erskine Reid and Herbert Compton, 1892, says (p. 218) that Toole "made his appearance at the old Theatre at Ipswich...1852."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

## Miscellaneous.

### NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

*Society in the Country House.* By T. H. S. Escott. (Fisher Unwin.)

THIS is just the book to afford delight to the readers of 'N. & Q.,' for Mr. Escott has in its pages condensed the social experience and observations of a lifetime as well as the literary work of several years. In his dedicatory preface to Major Molineux he states that, "whenever it has been chronologically possible, the country houses mentioned are confined to those with which I am personally acquainted. Describing, therefore, chiefly, so far as was possible, persons and places actually visited by me, as a native of the south-west of England, I have naturally dwelt most on ground familiar from its earliest associations." Mr. Escott maintains that the country house only began to exist between the thirteenth and fifteenth centuries, the true founders being the franklins or squires, in whose homes there was food and talk to suit all tastes. "The men had their politics; the ladies learned what were the latest novelties and vagaries in dress." At that time classes in the community were not separated from each other by the modern gulfs, and all persons of liberal calling or education were at least mutually as well known among themselves as members of a modern club. The franklin's hospitalities made him a power in the land, and he was far too wise a man to let them exceed his means. No one was welcomed with greater consideration than the doctor, and the guests would frequently receive from him remedial drugs, which he would produce from the recesses of his ample cloak. The length of the doctor's visit was not subject to restriction, but the ecclesiastic had to content himself with three days, lest he should be tempted to stay away too long from his spiritual cure.

In treating on 'The Fashionable South Downs' Mr. Escott shows how prolific Stanmer has been in its social offspring: Brighton and the Pavilion were both its children. From these descended Bayham Abbey, Lamberhurst, and West Dean. It was on Sunday, the 7th of September, 1783, that the

hair-apparent, induced by his Stanmer hosts, visited Brighthelmstone, and there was a great display of fireworks that night on the Steine, on the site now occupied by the Pavilion Parade and Prince's Street. In three years the Pavilion was completed, and Brighton's royal patron at once began to "make things hum." Mr. Escott points out that the pedestrian competitions of the Stock Exchange are a revival of a Georgian fashion. The Regent set the pace for riding matches between the Old Steine and his London palace. "He himself rode the double journey in ten hours," and that feat was surpassed by an officer of the Light Dragoons, who "rode from Brighton to Westminster on the same horse in three hours and twenty minutes, stopping only at Reigate to take a glass of wine, pouring the rest of the bottle down his horse's throat." One of the amusements of the Prince was to bring down pigeons with rifle-bullets on the Steine. Although he occasionally missed his bird, he did "great execution among his neighbours' chimney pots."

In the account of Longleat we find that among the archives are hymns by Ken as yet unpublished. We have had so much about Ken in 'N. & Q.' Dean Plumptre availing himself of our columns for information for his life of Ken, that our readers will be interested in the lines quoted by Mr. Escott, 'An Anodyne for Pain':—

One day of pain improves me more  
Than years of ease could do before;  
It is by pain God me instructs,  
And so to endless bliss conducts.

Mr. Escott's book brings before us glimpses of most of the famous men and women who have been guests in the various houses mentioned. We learn that Dickens at Eridge one Saturday evening, walking with Millais and looking into the moat there, conceived the idea of 'The Mystery of Edwin Drood.' The younger Hood is said during twenty years to have exercised "a refining influence upon all the departments of journalism in which he worked." Reference is made to Palmerston and his pathetic speech in the House of Commons on the death of Lord Herbert of Lea: "I had trusted that after I was gone he would lead the gentlemen of England." We have Douglas Cook, whom Walter Thornbury caricatured in his novel 'Greatestheart': "A Napoleon of editors indeed, but, mercy on us! what a temper!" The Rev. R. S. Hawker scrupulously avoided in his conversation any approach to controversial topics, clerical or lay: "Directly there seemed a danger of such being broached, he would rise from his chair by the table at which he habitually sat, and, leading me to the window looking out upon the Atlantic, would say, 'There you have my views; as to my ideas, they are that, if the human eye could reach so far, you might see right away to Labrador.'" We have Carlyle "pointing out to Prince Jerome Napoleon the perfection of English naval construction," and winding up with the remark, "If one of our ships meets a Frenchman of her own size, she blows her into atoms." We have the nineteenth-century Thomas and William Longman, who were "the social princes of their guild: two more finished gentlemen were never seen at the covert side; two more courteous and discriminating judges of writing never walked from Paternoster Row to the Athenæum Club." The Hertfordshire house of the latter Mr. Escott promises to visit in due course.

The elder brother, outliving William by two years, continued his hospitality at Farnborough till 1879. As is well known, the Empress Eugénie purchased the estate from Mr. T. Norton Longman, and "at the present time the palace built by an English publisher is therefore the monument of French Imperialism."

It is curious to read that until long into the sixties "the press" for the peerage used to mean *The Times*, and that Mr. Markham Spofforth first discovered "the power of the penny newspaper."

The few extracts we have had space to give show what a fund of information and amusement Mr. Escott has provided for his readers, and we can well see that he has plenty more in reserve.

*Visitation of England and Wales.* Edited by Frederick Arthur Crisp. Vol. XIII. (Privately printed.)

THIS important work steadily increases in value. The plan on which it is arranged is excellent, and is most conscientiously carried out. None of the genealogies goes back to remote times. The pedigrees given almost all of them begin in the eighteenth century, and are carried down to the present day. This is as it should be. The more remote lines of descent, if they exist, are commonly accessible in other works of reference; but it is most desirable for us to have in a tabulated form the recent evolution of contemporary families. If the old heralds, when they compiled their visitations, had been as careful as Mr. Crisp, much knowledge would have been preserved that is now lost beyond recovery.

The volume before us contains minute details regarding the modern descent of six peers and three baronets with their relatives, in a much fuller form than is to be found elsewhere. These elaborate compilations must have been a work of immense labour, and so far as regards the families with whose history we are acquainted, we are sure that a high level of accuracy has been arrived at. Indeed, we have not come upon a single error, though instances might be pointed out where it seems to have been impossible to give full details.

Future historians and genealogists, not only of this country, but of by far the greater part of the civilized world, cannot but be grateful to Mr. Crisp; for the British race is now so widely scattered that without an elaborate compilation of this nature it would be virtually impossible to trace the origins of many who in after days may become noteworthy. As examples we may draw attention to the fact that in the volume before us the families of Vidler, Graham, Auden, and Spedding have colonial representatives.

We are glad to find that the arms of the various families are given, and a note is furnished in each case relating to those which are on the register of the College of Arms.

The pedigree of the present Earl Nelson is most interesting; we turned to it before reading any other part of the book. We are pretty sure that nothing so elaborate can be found elsewhere. The arms are given in a full-page engraving. They were granted at a time when what we may call the pictorial heraldry fashionable during a greater part of the eighteenth century had not become extinct; consequently an augmentation was given which is in the worst possible taste. At the present time our heraldic authorities have happily become aware that a coat of arms is a symbol, not a picture.

*Poems of Longfellow.* Selected and with an Introduction by George Saintsbury. (T. C. & E. C. Jack.)

*Poems of Herrick.* Selected and with an Introduction by the Rev. Canon Beeching, D.D. (Same publishers.)

THOUGH announced as selections, these additions to Mr. Oliphant Smeaton's series "The Golden Poets" are sufficiently comprehensive to be classed as works. They contain striking portrait vignettes and pretty and characteristic designs in colour, and are delightful possessions. How tasteful is in each instance the selection is vouched for by the judgment and knowledge of the respective editors.

*A Dictionary of Political Phrases and Allusions.* By Hugh Montgomery (Barrister-at-Law) and Philip G. Cambray. (Sonnenschein & Co.)

THIS latest addition to "Sonnenschein's Reference Series" is specially useful in newspaper offices. Most of the phrases explained are of modern employment and application, as West Riding Case and Swadeslie Movement. Under heads such as Tory, however, some archaic information is supplied. A short bibliography is given in an appendix.

To "The World's Classics," in the cheap, satisfactory, and attractive series of Mr. Frowde, have been added *The Professor at the Breakfast Table* and *The Poet at the Breakfast Table* of Oliver Wendell Holmes, each with an introduction by W. Robertson Nicoll; Scott's *Lives of the Novelists*, with an interesting preface by Austin Dobson; Vol. III. of Edmund Burke, introduced by Frank H. Willis; Thackeray's *Pendennis*, 2 vols., prefaced by Edmund Gosse; and *Sheridan's Plays*, with an introduction by Joseph Knight. These various works are issued in cloth and in attractive bindings, and form a worthy addition to a memorable series.

AN article of great interest and value is that in *The Fortnightly* by Mr. Andrew Lang on 'Shelley's Oxford Martyrdom.' It is hard to get at the truth concerning Shelley, who, as every Shelleyan specialist admits, was mythopoeic himself, and a cause of mythmaking in others. Concerning the dons of University College Mr. Lang holds that "they took a cruel and mean revenge on a boy who seems to have treated them habitually in a cavalier manner, and who had now given them an opportunity." "The conclusion of the whole matter is that the player of the pranks played one set of pranks too many, and that his dons seized the chance to get rid of him." Mr. Frances Gribble, writing on Longfellow, says much that is true, but is far from doing justice to the merits of some of his later verse. Mr. Teignmouth Shore writes sensibly on 'The Craft of the Advertiser.' Mr. Edgumbe Staley has some suggestions concerning the use to which the parks and squares of London may be put.

WHAT really amounts to a double number of *The Nineteenth Century* is largely—it may be said mainly—occupied with the revived Channel Tunnel project. In addition to articles by modern authorities, a supplement is given entitled 'The Channel Tunnel and Public Opinion,' a reprint of a pamphlet directed against the scheme published in 1883. Under the title 'Ibsen's Imperialism' Mr. William Archer gives a criticism—unfavourable in the main—of the Scandinavian poet's 'Emperor and Galilean.' This dramatic article is flanked by Mr. F. R.

Benson's 'An Attempt to revive the Dramatic Habit,' and Mr. Baughan's 'The Background of Drama.' Mr. John Nisbet has an important paper on 'The Forests of India and their Administration.' Mr. Adolphus Vane Tempest bewails 'The Decay of Manners.' Mrs. John Lane writes amusingly, as usual, on 'The Tragedy of the "Ex"'; and Lord Burghclere has an elegant rendering of 'The Marriage of Peleus and Thetis' after Catullus.

MR. LIONEL CUST, M.V.O., writes authoritatively in *The Cornhill* on 'The Royal Collection of Pictures,' and gives a highly interesting account of the share of successive monarchs in procuring them. An edifying article by Sir Algernon West, entitled 'Tempora Mutantur,' awakes some curious recollections of political antagonisms. We could supply from personal knowledge instances such as are quoted. 'Under the Red Cross in 1870' supplies proof of British unpopularity in France at that epoch. Mr. A. W. Pollard has an important paper on 'Four Centuries of Book-Prices.' Miss McChesney has an interesting study of 'The Lisbon of Rupert and Blake.'

THE frontispiece to *The Burlington* consists of a superb reproduction of 'The Two Nymphs' of Palma Vecchio. 'The Gobelin Factory and some of its Work' is an excellent and brilliantly illustrated article by Lady St. John. Three of the designs to this are from the French Embassy, Rome. 'The Creation of Eve' is from a drawing by William Blake in the possession of Mr. Frank Sabin. A newly discovered portrait by Ambrogio de Predis, 'The Lady with a Weasel,' by Leonardo da Vinci, a bust of Beatrice d'Este, and a portrait of Lucrezio Crivelli, together with 'Cassone Fronts in American Collections,' are specially noteworthy features in an excellent number.

## Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

WE cannot undertake to advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

H. K. ST. J. S. ("Petty France").—See 6 S. ix. 148, 253, 295, 357, 418.

## NOTICE

Editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries,'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

# THE ATHENÆUM

JOURNAL OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE, SCIENCE,  
THE FINE ARTS, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

## THIS WEEK'S ATHENÆUM contains Articles on

MEDIÆVAL LONDON.—Vol. II. ECCLESIASTICAL. MODERN SPAIN, 1815-1898.  
OLD GERMAN LOVE SONGS. THE DESERT AND THE SOWN.  
THE LIFE OF ST. COLUMBA BY ST. ADAMNAN.  
BY THE LIGHT OF THE SOUL. ISRAEL RANK. THE LAST MIRACLE. MEMOIRS OF  
A PERSON OF QUALITY. THE MISTRESS OF AYDON. GOD'S OUTPOST. TWO  
WOMEN AND A MAHARAJAH. THE TWO FORCES. WHITE FANG. THE  
SLAVE OF SILENCE.  
LAW BOOKS. CLASSICAL VERSE TRANSLATIONS.  
THE STATE OF THE NAVY IN 1907. THE LIFE OF AN EMPIRE. WHEN THE FOREST  
MURMURS. "THE SILVER LIBRARY." THE WORLD OF CRIME. NOVUM TESTA-  
MENTUM LATINE. NOVUM TESTAMENTUM GRÆCE ET LATINE. "THE WORLD'S  
CLASSICS." THE LIBRARY. TOPLIFF'S TRAVELS.  
IRISH UNIVERSITY LEGISLATION. HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.  
SAVAGE CHILDHOOD. PROF. MENDELÉEFF. ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.  
THE LIFE AND WORK OF AUGUSTE RODIN. LORD HUNTINGFIELD'S 'PICTURE  
GALLERY.' SALES.  
FIDELIO. PARADISE LOST.  
THE PHILANDERER.

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## Notes.

## CHARLES LAMB: WAS HE OF JEWISH EXTRACTION?

WHEREAS, says the Talmud, Ezekiel paints the life and pageantry of Courts with the gorgeousness of an awestruck countryman, Isaiah describes them with the air of a surfeited sightseer. Charles Lamb seems to embrace both aspects of those prophetic figures. When he talks of familiar themes, of his friends and relations, of theatres and actors, of South Sea House or of the old Benchers of the Inner Temple, he is on ground where Leigh Hunt or Hazlitt does not surpass him in sobriety and detachment. His aloofness is superb, and the soul of the Aryan shines resplendently in him. But when he launches into a dissertation on roast pig, or tackles the bewildering topic of Jews, he loses his habitual reserve, and seems to borrow the abandon, the warmth, and the energy of the Semite. Whether in fun or earnest no one knows for certain, but he lays to and belabours the unhappy Israelites with the

zeal of a fanatic, and extols the material joys of "crackling" with a savage gusto born of a newly appropriated taste. His apparent affection for sucking-pig displays the warmth of a virtuoso and the keenness of a proselyte. All this time he may be laughing up his sleeve at us. Those habits of mystification were carried to extraordinary lengths, till we never know whether he is not, after all, poking fun at us.

Now, unless I am grossly misled, this unique divergence from his normal style and method can only be accounted for on the assumption of a mental twist due to Semitic in-breeding or cross-fertilization. Of an unhappy ferment within him Lamb was quite conscious, for he often alludes to it in the oddest of self-communings and in the most pathetic of self-questionings. Probably his worldly-wise brother (who knew all about it) might have enlightened him, had he thought fit (which he did not).

I have already alluded to Lamb's ingrained love of mystification, which, if my deductions are valid, we may fearlessly set down to hereditary influences and to ancestral instincts. So far, the family history ends in Lincoln, whence John Lamb came up to London to seek his fortune. Lamb's own account of his remarkable parent contains matter for lively speculation. He seems to have been a man of parts and of ability above the common run, with a heart as tender as a woman's. "He had the merriest quips and conceits, and was altogether as brimful of rogueries and inventions as you could desire." Such a man was not "born to serve his brethren," but became in course of time the major domo and the close friend of his employer Salt. His fidelity and devotion to Salt's interests were the outcome of gratitude for spontaneous acts of generosity on the part of the famous old Benchers. Now gratitude is one of the root-traits of the Jewish race. However, if John Lamb knew all about the history of his family and of its wanderings, we may be sure the lad, on coming up to town, soon learnt the wisdom of reticence. Jews were not exactly popular idols. The country seethed from end to end with subdued hatred of them, and it flamed out violently when Henry Pelham in 1753 brought in the detested Naturalization Bill. In his daily rambles about the City, John saw around him everywhere the odious "No Jews, no wooden shoes," chalked up on walls and hoardings by a howling and infuriated mob. Well, John's sympathies, we may be sure, were not with the tormentors of those hapless wanderers; for

Charles Lamb has told us, "In the cause of the oppressed he never considered inequalities or calculated the number of his opponents." Furthermore, to judge from Lamb's portrait in the Guildhall and from De Quincey's not unfavourable criticism, it would appear that the founders of the family were originally Spanish Jews—"Marranos" or crypto-Hebrews—furtively practising the religion of their ancestors (after passing through the waters of baptism and swearing fealty to the Apostolic Church) until they were betrayed by the cupidity of spies, and compelled to fly for safety to Holland, whence, later in the seventeenth century, branches of the family migrated to Lincoln, where they settled down and intermarried with local non-Jewish elements.

Within the limits at my disposal, I can only say briefly that there is nothing in Elia's writings, biographical and epistolary, which is a priori incompatible with my hypothesis. The tragedy of his life is the story of Israel retold. His letters in particular are an inexhaustible mine where students of heredity will find ample subject-matter. Such unadulterated humour could only be beaten out on the anvil of profound human agony. Israel is the living embodiment of this. Despite its countless vicissitudes, Israel still retains the heart of its boyhood and the freshness of its youth.

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

Percy House, South Hackney.

#### THOMAS SEWARD.

A FEW details relating to Thomas Seward (see *ante*, p. 83) may be added to the notices in the 'D.N.B.' and in the volume of 'Admissions to the College of St. John the Evangelist, Cambridge,' Part III., ed. by R. F. Scott, 1903.

He was a brother of the William Seward, gent., "companion in travel with the Reverend Mr. George Whitefield," who published in 1740 a journal of a voyage from Savannah to Philadelphia, and from Philadelphia to England. It is stated in this journal (p. 82) that after Lord Charles Fitzroy's death Thomas Seward was chaplain to a man-of-war commanded by Lord Augustus Fitzroy, and that a benefice worth 400l. a year was given him by Lord Burlington. This was no doubt the rectory of Eyam, which is still in the gift of the Cavendish family.

It would appear from Dr. Johnson's letter to Taylor and from Gray's letter to

Mason that in 1742, and again in 1755, he desired to exchange this living for a chaplaincy on the establishment of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, then a Cavendish (Johnson's 'Letters,' ed. Hill, i. 10; Gray's 'Letters,' ed. Tovey, i. 282). The centenary sermon which he preached in 1766 upon the plague at Eyam is referred to in William Seward's 'Anecdotes' (1798 ed.), ii. 113.

A stanza by Dr. Darwin, one line of which sets out that "by Seward's arm the mangled Beaumont bled," is quoted in Ernst Krause's 'Life of Erasmus Darwin' (1887), p. 41. John Byrom on 13 April, 1737, "drank green tea" with him, and talked "about his correction upon 'Timon'" ('Remains,' ii. pt. i. 104). A long letter from him to Sir William Bunbury, pointing out in the name of Sir Thomas Hanmer some mistakes in Warburton's edition of Shakespeare, is in Hanmer's 'Correspondence,' pp. 352-70.

Seward's wife died on 31 July, 1780, aged 66. His second daughter died June, 1764, aged 19, "on the eve of her nuptials." Mother and daughter were buried in the "lady-choir" of Lichfield Cathedral. Several other daughters and one brother died in infancy (*Gent. Mag.*, 1781, p. 624; 1809, pt. i. 378). Seward wrote the poetical inscription on the temporary monument to Gilbert Walmesley (*ib.*, 1785, pt. i. 166).

When Green was made Bishop of Lincoln the claims of Seward, their common friend, to a prebendal stall in that cathedral were urged upon him by Bishop Newton. Green promised to keep them in mind, but said that he was "then engaged eleven deep." When fifteen years had passed the bishop offered Seward a stall, but he asked that he might waive his claim in favour of Hunter, his wife's nephew (Newton, 'Autobiog.,' 1782 ed., pp. 113-14).

Anna Seward left to Sir Walter Scott a manuscript collection of her father's poems, some of which were unpublished ('Poems of Anna Seward,' i. p. iv, &c.).

W. F. COURTNEY.

#### WESTMINSTER CHANGES, 1906.

(See *ante*, p. 81.)

THE Millbank end of Horseferry Road remains as in the previous year, and the changes likely to take place at the other end have not begun, though a portion of Broadwood's pianoforte factory is now being utilized by the garage of the London Electrobuss Company. Nos. 69, 71, 73, and 75 in

this road—old houses with long front gardens—were demolished in May to make way for the head-quarters and drill hall of the Westminster Dragoons. The foundation stone was laid at the commencement of July, and has remained gaunt and grim, nothing more having been done. The Golden Grain Bread Company went into liquidation during the year, and the extensive premises, 99 to 105, Horseferry Road, were closed. They were offered at auction, but did not secure a purchaser.

Vincent Square, so long free from the builder's hand, has of late years become the centre of his handiwork. The two houses late in the occupation of Messrs. Budd and Allchurch were demolished in March, and an important building for the use of the Westminster Technical Institute at once begun. This was hurried on at first, but for several months the works were at a standstill, though it is stated that they will speedily be completed by the L.C.C. On the side of the square backing on to Vauxhall Bridge Road, at the corner of Alfred Street, a piece of ground unoccupied for many years is now being utilized for the erection of a hospital for the treatment of infantile disorders. It is to be known as the Infants' Hospital, the secretary being Mr. E. R. Jarratt, of 120, Victoria Street, S.W. The work is at present being carried on at Denning Road, Hampstead. The plot of ground between the square and Rochester Row had not, at the end of the year, found a purchaser, but rumour says that the Royal Horticultural Society finds the accommodation of its recently erected hall not sufficient for its requirements, and has had some idea of buying this plot of ground; but apparently nothing definite has been decided on, as the old tenants still remain in possession.

In Greycoat Place a very heavy piece of building was begun on 5 March in the addition of four large rooms (one on each floor) to the warehouse belonging to the Army and Navy Co-operative Society; and on 22 September the drapery department commenced business in this, their reserve store. The new station of the Fire Brigade, also in Greycoat Place, was completed early in the year. Shortly afterwards the old station in Howick Place was closed. The official opening of the new station took place on 22 May, and *Fire and Water* (the organ of the brigade) for that month contained a good illustration and description of the building.

In the immediate neighbourhood of Vauxhall Bridge Road there were many changes

during the past year. First came the opening of the new bridge.

This long-looked-for event took place on 26 May. The structure has been much criticized, public opinion not being altogether favourable. The bridge has some peculiarities in design, notably the balustrades. It is a useful structure, and appears to be well suited for its purpose. The electrification of the roadway began on 27 February, and proceeded with great rapidity, the first electric car being run along this route on Sunday, 5 August, Mr. John Burns, the President of the Local Government Board, being a passenger. The work of preparing the road was very arduous, particularly at the junction with Edward Street, where the gas mains, sewers, and other pipes required careful management. At the junction with Francis Street and Tachbrook Street there was also some heavy work in connexion with lowering the crown of the King's Scholars' Pond Sewer, in order to obviate an awkward rise in the road. I would refer readers to *The Westminster and Pimlico News* of 23 March, 1906, where I published a short account of this old sewer.

The building known as Hopkinson House, at the corner of Vauxhall Bridge Road and Edward Street, was completed early in the year, and occupied at once, but was officially opened by Sir John Wolfe Barry on 22 March, and has already been declared to fill the want that was stated to exist at the time of the inception of the idea. An interesting account of the opening ceremony appeared in *The Daily Graphic*. A plot of land between Regency Street and Causton Street, from which many years ago the houses were removed, was further enlarged by the demolition of another house in Vauxhall Bridge Road. On the opposite side of the road, the building alluded to in last year's summary as being placed upon the site of a portion of Lane's Laundry, which in its turn succeeded Bass's Assembly Rooms, was completed, and was forthwith occupied as show-rooms, garage, and depot for the Decauville motor-cars and for motor accessories.

About the middle of the year some extensive repairs were found necessary at Holy Trinity Church, situated in Bessborough Gardens, justly spoken of as a "beautiful modern example of the Early Decorated style"; and it may be mentioned as being one of the first ecclesiastical structures which we owe to the eminent architect the late Mr. J. L. Pearson, R.A. It was the gift of Archdeacon Bentinck, the predecessor of Dr. Christopher Wordsworth (after-

wards Bishop of Lincoln) at Westminster Abbey. The first stone was laid by Mrs. Bentinck in November, 1842, the consecration taking place in 1852. There have been three incumbents: the Rev. C. F. Secretan; the Rev. W. Rayner Cosens, D.D.; and the present vicar, the Rev. George Miller, who has held the living for thirty-six years. Some of the stonework had so far decayed that an accident was feared, as many of the blocks were, by the acids of the atmosphere, much in the state of bars of salt.

The buildings in Bulinga Street and Atterbury Street went on well, the Army Military College, in the latter thoroughfare, being in a forward state, while the Alexandra Military Nursing Home, in the former street, with another frontage to Earl Street, will soon be ready for opening. I find that the Army Hospital was officially opened on 1 July, 1905, a fact I could not ascertain last year. The temporary bridge which did duty during the rebuilding of Vauxhall Bridge is to be removed; but the end of the year did not witness the commencement of this work.

In Regency Street about five or six years ago some alterations were begun, but lagged very much. Between Page Street and Vincent Street three large blocks of residences—named Norfolk, Probyn, and Jessel Houses, after the first three Mayors of the reconstituted City of Westminster—were begun in 1901, and have been occupied for some time. At the corner of Page Street was formerly situated the Regent Music-Hall, one of the best-designed buildings devoted to public amusements. Its proprietor was Mr. Shedlock, a gentleman connected for many years with the old brewery firm of Joseph Carter, Wood & Son. The venture was not a success, the entertainments being, as a rule, much in advance of the day, as was the case with the Strand Music-Hall, the predecessor of the old Gaiety Theatre. The architect of the hall was Mr. Ridley, a well-known member of the Westminster Vestry.

During the year just closed the old Westminster Radical Club, at the corner of Chapter Street, was, with some other houses, demolished, and on the ground thus cleared some flats have been erected; they are numbered 40 to 44 Regency Street, 2 to 16 Chapter Street, 1 to 12 Frederick Street, and 27 to 42 Hide Place. On a portion of the land cleared, from the hall used by the Salvation Army to the corner of Causton Street, a large building is in progress for

the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police.

In Strutton Ground, on the west side, six houses—20 to 30, even numbers—have been demolished, and the land is open for purchase by the highest bidder. On the opposite side, at the corner of Great Peter Street, a house (No. 51) reported to be a dangerous structure was summarily closed by police authority on Wednesday, 16 May, the people being then and there ejected; almost immediately the house was demolished, and no building has yet been raised in its place. The new wing of the Greycoat Hospital, erected by the governors in order that the teaching staff might have increased accommodation, was duly completed, the formal opening taking place on Monday, 22 October, when a large concourse of Westminster people was present. It is worthy of note that Mr. Clement Y. Sturge, L.C.C., generously gave some very beautiful carvings, which adorn the chimneypieces in the various classrooms, whereby the beauty of the building is much enhanced. I think that this completes my summary of the changes in the parish of St. John the Evangelist for the past year.

Those for St. Margaret's are not quite so numerous, but some of them are of considerable interest. First, as of right, come the extensive works completed, so far as the parish church is concerned, and in progress so far as relates to Westminster Abbey. The alterations in connexion with the latter structure are of much magnitude, and several years will elapse before the works in the north transept and north aisle are finished. The scheme for the venerable Abbey, which will occupy five years and cost 20,000*l.*—so said *The People* of 15 July last—embraces part of the great north recessed portico, and the whole of the north transept. The stonework and beautiful rose window are much decayed and fretted—the effect of time and London's highly charged chemical atmosphere, which is very detrimental to Bath stone. Many of the sensational stories now current are entirely devoid of foundation.

The various works at St. Margaret's Church—the rebuilding of the east wall, underpinning the south-east corner of the south aisle, and releading the fine old east window—were successfully accomplished. The extended chancel was dedicated by the Bishop of London on the afternoon of Sunday, 15 July. The new reredos looked somewhat garish when first exposed to view, but since that time it has



mellowed very considerably, and seems more in keeping with the sober aspect of the other portions of this famous old building. The work thus brought to a successful issue was costly, but now, seen in its entirety, is a distinct gain from every point of view.

To the dormitory of Westminster School, as may be seen from Great College Street, there has been added an additional story, to be devoted to the purpose, at least in part, of an isolation ward in case of infectious illnesses, though I hope that it may not be needed for this purpose.

W. E. HARLAND-OSLEY.

Westminster.

(To be concluded.)

#### PETITION OF THE PRINCE OF MONACO.—

The following is a translation of the original inedited draft, in my possession, of a petition from the Prince of Monaco to the celebrated Carnot in 1794. The Prince and Princess were both imprisoned under the Terror. He survived; she cut off her beautiful hair, refused to save her life by falsely pleading being enceinte, and died heroically.

#### *Petition to the National Convention.*

Citizens.—An infirm old man, aged more than 76 years, finds himself shut up for five months past in a house of arrest, where his health deteriorates, until he is in danger of losing life; this man, Citizens, who appeals now to your justice, and indeed the protection and assistance that the French Nation has so many times promised him, is Honoré Camille Leonor Grimaldi, formerly Prince Sovereign of Monaco, an ancient ally of France, who has always manifested the most sincere and constant attachment for her, and who thought he had sufficiently proved it by the 'Memoir' which he addressed to the National Convention, 26 Frimaire; and to whom, finally, your Diplomatic Committee sent, in making, 11 Fri., 1793, their Report upon the reunion that they had decreed of his country to the French Republic, and said that you would always give protection and a safeguard for all that could belong to him, in the character of a simple citizen.

To the Memoir addressed to the National Convention, 26 Frimaire, which was sent back to its Committee of Public Safety and Health, Honoré Grimaldi adds now the writing here subjoined; he proves that from any point of view, the former Prince of Monaco cannot be considered as a suspect to the French Nation, nor arrested as such, when above all he has not gone out of Paris since the Revolution, and that he always believed in it, in such a manner as to drive away any suspicion. He is constrained, Citizens, to add the reason, that if there is a country in the world where the liberty of Honoré Grimaldi ought to have been more scrupulously respected than another, it is in France, where he has preferred to dwell with more confidence than he had for any place, counting on living there in peace and tranquillity, under the safeguard and protection that the French Nation has guaranteed to him, and that your Diplomatic Committee

had passed and consolidated in the Report that they had made on it, 14 Fri., 1793.

Honoré Grimaldi demands, Citizens, that the writing annexed to the Petition here drawn up should be joined to the Memorial which he sent back to the National Convention, 26 Frimaire, and which it has returned to the Committee of Public Safety and Health; and he prays you, in the name of the *humanity and justice* with which you are animated, to charge these two Committees to make a prompt Report upon *that which concerns him*, the object of his appeal.

Honoré Grimaldi is *very sorry*, prays you also, Citizens, to divert, *for an instant, the National Convention from the important works which occupy it unceasingly*, but if it will deign to observe that it is an old infirm man, an ally and dependent of the French Nation, who has not merited any reproach to make him apprehensive on his part, and who yet has been detained for nearly five months past, they *will not fail to find it very natural that he should claim his liberty*, and will take into consideration the position in which he finds himself, and in receiving favourably his appeal, the National Convention will prove to all Europe that it will be *rather justice than force* that it will consider in the appeals that other Allies may address to it.

At Paris, 12 Pluviose.

Note.—It will seem proper to copy entire the article of the Report of the Citizen Carnot which *has concerned*, concerns my person.

The italicized words are crossed out in the original. The words "to divert" in the second line of the last paragraph of the petition should have been crossed out.

D. J.

OXFORD GRADUATES, 1675-84.—In the 'Calendar of the Ormonde MSS.,' new series, vol. iv., recently issued by the Historical Manuscripts Commission, there is a long series of letters from Ormonde as Chancellor, asking for various dispensations, &c., for more than 300 Oxford men. This list should be noted by all who are interested, for in many cases biographical facts are mentioned. The letters occupy pp. 599-641, and the names are indexed on pp. 710-13.

W. C. B.

SCHOOL SLANG AT ROSSALL.—It may be worth while to put on record in 'N. & Q.' the slang in use at Rossall in July, 1906—school terminology so quickly changes.

1. The following abbreviations were in vogue: Mu(seum), sani(torium), hos(pital), puni(shment school), compul(sory cricket, football, or hockey), enter(tainment).

2. The last is on the borderline of the formations originated at Harrow, and since disseminated everywhere: brekker (=breakfast), Blacker (=Blackpool), collegger (=collection). Perhaps other formations like these, however, are dying out: "exhibigger" (exhibition) is dead.

3. More distinctive are: scanty (a small



roll, by masters called a cob); Flood (Fleet-wood), biff (=to cane), stub (in one house "root"=kick), gut (=to guzzle), dak (=doctor), clew (=to hit), blood (=a prominent boy).

4. Of the American type were: mystery bag (=rissole, or meatball), private tu(ition) with the guntz (=punishment school in charge of a sergeant).

5. Idioms used were: It's rip (=delightful), to stick it (=endure, stand it), Is there a bully (crowd) at the tuck (shop)? It's on bell (nearly time for the bell to ring).

T. N.

**PARISH BULL AND BOAR.**—The following is a sixteenth-century action for consequential damage to parishioner Yelding, through the failure of parson Fay to observe the parish custom for the parson to keep the above animals:—

"Trinity 36 Eliz. rot. 948. Accion sur le case per Yelding vers Fay, et declare que le custome del parish fuit que le parson ad gard un Bull et un Boar pur l'increase del cattle des inhabitants deins le parish: et montre que le def' esteant parson et le pl' inhabitant, le def' n'ad garde le Bull n'un Boar per 4 ans ensemble al damage le pl'. Le def' prist le custome per protestation, et le plea *non culp'*. Et adjudge sur demurrer pro quer', quia l'accion gist."

MISTLETOE.

**BLUNDER OF A TRANSLATOR OF THE VULGATE.**—A curious blunder in the A.-S. translation of Exod. xv. 1 may occasion trouble to the student of 'Eadwine's Canterbury Psalter' (E.E.T.S.), wherein "equum et ascensorem" (Canticum Moysi, v. 1) are rendered "Emlice & sestigende." *Emlice*, for *efenlice*, points, of course, to the translator having read *equum* as *æquum*.

H. P. L.

**TARTAR LEGEND OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT.**—To vol. xxi. of the *Transactions* of the Society for the Study of Archaeology, &c., in connexion with Kazan University, Mr. N. Y. Sarkin contributes the following Kirghiz tradition of Alexander of Macedon (Iskander Zu'l-karnein). The monarch had horns, the existence of which his subjects did not suspect. As Iskander feared that the rumour would conduce to his death, every barber was killed after completing his task on the prince. Gratification of every earthly wish was not enough to satisfy him, and having heard of the water of immortality he sent two vizirs, Kidir and Elias, in quest of it. During their absence Iskander required the services of a barber, and on this occasion promised to spare the man's life if he could keep the secret. The barber did so for some time, but reticence

became intolerable, so he whispered the secret into a well. The fishes heard, repeated it all over the steppe, and a herdsman watering his flocks learned it. The prince's time to die arrived, and when the emissaries returned with the water it was too late to save him. The vizirs Kidir and Elias became immortal, the former of whom wanders invisibly over the earth, seeking to aid good men, while the latter chiefly watches over cattle. Some Kirghiz believe that rain is the water of immortality, while the vizirs appear to correspond to "the Christian prophets" Elijah and Elisha.\*

While in the act of procuring the water Kidir and Elias noticed a stranger, and asked who he was and his business, remarking that he seemed to be a Mussulman (Eastern tradition says that Iskander was a Mussulman, a hard case to explain). The stranger reported that he was also a great prince whose every mortal wish had been fulfilled. Like Iskander, he desired immortality and quaffed of the spring. After a while his empire fell away, misfortunes came, and he went forth a wanderer over the world. Weary of earthly life, the stranger would have renounced both soul and body, were that possible; but God did not permit it. Having fled the world, he had arrived at the spring again.

Needless to say, we have the stories of the asinine ears of the foolish Midas of Phrygia and the Wandering Jew, occurring in a strange conglomeration of Greek, Slavonic, and Christian tradition, attached to the name of Alexander the Great.

FRANCIS P. MARCHANT.

Streatham Common.

"IMPECUNIOSITY."—In the 'N.E.D.' the first use of this word is given in a letter from Sir Walter Scott to Mr. Morritt of Rokeby, dated 1818. In the Globe edition of Goldsmith, Prof. Masson, the editor, states in his introduction (p. xxii) that the word was invented by Hifernan, a contemporary of Goldsmith.

W. E. WILSON.

Hawick.

"INCONSIDERATIVE."—The 'H.E.D.' contains only one quotation, and that of the year 1684, illustrating the use of the word "inconsiderative." In 'A Vindication of the Divines of the Church of England,' &c. (London, 1689), ascribed by the Catalogue of the British Museum to T. Bainbrigg (100, i. 3), one finds, p. 12, these words: "are

\* Cf. the shadowy thunder-deity Ilya Muromets. In one of Lermontov's Eastern tales Khaderiliaz designates St. George.

inconsiderative to Amazement, of the Prior Obligation they are under to their Religion."

E. S. DODGSON.

**SIR HENRY WOTTON AT VENICE.**—A very beautiful stained-glass window has been placed in the English Church at Venice to the memory of Sir Henry Wotton. (By the by, is it not somewhat strange that we moderns always speak of the man by his baptismal name, while to those who knew him personally at Eton he was invariably "Sir Harry"?) The window is due to Helen, Countess of Radnor, who thought of it, and who partially gave and partially collected the money. The quarterings of the Wotton coat are accurate; but it may be as well to place upon record that the crest is inaccurate, unless Burke and other high authorities are to be ignored. The motto is also inaccurate, being copied from dear, unreliable Walton, instead of from Sir Henry's own seal, an impress of which is now in Somerset House.

M. E. W.

**WEST INDIAN HURRICANE LORE.**—In Jamaica they have this "hurricane" rime, which shows that from the end of June to October navigation should be suspended in view of storms. Nevertheless the worst hurricane I remember occurred in the first week of October, 1866.

June, too soon;  
July, stand by;  
August, you must;  
September, remember;  
October—all over.

FRANCIS KING.

**STEPNEY COURT ROLLS.**—I have recently bought a small book, 'The Customs, &c., of Stepney and Hackney Manors,' dated inside the cover 1736; but the customs refer to 1617, and there are long lists of copyhold tenants, which would probably help many inquirers interested in those manors. I wanted the name Warton or Wharton about 1736-1761, of Schoolhouse Lane. Thomas Wentworth was the chief landlord in both places.

A. C. H.

**BENJAMIN KENNET, VICAR OF BRADFORD.**—In the library of Sion College is a copy of the following sermon:—

The Manifold Evidence of the Being of a God considered, &c. in a Sermon, Preached in the Parish Church of Bradford, on Sunday September 16th 1744. By B. Kennet, M.A. Vicar of Bradford. Leeds. Printed by James Lister. 1745. — Small 4to, 12 leaves; text Hebrews xi. 6.

This copy has the preacher's manuscript dedication to the Bishop of London (Ed-

mund Gibson), who, twenty-six years before, got him, "an obscure person," a dispensation to be privately ordained by the Bishop of Oxford (John Potter, a native of Wakefield), "now" Archbishop of Canterbury; dated Bradford in Yorkshire, 9 March, 1744/5.

Benjamin Kennet's pedigree is set out in Joseph Hunter's 'Familie Minorum Gentium,' ii. 520-21. Mary Kennet, his third wife, and widow, made her will 8 Oct., 1753, being then of Wakefield. In it she mentions her late brother William Dawson, Walker Dawson his son, and Catherine his daughter; her own son Richard and her daughter Hannah, and her sister Mrs. Hannah Allott. The will was proved at York 2 Aug., 1754.

On 16 Feb., 1807, by royal grant, Benjamin Kennet of Wakefield, Esq.—son and heir of Benjamin Kennet of Manchester, merchant, who was the son of the above-mentioned vicar of Bradford by Mary Stockdale, his second wife—was authorized to use the surname of Dawson in addition to that of Kennet; and on the 26th of the same month he had a grant of arms, quarterly, Dawson and Kennet, with a crest for each.

W. C. B.

## Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

'MOALER.'—What is (or was) a "moaler lamp"? It is mentioned in 1843, in the report of an action brought against the Eastern Counties Railway Company. What is the origin of the word? I should be glad of any other examples of its occurrence.

HENRY BRADLEY.

Clarendon Press, Oxford.

**CARLO GOLDONI'S BICENTENARY.**—In connexion with the celebration of the bicentenary of Carlo Goldoni's death, which is to take place in Venice towards the end of this month, I venture to draw attention to the fact that at the time of his death in Paris his private papers got lost, and that there is some ground for believing that they were conveyed to England and consigned to the repository of some private collection, as happened in the case of Rosalba Carriera's papers, now in the Laurentian Library, Florence. Perhaps one of your numerous readers will be able to give me some information as to the whereabouts of Goldoni's papers, now missing.

G. A. S.

**HUGH MILLER OF VIRGINIA.**—I should be much obliged for information as to the birthplace, parentage, whereabouts of residence at time of death, age at death, or burial-place, of Hugh Miller, merchant of Greenscroft, Bristol parish, Virginia, later of London, England, who died in London 13 Feb., 1762. His will, recorded at Somerset House, gives no information on the above points, but mentions his Scottish cousins Freebairn, and relations in Virginia of his wife, Jane Bolling. He was on 9 Sept., 1757, appointed first master of Blandford Lodge of Freemasons in Virginia.

WILLIAM SCOT.

Charles Street, Somerset East, Cape Colony.

**'THE CORNWORTHIAID.'**—Can any Wykehamist tell me where I may find a copy of 'The Cornworthiad,' a poem commemorating Mr. Barter, of Cornworthy, Devon, and his three notable sons, Charles of Sarsden, Brudenell of Highclere, and Robert, Warden of Winchester.

WICCAMICUS.

**'EDINBURGH REVIEW' ATTACK ON OXFORD.**—In 1810 there appeared in *The Edinburgh Review* a vehement attack on Oxford studies and on classical learning. Of the three articles which contained it, one was written by D. K. Sandford, who afterwards recanted and expressed regret. I shall be grateful to any one who can tell me the authors of the other two. W. T.

**DEAN VAUGHAN'S PUPILS.**—At Doncaster, and when Master of the Temple, the late Dean of Llandaff took, gratuitously, clerical pupils. I have always heard them spoken of as Vaughan's "doves." In the 'Daily Mail Year-Book' for this year I find on p. 93 that the present Archbishop of Canterbury is mentioned as having been one of his "lambs." Will one of the many former pupils who may see this inquiry tell me which name was usually applied to the men trained by the Dean?

STAPLETON MARTIN.

The Firs, Norton, Worcester.

**LANGTRY ESTATE IN IRELAND.**—Will some one kindly inform me where the estate in Ireland of Mr. Langtry (father-in-law of the well-known actress) was situated? I wish also to know the name and area of the property adjoining it, which belonged until about 1855 to one John Burke.

ERIN.

**CORRODIES: "LIBER SERVIENS."**—I have a copy of a grant of a corrody by an alien abbey. The grantee is to be the "liber

serviens" of the abbot. What is the meaning of this term? I shall be glad to be referred to printed copies of similar documents, as there is an omission of some word or words in the list of articles to be yearly supplied by the abbey, which comparison of other grants ought to enable me to supply.

Q. V.

**HICKFORD'S ROOM, BREWER STREET.**—It is interesting to learn from *The Musical Times* that this long-forgotten concert-room is still in existence. For thirty-five years, during the middle of the eighteenth century, it was a much-frequented and fashionable resort, but, as the neighbourhood changed and other halls were erected, it gradually sank into oblivion. The building now forms part of the premises of the Club Français. Perhaps some reader of 'N. & Q.' will contribute information as to its history.

FREDERICK T. HIBGAME.

13, Westbourn Place, Clifton, Bristol.

**THE ENGLISH TRANSLATOR OF SALLUST.**—In Thomas Cogan's 'Haven of Health' (chap. 242, p. 287, ed. 1636) there is a curious reference to the mutilation "that Master Smith, a canon of Hereford, practised upon himself in the beginning of the reign of the queen's majesty that now is." This imitator of Origen is stated in the margin to be "the translator of Salust into English." This I take to be Simon Smith, who held the stall of Huntingdon in 1561, was archdeacon in 1578, and died in 1606. Cogan's book first appeared in 1596, so that Queen Elizabeth is the monarch intended, and she came to the throne in 1558. But what is meant by the assertion that Smith was the translator of Sallust? The early translators of the Latin historian were Alexander Barclay (1520), Thomas Heywood (1608), and W. Crosse (1629). If the allusion is to Saluste du Bartas, our bibliographers seem to have missed this translation by "Master Smith."

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

**THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER: POLITICAL SONG.**—In the summer of 1838 there was launched the historic "People's Charter," which was to play so important a part in the political history of this country during the next decade; and various accounts have appeared of the origin of the name. The credit for its creation has sometimes been given to O'Connell; while, according to Charles Mackay in his 'Forty Years' Recollections' (vol. ii. p. 50), "the Charter derived its name from the French Charter of 1830," though, in point of fact, the French Charter

dated from 1814, and it was its alleged violation in 1830 which precipitated the Revolution of July. But, apart from any recollection of *Magna Carta* or the Great Charter as a symbol of liberty, the word must have been familiar in a special sense to the older Radicals of that day. A full report was published by William Hone in 1820 of the proceedings at the inquest upon John Lees, one of the victims of the Peterloo Massacre at Manchester on 16 August, 1819; and, in the course of the cross-examination of one Robert Hall by Mr. Harmer, a solicitor engaged by the Radicals, there was this passage dealing with the witness's statement that he had seen carried in the procession a black flag with the word "Death" upon it:

"Q. Why do you say that there was only 'Death'? Was it not 'Death or Liberty'?—A. I don't know whether it was 'Liberty or Death,' or 'Death or Liberty.'

"Q. But was it one or the other?—A. Yes; it was something of the kind.

"Q. Have you not heard that celebrated national song, 'Or give us Death or Liberty,' which has been sung over and over again not only in the presence of our own Royal Family, but in the presence of nearly all the crowned heads of Europe?

Whilst happy in my native land,  
I boast my country's charter:

these are the first two lines of the song.—A. I never heard it, to my recollection.

"Mr. Harmer. Every one knows that it is sung in the first companies among men of every political principle, with the greatest admiration."

I should be much interested to know more of this political song. POLITICIAN.

PICTURE OF LADY IN RED.—I shall be greatly obliged if you or one of your correspondents can give me some information relating to a certain picture which I believe is well known. It is a study of a woman with red hair and red draperies; the whole tone of the picture is red, and it is entitled 'Fiammetta,' 'La Donna della Fiamma,' or a similar name. I think the painter is either Rossetti or Burne-Jones. What I want to know is the actual title, by whom the picture is painted, and in what collection it is to be found. I. R.

[MR. F. G. STEPHENS kindly supplies the following comment:—

The work I. R. refers to is manifestly 'The Vision of Fiammetta,' which, painted in oil by Dante G. Rossetti in 1879, was No. 304 in the Royal Academy's Winter Exhibition of 1883, which comprehended a very large proportion of the artist's output. It seems to have been begun in or before 1877, but the later year witnessed its completion. Mrs. Stillman (born Spartali) sat for the head, and continued to do so till late in 1879. The completed example was exhibited, first at Manchester in 1882, and as No. 67 at the New Gallery in 1897. It is a

three-quarters-length, life-size figure, dressed in deep rose red, standing facing the spectator, with a mystical flame about her head, and surrounded by a long branch of an apple-tree in full bloom, which, approaching us, she pushes aside. With her right hand she holds above her head a portion of the branch on which is perched a bird passionately singing and with its wings outspread. The subject is from a sonnet of Boccaccio's, a translation of which by Rossetti is inscribed on the frame of the picture. The artist dated his work 1878, but his correspondence published by his brother shows that Mrs. Stillman was still sitting to him in October, 1879. 'The Vision of Fiammetta' was, almost before it was finished, sold to the late Mr. William A. Turner, of Manchester, for 840*l*. Mr. Turner lent it to the Academy, and at the sale of his pictures in 1898 it was bought for 1,207*l*. by the present owner, Mr. Charles Butler, who possesses other pictures by Rossetti. There is a photogravure of 'The Vision' in Mr. Marillier's exhaustive 'Dante G. Rossetti,' 1899, p. 194. It is not to be confounded with another 'Fiammetta,' a head which was cut out, says Mr. W. M. Rossetti, from his brother's unfinished 'Kate the Queen' of 1850.]

WOLSTON.—Four boys of this name were at Westminster School in the first decade of the last century: Alexander, Augustus, R. W., and T. Wolstan. Information concerning their parentage and career is desired. G. F. R. B.

SIR GEORGE HOWARD, FIELD-MARSHAL.—According to the 'D.N.B.' (xxviii. 17), this worthy was born about or in 1720, and obtained a commission in the 3rd Buffs in 1725, rising to the lieutenant-colonelcy of that regiment 2 April, 1744. According to Foster's 'Alumni Oxonienses,' Howard matriculated at Oxford from Ch. Ch. 23 June, 1735, aged seventeen. I should be glad to obtain the place and exact date of his birth, as well as the dates of his early steps in the army. G. F. R. B.

"LIFE-STAR" FOLK-LORE.—The following incident has been related to me. In 1882 the head of a titled family in the Midland counties lay dangerously ill, and his recovery was considered hopeless. My informant, who lived then, as he still does, in the parish where the family seat is situate, was driving one evening, with his wife, in the direction of the mansion, when they—each of them—saw a fiery meteor, described as a "fireball," travel swiftly towards them from the far sky, and, on arriving immediately above the Hall, appear to break into fragments. So much impressed were they that they called at the lodge and made inquiry; but no tidings had reached the lodge-keeper. The first thing heard the following morning was that the occupant of the mansion had died at an hour precisely coinciding with the

appearance above described. I then heard, for the first time, that the appearance of a person's "life-star" at the moment of his dissolution is reputed to be not very uncommon, though, naturally, observations of such occurrences are not so frequent as those of others more popularly known as portents or accompaniments of death. Is the "life-star" known to any of your readers? and, if so, is this instance of folklore confined to the Midlands, where I heard its narration? W. B. H.

ANDREW MARVELL.—Can any one interested in the history of the Marvells give me the following piece of information? Andrew had three sisters, viz., Anne, Mary, and Elizabeth. Each of them married, and the names of their husbands are given by Mr. Birrell in his 'Andrew Marvell' ("English Men of Letters"). But Andrew had also a stepsister, and of course a stepmother, his father having married a second time in 1638. Now, what was the surname of the stepsister, and did she marry? if so, whom? I do not find the name of either stepmother or stepdaughter given in Mr. Birrell's 'Life.'

H. S. S. CLARKE.

8, West Street, Ryde.

HEENVLIET AND LORD WOTTON'S DAUGHTER.—Katherine, daughter of Thomas, Lord Wotton, married, as her second husband, the Dutch ambassador Heenvliet (1594-1660). As they could not have met before 1639, and as they were married by May, 1642, the date of their union is narrowed to some three years; but in spite of the 'D.N.B.' I can obtain no actual proof of time or place. Possibly it may be found amongst the Rawlinson papers in the Bodleian, which deal largely with these people; but they are not accessible to me. I shall be glad to learn the date and place of the marriage.

MABEL E. WOTTON.

36, Buckingham Gate, S.W.

PEOPLE TO BE AVOIDED OR CULTIVATED.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' tell me where to find something like the following? There are four kinds of people, three of which are to be avoided and the fourth cultivated: those who don't know that they don't know; those who know that they don't know; those who don't know that they know; and those who know that they know. Of course these are not the exact words; but they may be sufficient to identify the quotation. I have no clue myself to the author.

EDWARD LATHAM.

## Replies.

### SCOTT ILLUSTRATORS.

(10 S. vii. 10, 74.)

THE illustrators of Cadell's edition, 1829, are:—

'Waverley.'—F. P. Stephanoff, E. Landseer, A.R.A., G. S. Newton, A.R.A., James Stephanoff.

'Guy Mannering.'—C. R. Leslie, R.A., William Kidd, Abraham Cooper, R.A.

'Antiquary.'—Clarkson Stanfield, Cooper, F. P. Stephanoff, E. Landseer.

'Rob Roy.'—Kidd, Leslie, A. E. Chalon, R.A., Cooper.

'Old Mortality.'—D. Wilkie, R.A., J. Burnet, Cooper.

'Heart of Midlothian.'—Burnet, Alex. Fraser, Kidd, J. Stephanoff.

'Bride of Lammermoor.'—F. P. Stephanoff, R. Farrier.

I cannot find the last volume of 'The Bride of Lammermoor.'

I give also the names of the illustrators of some of the volumes in the edition of Constable, and of Hurst & Robinson, 1823; but the edition before me is not complete:—

'Black Dwarf,' 'Old Mortality,' 'Bride of Lammermoor,' 'Legend of Montrose.'—C. R. Leslie.

'Ivanhoe.'—T. Stothard, R.A.

'Monastery.'—W. Brockedon.

'Abbot.'—H. Howard, R.A., A. Cooper.

'Pirate.'—J. M. Wright, A. Nasmyth.

'Fortunes of Nigel.'—Cooper, Wright, Nasmyth.

'Peveril of the Peak.'—Wright, Nasmyth.

'Quentin Durward.'—Wright, W. Brockedon, Nasmyth. E. YARDLEY.

Few novels have been more magnificently produced than the "Abbotsford" "Waverley," published in 12 vols., 1842-7, which, according to Cadell's 'Catalogue of the Various Editions of the Works of Sir Walter Scott' (1847), now before me, contains 120 steel engravings and 2,050 woodcuts. The list of illustrations prefixed to each volume gives the names of the artists and engravers. The engravings on steel are particularly fine, consisting of landscapes after Clarkson Stanfield, Allom, and others, and a series of portraits (from Lodge) of historical personages appearing in the novels, engraved by G. B. Shaw. Some of the woodcuts were afterwards published in Black's cheap editions of the Waverley Novels. The catalogue refers to two illustrated editions published previously: one in 48 vols., 8vo

1829-33, with 96 engravings on steel; and one in 25 vols., 8vo, with vignettes, 1841-3. Many of the succeeding editions of Scott which are illustrated owe their pictures to the "Abbotsford Edition," to which your correspondent is referred.

R. L. MORETON.

The first illustrated edition of the Waverley Novels was that which appeared in 1829 with 96 engravings. In a characteristic and engaging preface to this issue, the author refers to the illustrations, and says that as his work has no longer the charm of novelty, it may perhaps still secure a measure of attention through the assistance of art. After explaining that the designs with which the edition is embellished are by the most eminent among contemporary artists, he continues thus:—

"To my distinguished countryman, David Wilkie; to Edwin Landseer, who has exercised his talents so much on Scottish subjects and scenery; to Messrs. Leslie and Newton, my thanks are due, from a friend as well as an author. Nor am I less obliged to Messrs. Cooper, Kidd, and other artists of distinction to whom I am less personally known, for the ready zeal with which they have devoted their talents to the same purpose."

THOMAS BAYNE.

I should like to mention a few works containing pictorial illustrations of the productions of the "Author of 'Waverley'" in my little library, not bibliographically, but merely to draw attention to them. No doubt many besides myself have formed collections illustrative of the writings of one who, like Shakespeare, was for all time, writings which are a never-failing resource at every stage of our existence.

The Society for the Promotion of Fine Arts in Scotland published the following, beginning in 1865: 'Waverley,' 'Guy Mannering,' 'The Antiquary,' 'Rob Roy,' 'Old Mortality,' 'The Heart of Midlothian,' 'The Bride of Lammermoor,' 'The Legend of Montrose,' 'The Pirate,' 'Redgauntlet,' 'St. Ronan's Well,' and 'The Fair Maid of Perth' ('The Lady of the Lake' forms the thirteenth volume). Each contains six illustrations, folio size, well engraved on steel (excepting 'Waverley,' which has eight engravings). They are all by Scottish artists of acknowledged reputation, though it must be admitted that they vary materially. Each part has a different coloured binding.

'Landscape: Historical Illustrations,' two vols., 4to, were published by Fisher & Son, no date on title-page, but printed (1836) under the illustrations, which are very good,

and by first-rate artists. Underneath is printed the title of the engraving in English and French, and in each novel are two comical illustrations by Cruikshank. This series has been reprinted.

'Landscape Illustrations of the Works of Sir Walter Scott, both in Poetry and Prose,' has portraits of the female characters, dated 1832, by first-rate artists. Published by Chapman & Hall, small 8vo, 2s. 6d. each part, containing four illustrations.

The 'Waverley Album,' containing fifty-one line engravings to illustrate the novels and tales of Sir Walter, was published in London for Charles Heath, no date, price one guinea. The illustrations are very good, particularly the little vignettes of places mentioned; these are chiefly by De Wint. This is bound in crimson silk, and quite a drawing-room book. It ends with 'Quentin Durward.'

But the palm for pictorial illustrations to the Waverley Novels must be awarded to those in what is called the "Favourite Edition," bound in red cloth with paper labels, the edition of our boyhood. The frontispieces and vignettes are by such famous artists as J. M. W. Turner, Constable, Sir David Wilkie, and Sir William Allan, who have caught the ideas of the author, and given expression to them in their art. There is an edition of these printed on tinted paper apart from the novels, proofs, as may be supposed, and of great rarity.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

EDINBURGH STAGE; BLAND: GLOVER: JORDAN (10 S. vii. 89).—This genealogical tangle is an interesting one; but, as space in 'N. & Q.' is valuable, my endeavours to unravel it must be brief as possible. MR. W. J. LAWRENCE said at 10 S. iv. 204 that John Bland, of the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, has been accredited probably with the military achievements of General Humphry Bland, who *may* have been a relative, and who, according to 'D.N.B.,' was present at Dettingen and Fontenoy; and further, that there is no proof that John Bland was—as stated by Boaden—uncle to Mrs. Jordan.

There were two branches of the Bland family in Ireland: one of Derriquin Castle, co. Kerry, represented by Nathaniel Bland, LL.D., judge of the Prerogative Court in Dublin, and another of Blandsfort in Queen's County, represented by General Humphry Bland. The latter made the former trustee

of his estate, from which relationship has been inferred, but not proved. Nicholas Carlisle wrote a history of the Blands in 1826; and, from an original letter of his in my possession, it is clear that he got his information as to the Kerry branch from my maternal grandfather Francis Christopher Bland, of Derriquin, who may be presumed to have known about his own uncles. Judge Bland married twice. His first wife was Diana Kemeys, by whom he had a younger son, the Rev. James Bland (my great-grandfather, who inherited the estate), and an elder son, John, whom he disinherited because he gave up the army for the stage. The judge's second wife was Lucy Heaton, by whom he had (with several other sons and daughters) Francis, a commissioned officer of a line regiment, who married Miss Philipps (daughter of a clergyman), and was father of Mrs. Jordan. As to the truth of these statements there is no doubt whatever. John and Francis being half-brothers, Boaden was right in saying that John was Mrs. Jordan's uncle. But Judge Bland, finding that his son Francis had been married by a priest, without consent of parents, and that both husband and wife were under age, took proceedings, according to a law then in force in Ireland, to annul the marriage; in this he succeeded, and Francis afterwards married a Miss Mahony as recorded in the pedigree. These facts are to be found in the Record Office, Dublin. Family pride, however, prevailed; and, for obvious reasons, there is no mention of the frail Dora Jordan, or her mother, in Carlisle's book. But he states that this wild and eccentric John Bland had been a cornet of Bland's Dragoons before he took to the stage. These dragoons were those of General Humphry, who was probably, as I have said, a relative. They were *both*, therefore, at Dettingen and Fontenoy.

The death of John Bland in Edinburgh, aged 87, is noticed in *Walker's Hibernian Magazine* in 1808, in which it is stated that

"he was descended from an ancient Irish family, and was at one time a cornet of horse, and carried the colours of his regiment at the memorable battle of Dettingen."

The article goes on to say that he was

"very eccentric in his manners and opinions and phraseology, as well as in everything he ate, drank, or wore; but, with all his peculiarities, he was an honest man, a kind husband, an indulgent parent, and a steady friend."

Incidentally it is mentioned that his wife's

name was Nancy. As to his having served under Honeywood against the Jacobites in 1745, I find (*Gent. Mag.*, 1745, p. 625) that both Honeywood and General Bland were present at the engagement at Clifton, three miles from Penrith; and if so, John Bland, as cornet, was present also. I find further (*Gent. Mag.*, vol. xxxii. p. 93) that in 1752 General Humphry Bland was appointed Governor of Edinburgh Castle and captain of the foot regiments quartered there. This was probably about the date when John Bland threw up his commission and took to the Edinburgh stage, with which he was so many years connected. His wife, Nancy, may have been an actress. What I am most anxious to do is to trace his descendants, some of whom, according to Dibdin's '*Annals of the Edinburgh Stage*,' were of the family of the celebrated actress Mrs. Glover. In *The Ancestor*, vol. viii. p. 52, Elizabeth Martha Bland, said to be a granddaughter of this John, is set down as having married, when under age, Anthony Angelo in 1787. J. F. FULLER.

Brunswick Chambers, Dublin.

SIR JOHN BARNARD'S DESCENDANTS (10 S. vii. 90).—His only son, John Barnard, was one of the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber to Frederick, Prince of Wales, and died unmarried at St. James's, 13 July, 1773, leaving his sisters his coheirs (*Gent. Mag.*), so that, as far as *male* issue is concerned, "this family was [*not*] further extended." Of these two sisters, (1) Sarah married in June, 1733, Sir Thomas Hankey, a well-known London banker (who died 3 July, 1770), and died 15 March, 1762, leaving numerous descendants; (2) Jane married (as his second wife), 12 Sept., 1738, the Hon. Henry Temple, son and heir apparent of the first Viscount Palmerston, which Henry died *vita patris*, at East Sheen, 10 Aug., 1740, and was buried at Mortlake, Surrey. His widow, the said Jane, died there 28 Jan., 1789, leaving an only son, Henry, the second Viscount, who was father of the third and last Viscount (the celebrated Prime Minister) and of others. It may be mentioned that a good account of Alderman Barnard was given at 7 S. xii. 197 (5 Sept., 1891) by the late J. J. STOCKEN, who, however, seems to have been ignorant of the parentage of the Alderman's wife, which had been asked. She was Jane (bapt. 15 March, 1687/8, at St. Dunstan's-in-the-East), sister of Sir Robert Godsall, sometime (1741-2) Lord Mayor of London, dau. of John Godsall, of East Sheen,

Surrey, by Bethia (married 27 Sept., 1681, at Westminster Abbey), dau. and coheir of Nicholas Charleton, of St. Bennet's, Paul's Wharf (Col. Chester's 'Westminster Abbey Registers,' p. 10, note b, *sub* 'Godschall'). This Jane was buried at Mortlake, 1 Sept., 1738, as "Dame Jane Barnard, Lady Mayoress of ye City of London."

G. E. C.

John Barnard died without issue, and left his realty and personalty to his nephew Thomas Hankey. See *Gent. Mag.*, vol. lv. pp. 64, 155. JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

"BLUE-WATER" (10 S. vii. 109).—The adjectival use of the ordinary sailor's description of his "home" is older than Mahan, and is usually, though probably without truth, ascribed to the late Admiral P. Colomb. Capt. the Right Hon. Sir John Colomb, his brother, is pretty sure to know who first described in this fashion the opinions revived, from the "blue-water school" of the eighteenth century, in his own 'The Defence of Great and Greater Britain.'

B. W. T.

'COLLECTION OF THOUGHTS,' 1707 (10 S. vii. 88).—'A Collection of the Most Natural and Sublime Thoughts,' London, 1707, octavo, is by Edward Bysshe.

ALFRED SYDNEY LEWIS.

Library, Constitutional Club.

CARDINAL WISEMAN'S TOMB (10 S. v. 389).—The bodies of Cardinals Wiseman and Manning have been removed from Kensal Green, and reinterred in the crypt of Westminster Cathedral, so there is no longer any danger of the tomb of the former cardinal falling into decay, as it will presumably be re-erected over his remains in the crypt. I am told that an illustration of it appeared in *The Catholic Magazine* for 1865.

FREDERICK T. HIGGAME.

RUSKIN'S PARENTS (10 S. vi. 506).—I possess a book which belonged to Ruskin's father, and which has the words "Belonging to Mr. Ruskin" written by him inside the cover in pencil. It is an edition of 'Don Quixote' in Spanish which was published by Edward Easton, of Salisbury, 1781 (see 10 S. v. 242). The relative who gave it to me prior to his departure to America has placed in it the following note, which may interest some readers:—

"This copy of 'Don Quixote' in 3 vols. came into my possession in 1853. In that year I began to learn Spanish, and John Ruskin sen., the author's father, hearing this from my uncle, Dr. Grant of

Richmond, sent me these volumes, with the pencil memorandum on the first volume, in his own handwriting, that the book belonged to him. I looked upon them, therefore, as a loan, but shortly afterwards I received a message from him that I was to consider the book as a gift from him..... Though the gift of the book was kindly meant, it was of no use to me, being written in the old orthography, and I had to buy a more modern copy for study.

"My grandfather (maternal) Charles Grant was a lawyer and friend of John Ruskin (the father of the giver of this book, and grandfather of the author), and drew his marriage settlement. The friendship continued between the families, and John Ruskin the merchant, with his wife and son (the author), visited my father and mother (*née* Charlotte Grant) at our home in Scotland, the author being then a boy under twelve."

W. E. WILSON.

Hawick.

"THE MAHALLA" (10 S. vii. 45, 96).—The meaning of this word may be settled by reference to a book in which Dr. Weisgerber, an Alsacian surgeon long resident at Casablanca, has given an account of a *harka*, or "punitive expedition," made by the Sultan of Morocco's army in 1898. This work, 'Trois Mois de Campagne au Maroc' (Paris, Leroux), is very interesting, as the author, whom I know personally, has had long experience of the country, and has explored much of it scientifically, giving some of his results in an appendix.

After the army had "eaten up" several tribes it went into camp (*m'halla*) at Sokrat-el Djeja; and the Grand Vizir, Si Ahmed ben-Moussa (who died in 1900), having fallen ill, Dr. Weisgerber was requested to go thither, and, accompanying the expedition, to attend to the Vizir's health. Accordingly he left Casablanca, arrived at the *m'halla*, and accompanied the army until its triumphal arrival at Marrakech (whence "Morocco"), the ancient capital of the Almoravid caliphs. The principal personages at the camp were the Vizir's brother, Si Sidi ben-Moussa, *Kebir el-dsker*, commander of the army, and Si El-Mahdi El-Mnebhi, *Kebir el-m'halla*, marshal of the camp=quartermaster-general. Thus *dsker* is an army (*dskri*, a soldier), and *harka* an expedition, a raid; while *m'halla* is distinctly a camp. Sometimes *m'halla* may mean a camp on the move, in the early sense of "camp" as in "camp-follower."

EDWARD NICHOLSON.

"THE MAGHZEN" (10 S. vi. 467; vii. 11).—This word means the "Government"; no doubt its original sense was that of *magasin* and "magazine." *Dar el-makhzen* is the royal Court, the palace of the Government. The country is divided, politically, or rather financially, into *Bled el-makhzen*,



the land of government (i.e., furnishing troops and paying taxes, when compelled), and *Bled el-siba*, the land of anarchy (i.e., refusing taxes); and the limit between these lands is very shifting.

EDWARD NICHOLSON.

MEAUX ABBEY (10 S. vi. 248, 290, 354, 397).—There is a good antiquarian account of Meaux Abbey in 'Sutton-in-Holderness, the Manor, the Berewic, and the Village Community,' by the late Thomas Blashill, F.R.I.B.A., founded on a paper read before the British Archaeological Association on Sutton-in-Holderness and the monks of Meaux.

With regard to the pronunciation of Meaux, the author, who was a native of Sutton and may be allowed to judge, in a note on p. i of the preface, states that the place-name is pronounced Mewse. JOHN HEBB.

CON- CONTRACTION (10 S. ii. 427; iii. 111, 152, 250, 335).—Controversial aposiopesis is most aptly illustrated by HASTA VIBRANS at the last reference. I happened to look up the first edition (1626) of Bacon's 'Sylva,' and copy the whole of the paragraph in question:—

"It would be tried, how, and with what proportion of disadvantage, the *Voice* will be carried in an *Horne*, which is a line Arched; or in a Trumpet, which is a line Retorted; or in some Pipe that were sinuous."

Your correspondent closed his quotation with the word "Arched." Any one who has seen the contraction for *con-* knows that it closely resembles the Arabic figure 9, and that "a line Retorted" is a phrase that expresses its shape with considerable accuracy. If it ever took the form of "an arched line," I shall be very grateful for a reference to the date and whereabouts of the document in which it occurs. Other students who have to struggle with MS. originals will doubtless be glad to know of a collection of facsimiles in which they may investigate this hitherto unheard-of phenomenon. Q. V.

RELIGIOUS HOUSES OF SUSSEX (10 S. vi. 449).—The Knights of St. John had hospitals at Poling and at Winchelsea. The Austin Friars were to be found at Rye; the White Friars at Rye and at Sele (near Shoreham); the Black Friars at Arundel, Chichester, and Winchelsea; and the Grey Friars at Chichester, Lewes, and Winchelsea. Boxgrove Priory and Battle Abbey belonged to Benedictine monks, and the priories of Easebourne and Ruper to Benedictine nuns. The Cistercians were represented by Roberts-

bridge Abbey, while the great Priory of St Pancras at Lewes was the first Cluniac house in England. The Premonstratensians (now represented by Storrington Priory) held the abbeys of Bayham and Dureford. Lastly, the Austin Canons had the priories of Hardham, Hastings, Michelham, Shulbrede, Tortington, and Warbleton.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

ORWELL TOWN AND HAVEN (10 S. vii. 21, 61).—I think L. L. K. will be interested in the three references to Orwell Haven that he will find in part i. of the Ninth Report of the Historical MSS. Commission. Q. V.

HEALING SPRINGS FLOWING TOWARDS THE SOUTH (10 S. vii. 90).—In the prose Edda it is said that

"on the southern edge of heaven is situated the most beautiful homestead in the celestial regions, brighter than the sun itself. It is called Gimli, and shall stand when both heaven and earth have passed away; and good and righteous men shall dwell therein for everlasting ages."

It is thus spoken of in the 'Völuspá':—

A hall sees she standing  
Than the sun fairer,  
With its glittering gold roof  
Aloft in Gimli.  
All men of worth shall there abide,  
And bliss enjoy  
Through countless ages.

And again:—

"Towards the south there is another heaven above this, called Andlang, and above this a third heaven, called Vidbláin."

This allocation, in the Northern mythology, of the highest heaven to the south, while one of the stems or roots in the Yggdrasil myth springs in the warm south over the Urdur-fountain, whose holy water is used to sprinkle Yggdrasil's ash, would seem to account in some degree for the direction of the course of springs southwards. This condition was necessary for the course of healing springs not only in Wales, however. North of the Tweed healing virtues were attributed to the water of a south-running stream. The patient had to go to the spot and drink the water and wash himself in it. Sometimes his shirt was taken by another, and, after being dipped in the south-running stream, was brought back and put wet upon him. Mr. Henderson in his 'Folklore of the Northern Counties' mentions a Border amulet, known as the Black Penny, for long the property of a family at Humebyers. It was larger than an ordinary penny, and was believed to be a Roman coin or medal. When brought into use it should have been dipped in a well, the water

of which ran towards the south (see J. M. Mackinlay's 'Folk-lore of Scottish Lochs and Springs,' 1893, pp. 9 and 262).

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

"BOSSING" (10 S. vii. 69).—The jingling proverb "Ossing comes to bossing" seems to mean effort leads to eminence, success, or leadership. The old verb "to oss" is still very often used in the vernacular of the Midlands, in the sense of to try, make an effort, or begin in earnest to do a thing. I find in the Eng.-Lat. part of an old Latin dictionary (title-page and colophon missing, but probably of the sixteenth century) "*to osse, paro, adior, audeo.*" "Boss" as a noun is often used in reference to the head of a business or undertaking. Workmen commonly speak of their master as "the boss." As a verb the word is frequently used, colloquially or jocularly, in such phrases as "he bosses the concern, the job, or the show," applied to the person having the chief direction or control.

W. R. HOLLAND.

The "boss" is the head of the house or the business, or the leader of a gang of workers. There is no difficulty about "ossing comes to bossing" when it is known that "to oss" means to offer or try to do a thing. I have often heard "Na then oss, an' tha'll boss sumtime." A man put to a new kind of work might look at it and say, "Ah'll show willin'; ah'll oss anny way, an' boss it," meaning that he would master the work he was set to do. "Oss" is one of the most-used dialect words in Yorkshire, Lancashire, Notts, and Derby, besides other Midland counties. THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Workshop.

See 'Bocin' in Bradley's edition of Stratmann's dictionary and the quotation therein from Wyclif: "men þat boosen hor (their) brestis." The verb means to swell out, also to make to project; the sense here is, perhaps, the being puffed up. Compare *φυστούμενος*, Col. ii. 18. H. P. L.

In Ray's 'Proverbs,' Bell, 1893, p. 46, the meaning is said to be the same with "Courting and wooing brings dallying and doing." "To osse" in the Cheshire dialect, is to aim at or intend to do (Bailey's 'Dict.,' 1740); and "to boss" is to master, to accomplish, to manage, apparently an Anglicized form of the Dutch *baas*, as in "de vrouw is de baas." But it is an old English word, for several instances (one in the sixteenth century) are given in Farmer and Henley's 'Slang and its Analogues.'

A seventeenth-century example is there given as follows: "Here they had their first interview with the female boss or supercargo of the vessel" (1679, M. Philipse, 'Early Voyages to New Netherlands,' quoted by De Vere). See also the 'English Dialect Dictionary,' by Dr. Joseph Wright.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL YARD, OXFORD ROAD (10 S. vi. 469; vii. 13).—The parish burial-ground of St. George's, Hanover Square, was laid out in the Bayswater Road in 1764. In or about 1893 the chapel was pulled down, and a new one built at the cost of the late Mrs. Russell Gurney (not Mr. Russell Gurney, as stated *ante*, p. 13). Its name is now the Chapel of the Ascension.

On 26 April, 1894, at a consistory court held at St. Paul's Cathedral, a faculty was, on the application of the Rev. David Anderson and the churchwardens of St. George's, granted to lay out the burial-ground as a garden at an estimated cost of about 2,400*l.* The time given for carrying out this "improvement" was five years, with leave to apply for extension of time. It was alleged that it would be necessary to remove over 2,000 tombstones. There were provisos for protecting the interests of five persons who appeared and for preserving the tomb of Laurence Sterne. No tombs were to be removed where objection had been taken, so long as those tombs were kept in order (see *Morning Post* of 27 April, 1894).

I visited the old chapel and graveyard soon after the "housebreakers" had begun their work. In the graveyard besides Sterne's tombstone I found little of interest. Many of the inscriptions had been more or less destroyed by time and weather. One monument in the churchyard was interesting as a record of an early testamentary instruction for "cremation." It has been described in 'N. & Q.'; see 7 S. xi. 150; xii. 385, 518. It vanished in the course of the restoration, or devastation.

Sir Thomas Picton was buried here, but his body was removed in 1859 to St. Paul's Cathedral; also Mrs. Radcliffe, author of 'The Mysteries of Udolpho,' and J. T. Smith the engraver.

In the chapel is the tablet in memory of Mrs. Jane Molony (sometimes referred to as "Lady O'Loony"), which gives her and her husbands' (she was married three times) great positions and noble connexions, adding that

"she was hot, passionate, and tender, and a highly accomplished lady, and a superb drawer in water

colours which was much admired in the exhibition room at Somerset House some years past."

This tablet is on one of the walls in the chapel, but so high up as to be illegible from the floor. The full inscription is given in 'Antiente Epitaphes' by Thomas F. Ravenshaw, 1878, p. 184. As to Mrs. Molony's pictures I inquired in 1901 from Mr. Bernard Quaritch, in one of whose catalogues appeared a set of the Royal Academy catalogues from the beginning to a (then) very recent date. I gave her successive names, viz., Shee, Stuart, Jackson, and Molony. The reply contained the following:—

"The pictures could not have been exhibited at the Royal Academy, as I cannot find any trace of them."

Perhaps there were other exhibitions of pictures at Somerset House.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

[Mrs. Jane Malony does not appear under any of her names in Mr. Graves's great dictionary of exhibitors at the Royal Academy.]

#### PICTURES AT TEDDINGTON (10 S. vii. 88).

—These pictures are those of eight of the twelve Sibyls, often found decorating mediæval churches, books of hours, and so on. As to the Sibyls generally, MR. LE WETT will find an account in 'The Penny Cyclopædia,' Smith's 'Dict. of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology,' and 'The Encyclopædic Dict.' under the word. The last named compiles its short note from the late Prof. Ramsay's dissertation, which may be read in his 'Selections from Ovid.' Among the authorities there given is Pausanias—an author who should be read in Mr. Frazer's excellent, but expensive edition. Here are collected not only the *loci classici* of the ancient writers, but also the later folk-lore derived partly therefrom and partly from the Sibyls of early Christian art. A good introduction to what I may call the Christian Sibyls will be found in the numerous notes on the Sibyl pictures at Cheyney Court, Herefordshire, in 4 S. v., and, if accessible, in Mr. W. Marsh's 'Iconography of the Sibyls.'

The peculiarity of the Teddington pictures seems to be the unusual generic name ("Silvia" for "Sibylla"); the second name is, as usual, the local or geographical one, except No. 5 in MR. LE WETT's list. This is most commonly called Sibylla Agrippa (or with one *p* only). The Teddington variation is interesting, as it may possibly furnish a key to "Silvia." Rhea Silvia was the mother of Romulus and Remus, and was seventh in direct descent from Agrippa, king of Alba Longa (see Livy,

I. iii., with Seeley's note). Were it not for the "Silvia," I should feel inclined to look on "Agrippina" as a truer form than the usual "Agrippa," and as preserving the symmetry of the series in its "local" nomenclature, for "Agrippina" (= Cologne) might well stand for "German" by the figure Synecdoche, so freely used by classical versifiers. There was a real German prophetic maiden, Veleda, well known to the Roman world in the time of Tacitus; while there are hardly any Sibyl traits in Rhea Silvia. If the inscriptions on the Teddington pictures can be traced back to the fifteenth century the form "Silvia" may perhaps have been the origin of "sylph."

For No. 2 on the list I venture to suggest *Æthiopica* (= *Ægyptia*). J. P. OWEN.

Surely MR. LE WETT should read "Sibylla" for "Silvia," and then we at once have, easily recognizable, the titles of paintings of the Samian Sibyl, Erythrean Sibyl, Persian Sibyl, Phrygian Sibyl, and the Sibyl of Tivoli. Probably some one else can complete the list.

ROWLAND THURNAM.

[Further replies next week.]

"POPJOY" (10 S. vii. 88).—Was not the invention of this word probably suggested to the writer by "popinjay," sometimes spelt "papejay," as if it had some association with the verb "to enjoy," hence to disport oneself?

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

"Popjoy" is probably a nickname. In one of the early numbers of Bell's 'Gallery of Comicalities' one Cockney sportsman asks another angler, "Had a bite, Popjoy?" An answer in the negative is returned.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

"ANON" (10 S. i. 246, 337; v. 274, 454, 496).

—Is not the use of this word in the following sentence as strange as that in Thackeray?

"Its driving would anon be like the driving of Jehu, the son of Nimshi, and anon like unto that of one who holds slack reins in palsied hands."—W. G. Edwards Rees, 'The Parson's Outlook' (Longmans, 1906), p. 212.

T. NICKLIN.

Rossall, Lancs.

CALIFORNIAN ENGLISH: AMERICAN COIN-  
NAMES (10 S. vi. 381; vii. 36).—The suggestion that *ticky* is derived from *tizzy* seems unlikely on account of the difference in sense. *Ticky* is threepence, *tizzy* is sixpence. In the Zulu language a threepenny piece is called *tiki*. I imagine that this is their corruption of its English name, and that we borrowed it back from them as

*ticky*. English coin-names are often curiously corrupted in the mouths of Asiatics and Africans. Some years ago, when I was a frequent visitor to the London opium-dens, I noticed that in the "pigeon English" spoken by the Chinese sixpence became *six peni*. The word was in constant use, as it represented the quantity of opium generally called for. JAS. PLATT, Jun.

I was told in 1876, by a cousin of mine who had just returned from the Philadelphia Exhibition and a long tour in the United States, that when a Red Indian wanted change, he placed a silver dollar on a wooden block and chopped it into eight pieces, each of which was called a *bit*. The Chinese laundryman, too, made out his washing bills in bits, and not in dollars and cents. I have seen a photograph of such a chopped-up silver dollar in an American illustrated magazine, but cannot give the reference. About "the piece of eight" in Queen Anne's proclamation of 1704, see an article on 'The Spanish Dollar and the Colonial Shilling' in *The American Historical Review*, July, 1898. L. L. K.

#### DOLE CUPBOARDS (10 S. vi. 429; vii. 16).

—About forty years ago, after attending the morning service at St. Andrew's, Holborn, one of the senior choristers showed me what I presume would be called a dole cupboard. So far as I recollect, it was nothing more than wooden shelves fixed in a recess formed in a wall adjoining the church, and contained half-quartern loaves, intended for distribution amongst certain poor of the parish.

J. BASIL BIRCH.

#### GENEALOGY IN DUMAS (10 S. ii. 427, 496).

—It may interest some of the readers of 'N. & Q.' to know that in the English translation of 'Vingt Ans Après' published by J. M. Dent & Co. in 1903 (2 vols.) the point as to the parentage of the Vicomte de Bragelonne is clearly brought out (as it is in the French original) in chap. xxii. (vol. i. *circa* p. 250), "An Adventure of Marie Michon." Why in other translations, as stated at the second reference, the point is not made clear or is omitted, I am unable to imagine. EDWARD LATHAM.

"POOR DOG TRAY": "OLD DOG TRAY" (10 S. vi. 470, 494; vii. 14).—The amusing lines called 'The Cynotaph,' by Thomas Ingoldsby, First Series, vol. i. 105 *et seq.* ought not to be forgotten. The author declines a grave for "my poor dog Tray" in Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's, or a

London cemetery, and concludes the poem by observing:—

Ay, here it shall be!—far, far from the view  
Of the noisy world and its maddening crew.

Simple and few,

Tender and true,

The lines o'er his grave. They have, some of them,  
too,

The advantage of being remarkably new.

#### EPITAPH.

Affliction sore

Long time he bore,

Physicians were in vain!

(Grown blind, alas! he'd

Some Prussic Acid,

And that put him out of his pain!

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

A parody on 'Dog Tray' was sung by the popular actor Robson in the burlesque of 'Masaniello,' written by R. B. Brough, and first performed at the Olympic Theatre, 2 July, 1857. The chorus ran:—

Old dog Tray had a plateful  
Of bones and potatoes one fine day,  
And inside the sav'ry mass hid  
Was a dose of prussic acid,  
Which made an end of old dog Tray.

J. T.

Beckenham.

Gay makes the Shepherd, in the 'Introduction to the Fables,' l. 41, say:—

My dog (the truest of his kind)  
With gratitude inflames my mind:  
I mark his true, his faithful way,  
And in my service copy Tray.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

[MR. JOHN T. PAGE also quotes some lines of the parody. The writer of this may have taken his "prussic acid" from Ingoldsby.]

"THE OLD HIGHLANDER" (10 S. vii. 47, 92, 115).—An interesting illustration by Hole, as a tail-piece to p. x of 'The Book of Old Edinburgh,' by Dunlop, 1886, shows an unshaven Highlander confronting a tobaccoist's figure of a shaven Highlander. No date is assigned to the incident depicted. In the 1896 edition the illustration is on p. viii. W. S.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS: ST. FAITH (10 S. vi. 225; vii. 57).—MR. GLYNN's confirmation of the genitive "Fidis" is most interesting, and tends to prove that the English rendering of the name is either a joke or a blunder. W. E. B.

JERUSALEM COURT, FLEET STREET (10 S. vii. 29).—Probably this was a court (destroyed in the Great Fire) situated either within the precincts or in the immediate

neighbourhood of the Inner or Middle Temple, and so named from the association of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem with the Temple Church. The court is not given in William Stow's little 'Stranger's Guide,' of about 1721, nor in Lockie's or Elmes's topographical dictionaries. Neither does it appear in Dodsley's 'London and its Environs,' 1761.

About the year 1742 another stenographer's advertisement appears in *The Daily Advertiser* as follows, and it will be observed that the advertiser hung out his sign "over against the Middle Temple Gate":—

J. Weston, | (At the Hand-and-Pen, over-against the | Middle Temple Gate, in Fleet Street) | Continues to teach any Gentleman or Lady | his New Method of Short-Hand, within Six Weeks; they writing | at Home One Hour a Day, and coming or sending to him for | Instruction once in Two Days. He teaches Gentlemen, at a Distance, | by sending them Instructions from Time to Time; and others who had | formerly learn'd the Methods of Mr. Shelton, Rich, Addy, Mason, | Byrom, &c.

He also takes down Trials at Law, &c., and sells.

1. His Short-Hand Grammar, (curiously engrav'd | and authoriz'd by his Majesty) which alone is sufficient to teach the | Art perfectly, as is attested, at the beginning of the Book, by about | twenty Gentlemen of the Clergy, Law, &c., formerly taught. Price | One Guinea and a Half, and Two Guineas on Royal Paper.

If any Thing seems doubtful, he will explain it gratis.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

## Miscellaneous.

### NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

*The Works of William Shakespeare.* Vols. VI., VII., and VIII. (Stratford-on-Avon, the Shakespeare Head Press.)

THIS most satisfactory and sumptuous edition of Shakespeare, to be known henceforward as "The Stratford Town Shakespeare," is on the verge of completion. Eight volumes out of ten are now before us; and vols. ix. and x., completing the edition, are in the hands of the binder.

Vol. vi., which contains the Second and Third Parts of 'King Henry VI.,' 'King Richard III.,' and 'King Henry VIII.,' and consequently finishes the plays founded on English history, has as frontispiece a reproduction of R. Earlom's mezzotint of the Jansen portrait. Vol. vii. includes 'Troilus and Cressida,' 'Coriolanus,' 'Titus Andronicus,' and 'Romeo and Juliet,' and has for frontispiece the Davenant bust, copied (for the first time, as we believe) by permission from the Garrick Club. To the 'Troilus and Cressida' is prefixed a bookseller's preface which is given before some copies of the 1609 quarto. Gifts of prophecy seem to have been in the possession of this worthy, who declares it to deserve such a labour of comment as well as the best comedy of Terence or Plautus, and adds: "Believe this, that when he is gone, and his comedies out of sale, you will scramble for them,

and set up a new English inquisition." Four tragedies, comprising 'Timon of Athens,' 'Julius Cæsar,' 'Macbeth,' and 'Hamlet, Prince of Denmark,' constitute vol. viii., the frontispiece to which consists of the Felton portrait from the engraving by J. Cochran.

The special merits of the edition are twofold. Considered as books, the eight volumes which have now appeared are entitled to a foremost place. Type, paper, and other matters are a pleasure to the sight and the touch, and there are no shelves to which the noble volumes do not form an adornment. On what is their great merit we have once more to insist. This is a perfect text, undefiled by comment and undisturbed by wild conjecture. The provision of this we are disposed to regard as Mr. Bullen's greatest boon to the drama he loves so much, and to the improvement and elucidation of which he has so largely contributed. A knowledge no less exemplary and secure than he possesses is indispensable to the preparation of a text which, so far as the cultivated man of letters is concerned, is the best attainable in reposefulness and delight.

*Rosalind.* A Novel by Thomas Lodge. (Routledge & Sons.)

UNDER this modern-sounding title it is not at first easy to recognize the charming romance which supplied the basis of Shakespeare's 'As You Like It.' This work, in itself a classic, has been added to "The Photogravure and Colour Series" of Messrs. Routledge, one of the most attractive and noteworthy features in which it immediately becomes. With eight photogravures and nine line illustrations in the text by Mr. Thomas Mayland, the volume, apart from its Shakespearian interest, is a delight. Concerning the extent of Shakespeare's obligations to Lodge there is no question. The melancholy and pensive Jaques; Touchstone, the most carefully elaborated of Shakespearian clowns, and Audrey, the priceless hoyden, are Shakespeare's own introductions; but the subordinate characters, such as Adam, as well as the essential, such as Rosalind, Celia, and their respective lovers, are recognizable under more or less changed names and aspects. All that is wanting is Shakespeare's love dialogue, the magic of which is unequalled.

*Historic Links.* By D. L. Maguire, L.L.A. (Sonnenschein & Co.)

MISS MAGUIRE has got hold of a good idea, and worked it out to excellent results in her "aids to the making of history." Topography is the natural handmaid to History, and better than anything else helps the student to realize, and even visualize what is otherwise a matter of faith. No one can visit a diamond-studded castle, ruined abbey, or any other hoary shrine with which our England is so richly studded, without feeling conscious of having his interest stimulated in events of the past. We want to know something of the mighty men of old who lived their lives and achieved their fame on these historic landmarks.

The links which the writer selects to bind the present with the past are St. Albans, Repton as "the Home of St. Wistan," Hampton Court, the Tower of London, &c. With a graphic pen she succeeds in reanimating the people who once thronged these memorable sites, and the young persons for whom she writes will insensibly imbibe a taste for architecture and antiquities as they surrender themselves to the charm of her story. The exigencies of

a colloquial style have led to "Well!" "you see," and "you know" being interjected more than some readers will like. "Pelasaunce" at the top of p. 196 must not be taken for a sham antique, it being a mere misprint for *pleasaunce*. "If it had windows it would 'Glazen Hall'" (p. 133)—a sentence which demands that "be called" should be supplied from the previous sentence—is too crabbedly condensed for the young person, or indeed for the old. The book is prettily illustrated.

*Willing's Press Guide and Advertiser's Directory and Handbook for 1907.* (Willing.)

WITH undiminished authority, and equally direct appeal 'Willing's Press Guide' puts forth its thirty-fourth annual issue. A more trustworthy guide to the press is not to be hoped.

#### BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.

THE month of February is evidently a busy one in the old-book trade, and we hope that by the end of it the booksellers may be able to mark "sold" against many of the items in their numerous catalogues.

Mr. Thomas Baker's List 506, devoted to Theological Books, includes the library of an Irish priest. Among the items are Bucer's *Scripta Anglicana*, with portrait, stamped vellum, on oak boards, 4/. 10s.; Cienfuegos's *Vita Abscondita*, 1728, folio, original calf, 8/. 10s.; Gallandus's *Bibliotheca Græco-Latina Veterum Patrum*, 14 vols., folio, a beautiful set bound in calf, 1765-88, 38/.; the Roman Breviary, translated by the Marquis of Bute, 2 vols., 1879, 6/. 6s.; Quetif et Ehard's *Scriptores Ordinis Predicatorum*, 1719, a fine copy, 13/. 15s.; Mittarelli et A. Costadoni's *Annales Camaldulensis Ordinis S. Benedicti*, 8 vols. (vol. ix. is missing), folio, vellum, 1775, &c., 3/. 15s.; Parsons's *Three Conversions of England*, 3/. 18s.; and *Fabri Conciones in Evangelia et Festa*, 3/. 12s. There are lists under Duns Scotus, Newman, and Ireland. The contrasts in this catalogue are curious: the 'Stonyhurst Manuals' are followed by Stoughton's *'History of Religion in England.'* Mr. Baker has also a list of books wanted.

Mr. Alfred Cooper, of Hammersmith, has in his Catalogue 86 a good general list of modern books, well arranged under the various headings of Biography, Travels, &c. We note a few items: Freeman's *'Norman Conquest.'* 7/.; Murchison's *'Geology of Russia in Europe.'* 3/. 15s.; Jowett's *'Dialogues of Plato,'* 4 vols., 2/. 2s.; Ellis's *'English Pronunciation,'* 1869, 1/. 5s.; Max Müller's *'Chips from a German Workshop,'* 4 vols., 1/. 10s.; and Conington's *'Virgil,'* 1/. There are a number of books on the blind and the deaf and dumb. Under Music we note Chorley's *'Music and Manners in France and Germany,'* 3 vols., 1844, 8s.

Mr. Francis Edwards's Catalogue 288, a clearance list, contains many items under Africa, Asia Minor, Borneo, Egypt, Japan, &c. The last-named section includes the *Transactions and Proceedings of the Japan Society*, 1892-1901, 3/. 10s.; and Brinkley's *'Japan and China,'* 12 vols., 1903-4, 7/. 10s. The general portion includes Spedding's *'Bacon,'* 7 vols., full calf, 3/. 15s.; Ackermann's *'Cambridge,'* 1810, 1/. 2s.; Hobbes's Works, edited by Molesworth, 16 vols., 1834-45, 3/. 6s.; O'Hanlon's *'Lives of the Saints,'* 9 vols., 5/. 5s.; Kent Archaeological Society's *Transactions*, 1858-1905, 8/. 15s.; Lamb's Works,

edited by Lucas, 7 vols., 1/. 16s.; Lytton's *Novels*, Edition de Luxe, 32 vols., 9/. 9s.; Feasey's *'Westminster Abbey,'* 2/. 8s.; a set of *The Portfolio*, 10/.; and Prescott's Works, 12 vols., new half-calf, 5/. 10s. A complete set of *Punch* in the original cloth, 1841-1904, 127 vols., is 18/.; *'The Sacred Books of the East,'* edited by Max Müller, vols. i. - xlix., 20/.; and Scott's Works, Cadell's Edition, 9 vols., half green morocco, 15/. There are also copies of the 48-volume and the "Border" editions. Farmer and Henley's *'Slang Dictionary'* is priced at 4/. 10s., and Howell's *'State Trials,'* at 15/.

Mr. Edwards has also a short list of modern remainders. These include *'The Ingoldsby Legends,'* 4 vols., 1/.; *'The Decameron,'* translated by Rigg, Chalon's illustrations, 1/. 6s.; *'Corot and his Work,'* by Hamel, 3/. (only a few remain for sale); Lewis Morgan's *'Ancient Society,'* 12s. 6d.; and Walpole's *'Letters,'* edited by Peter Cunningham, 9 vols., 2/. 10s.

Mr. A. Fehrenbach, of Sheffield, includes in his Catalogue XL *The Journal of the Archaeological Institute*, 42 vols., 5/.; Bacon's *'Atlas,'* 1905, 1/. 6s. 6d.; 24 coloured plates of the lower orders of the Metropolis, 1820, 15s.; Guillim's *'Heraldry,'* engravings hand-painted, 1638, 10s. ("the most correct edition," Lowndes); Hood's *'Poems,'* 3 vols., Moxon, 1847-8, 1/. 7s.; *'La Fontaine,'* 2 vols., royal 8vo, 1904, 2/. 2s.; *'Library of Anglo-Catholic Theology,'* 1841-67, 80 vols., 3/.; Shelley's Works, Moxon, 3 vols., 1847, 2/. 2s.; Worlidge's *'Antique Gems,'* 1823, 1/. 10s.; Waring's *'Masterpieces of Industrial Art and Sculpture,'* 1863, 3/. 10s. (cost 40/.); and *'Old English Manners, 1579-1618,'* inedited tracts, "Roxburghe Library," 1868, 10s. 6d.

Messrs. Lupton Brothers, of Burnley, have in their List 91 Burton's *'Arabian Nights,'* Benares, 30/.; the Architectural Society's *'Dictionary of Architecture,'* 1853-92, 9/. 9s.; *The Anglo-Saxon Revue*, 10 vols., folio, 4/. 10s.; Britton's *'Architectural Antiquities,'* 1807-14, 3/. 10s.; Bewick, *'Memorial Edition,'* Quaritch, 3/. 3s.; Ormerod's *'Cheshire,'* 3/. 10s.; *'Encyclopædia Britannica,'* 14/. 14s. (*Times* price 34/.); Gillray's *'Caricatures,'* Bohn, 1849, 3/. 10s.; Green's *'Short History,'* 3 vols., 3/. 15s.; Cussans's *'Hertfordshire,'* 3 vols., folio, 3/. 5s.; and Lawrence & Bullen's *'Italian Classics,'* 9 vols., 11/. 11s. There are first editions of Dickens, Lever, Foote's *'Stuarts,'* (7/. 10s.); and Stirling-Maxwell's Works (4/. 4s.).

Mr. A. Russell Smith's Catalogue 55 contains important historical MSS., being the original rolls of expenses of the French Court, 1553-94, neatly written on 31 parchment slips, each signed by the Court official, folio, 7/. 7s. Bibliography includes 200 catalogues of sales at Sotheby's, 5/.; Nicolls's Honourable Artillery Company, 1616, is 7/. 7s.; North's *'Fish and Fish-Ponds,'* first edition, Curll, 1713, 2/. 15s.; John Quarles's *'God's Love and Man's Unworthiness,'* 1661, 4/. 10s.; and Stow's *'Annales,'* folio, black-letter, 1631, 10/. 10s. Mr. Smith tells us that the last is probably the best copy ever offered for sale of a book difficult to procure in a really fine state. A copy from the Sunderland Library of the *'Testamentum Novum Latinum,'* 1520, is 5/. 5s.; Mores's *'Nomina et Insignia Gentili,'* 1749, 5/. 5s.; a well-executed heraldic MS., *'Arms and Genealogies of the Barons from the Conquest to 1606,'* 542 coats of arms beautifully coloured, folio, circa 1610, 24/.; Bacon's *'The*

Historie of Life and Death,' a very rare volume, 1638, 6l. 6s.; Ralegh's 'Philip de Commynes,' 1614, 4l. 10s.; and Hollar's 'Theatrum Mulierum,' 1643, 20l. There are some interesting homilies.

Messrs. Henry Sotheran & Co.'s Price Current 669 contains Ampigollus's 'Liber Manualis,' 1476, bound with other black-letter theological incunabula in one volume, folio, morocco extra, by De Coverley, 14l.; and the very rare first edition of Baxter's 'Saints' Everlasting Rest,' 1650, 8l. 8s. (the earliest edition known to Lowndes was 1653). There are sixty entries under Bible, and many of great rarity, including the Ashburnham copy of the Polyglott, 1657-69, 35l.; the Tyndale and Coverdale edition, 1537, 55l.; and first edition of Cranmer's 1540, 52l. 10s. The extremely rare Indulgence printed by Caxton, which Blades describes as No. 4 type, Westminster 1481, is 195l. "The Witchfinder's Charter" is the description of Sprenger and Krämer's 'Malleus Maleficarum,' c. 1486. This formed the great textbook on procedure in cases of witchcraft. Davison states that, "for the first time, trials were now 'legally' conducted, and armed with Pope Innocent's bull they traversed Germany, leaving behind them a track of blood and fire.....witches were no longer burned in twos and threes, but in scores and hundreds." Under John Merbeck, is the first English Concordance, 1550, 4l. 4s.; and under Cardinal Newman is a set of his works, 30 vols., 4l. 4s. The Prayer Books include Queen Elizabeth's, 21l.; and Pickering's series of reprints, 1844, 7 vols., folio, vellum, 8l. 8s. There are a great many more important items, but space will not admit of our giving them.

Mr. Thomas Thorp's Reading Catalogue 171 contains Ashmole's 'Berkshire,' 1719, 10l. 10l. Holland's 'Heroologia-Anglica,' 1620, 18l. 18s.; Lavater, 1810, 5l. 5s.; and the rare first edition of White's 'Selborne,' 1789, 12l. 12s. The first editions of Dickens include 'Oliver Twist' with the scarce "Fireside Keate," Bentley, 1838, 3l. 10s. Under Drama are a number of prompt copies. Other items include 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' half-morocco, Times office, 14l. Lists occur under London as well as under Military. A copy of Pickering's beautiful miniature Milton is priced 5s.; and a collection of 46 rare tracts, time of Cromwell, 4l. 4s.

Messrs. Henry Young & Sons, of Liverpool, have in their Catalogue CCCLXXVII. a beautiful Bible on vellum, 1320, 45l. This is a fine specimen of the Bibles made for the private use of wealthy individuals during the fourteenth century, and comes from the Sutherland Collection. Bacon's 'Henry VII.' tall copy of the first edition, 1622, is 9l. 9s.; first edition of Camden's 'Anglica,' &c., in a very fine James I. binding, 1602, 21l.; and James I.'s copy of Camden's 'Britannia,' 1610, 3l. 3s. Under Costume is a souvenir of the Bal Costumé given by Queen Victoria at Buckingham Palace, 12 May, 1842, 52 plates, hand coloured, with letterpress by Planché giving an account of the ball and names of the guests, 6l. 6s. This copy belonged to the Duke of Sutherland. The first edition of Meyrick and Smith's 'Costume of the Original Inhabitants of the British Islands to the Sixth Century,' 1815, is 4l. 4s. Under Drama is a set of Inchbald, 42 vols., 12mo, 1800-11, 9l. 9s. Other items include Fuller's 'Church History,' the splendid original edition, 1655, 6l. 6s.; large copy of Holinshed, 1586-7, 18l. 18s.; Herbert and Brayley's 'Lambeth Palace,' largest paper, with the portraits

painted by hand, folio, 1806, 4l. 4s.; and the first illustrated edition of Milton, 1688, 6l. 6s. Under Psalms is the scarce edition of King James's translation, 1637, 4l. 4s. Under Navigation will be found Seller's 'Coasting Pilot,' about 1670, 8l. 8s. Under Early Printing are many choice specimens. There is a long list under Liverpool Authors. Under Trials is 'Celebrated Trials and Remarkable Cases of Criminal Jurisprudence, 1413-1825,' 5l. 15s. 6d. Borrow compiled this, and often refers to it in 'Lavengro' and 'Romany Rye.'

THE sale of the Rev. J. Woodfall Ebsworth's library has been postponed to Thursday week and following day. The catalogue issued by Messrs. Puttick & Simpson indicates how choice is the collection.

## Notices to Correspondents.

*We must call special attention to the following notices:—*

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately.

TO secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

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H. P. L. ("Straight is the line of duty").—MR. EUGENE TEESDALE stated at 6 S. viii. 219 that this verse was "written by William Maccall, author of 'Elements of Individuality,' &c., and a personal friend of Thomas Carlyle."

HIC ET UBIQUE ("I expect to pass through this world but once").—There is a long note on these words in 'Cassell's Book of Quotations,' p. 448, just compiled by Mr. W. Gurney Benham. See also 8 S. xi. 118.

CECIL CLARKE ("The hand that rocks the cradle").—"Recently" is a rather vague date. Miss Roberts's letter to the New York *Critic* was printed at 9 S. ii. 358 (29 Oct., 1896), and supplemented by a New York correspondent of 'N. & Q.' at 10 S. v. 273. "Book-stealing" will appear shortly.

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## Notes.

## IRON IN HOMER.

(See *ante*, p. 39.)

I AM much obliged to the reviewer of my 'Homer and his Age' for correcting my indolence in the hunt for mentions of rings and seals in the Greek tragedians. As to a certain passage which occurs twice in the 'Odyssey,' he has not understood my meaning. He says of me:—

"He demolishes easily special points in theories which suppose different dates of composition for various parts of the poem, but he has, on his own view, to make admissions of later insertions. Thus we read on p. 124 that 'it is a critical error to insist on taking Homer absolutely and always *au pied de la lettre*,' but with due deference to Mr. Lang, it seems to us that this is the very method by which he often [*sic*] confutes his adversaries. Of a line twice appearing in the 'Odyssey' (xvi. 294, and xix. 13) he says (p. 193) that, because it disregards the distinction iron for implements, bronze for weapons, 'it must therefore be a very late addition; it may be removed without injuring the sense of the passage in which it occurs.' This seems to us a significant *Argal* for the other side, and the easy condition that the sense of the passage is not in-

jured would allow of excisions of a wholesale character—such excisions, indeed, as are made by those who suppose a core of narrative and a gradual addition to it, not necessarily contemporaneous."

Had the reviewer read the whole context of my passage—some eight lines (pp. 192-3)—he would have found that I am not positive when I say, "The line in the 'Odyssey' must be a very late addition." I offer an alternative explanation: "If, on the other hand, the line be as old as the oldest part of the poem, the author for once forgets his usual antiquarian precision." The line—which reads like a proverbial saying—can only have been made when iron was the usual metal for warlike weapons. In the whole of the rest of the 'Odyssey' bronze is the only metal for warlike gear. Therefore either the line is an addition, inserted late, in the full-blown Iron Age; or, if it be as old as the rest of the epic, the poet, or the poets, elsewhere consistently sang, with archaeological precision, as if they were living in the age of bronze weapons. I have argued (pp. 1-6, and elsewhere) that no poets of early uncritical ages, nor even the classical poets of critical ages, have tried to be archaeological, or have succeeded in archaizing—that the practice is modern. Thus the crux is, Did the early poets of the 'Odyssey' preserve archaeological precision except in a single line, or is the line a late addition? The reader may choose between the alternatives.

The reviewer, moreover, has not observed, apparently, my denial (p. 193, note 1) that the possibility of removing a line without injuring the sense is a proof of interpolation. Critics are usually of that opinion when their theory can be served by excising a line. I never excise a line because it is adverse to my theory. Even in this case, though the line contradicts the whole uniform tenor of both epics—as much so as a line in 'Beowulf' would do which represented all weapons as of bronze—I leave the question open. I do not understand what can be meant by mention of a reference, on my p. 204, to "another unfortunate line in the 'Odyssey.'" It is, of course, the same line, which is twice repeated with the rest of the speech in which it occurs, and my argument is the same in both cases. I do not (p. 204), as alleged, "admit the retention of such terms concerning obsolete things," namely, of "bronze" for weapons when bronze has become obsolete for weapons. I ask, *If* such terms are retained, what value can be ascribed to the evidence of the poets on points of culture?

ANDREW LANG.

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(See 10 S. iv. 21, 101, 182, 244, 364; v. 22, 122, 284, 362; vi. 2, 104, 203; vii. 63.)

THE present instalment concludes my biographical notes, but I hope to add some remarks on more general topics connected with the School.

Robert Francis Walker (1789-1854), divine and author.—Chorister 1800-06. Bloxam (ii. 115) says of him :—

"The great Lord Nelson (upon his only visit to Oxford, during a long vacation, near the close of the eighteenth century), happening to hear him when chorister in the College chapel, spoke to him after the service in commendation of his singing, and gave him half-a-guinea. The next day Lord Nelson visited the College School, and, seeing the same boy engaged in sketching the building, complimented him on his excellence in this respect, and gave him another mark of his approval."

He became curate to the Provost of Oriel at Purleigh, and translated German Evangelical theology. Dr. Ellerton (of whom he was a favourite pupil) possessed a small full-length portrait of him (in his chorister's gown), which afterwards belonged to Dr. Bloxam.

William of Waynflete or Wainfleet (1395?-1486), Bishop of Winchester, Lord High Chancellor of England, and founder of Magdalen College, Oxon.—Elder son of Richard Patyn, Patten, or Patton, *alias* Barbour, of Wainfleet. The portrait in M.C.S. is a copy from one in the Royal Collection at Windsor; a similar picture on panel in the President's lodgings is, perhaps, an earlier copy of the same original, or even a copy of that in the School; the effigy in his magnificent chantry in Winchester Cathedral, made during his lifetime, represents him as an elderly man; he appears as a support to the cushion under the head of the effigy of his father upon the tomb erected by the Bishop in Wainfleet Church, now removed to Magdalen College Chapel; a mitred head in a window of Thurnburn's chantry (c. 1455) at Winchester College may represent him. His mitre, staff, and other relics, valued at 2,000*l.*, were delivered up by the College in 1646 to a messenger of the House of Lords, and were sold to a goldsmith, an endeavour, after the Restoration, on the part of Magdalen to regain the relics, or recover compensation for their loss, being unsuccessful. The episcopal caligæ, or stockings of crimson silk, embroidered with birds in gold and silver thread, and with flowers in coloured silks, as well as the sandals of

crimson velvet, also elaborately decorated, still remain in the possession of the College.

Edward Welchman (1665-1739), theologian.—Chorister 1679, matriculating the same year at Magd. Hall; Fellow of Merton; Prebendary of St. David's; of Lichfield. A son of his, who kept an inn at Stratford-on-Avon, used to boast that his father made the Thirty-Nine Articles—Welchman having, in fact, published an annotated edition of them.

Francis White (b. 1589 ?).—Demy 1610; Master of M.C.S. (between Lawrence Snelling and Samuel Barnard) 1614-17; vicar of Ashbury 1622-31; is mentioned in Heylyn's 'Diary' as composer of one or more plays acted in the President's lodgings.

William White (1604-78), divine.—Master of M.C.S. (between John Allibond and Thos. Houghton) 1632-48, when ejected by Parliamentary Commissioners; rector of Pusey and Appleton; published works in Latin under name of "Gulielmus Phalerius."

Robert Whittington, Whytinton, or Whinton (fl. 1520), grammarian.—Born probably not much later than 1480, he was at M.C.S. under Stanbridge; B.A. and laureate in grammar 1513, when he assumed title of "Protovates Angliæ"; nicknamed by his foes "Boss," in derisive allusion to a public "boss" or water-tap in the City of London, originally set up by Lord Mayor Richard Whittington; published five grammatical treatises and translations from Cicero and Seneca; two of his works dedicated to Wolsey; said to have been still alive in 1530; William Lily a pupil of his; Stanbridge and Whittington authors of first Latin grammars which drove Donatus and Alexander de Villa Dei out of English school-rooms.

Christopher Windebank (b. 1615), a son of Sir Francis (*q.v.*), may perhaps be added, having become Demy in 1630; lived after 1635 at Madrid, where, being "a perfect Spaniard and an honest man," he was found useful as a guide and interpreter by English ambassadors.

Sir Ralph Winwood (1563 ?-1617), diplomatist and Secretary of State.—Although he matriculated from St. John's Coll. Dec., 1577, aged fourteen, he was Demy of Magd. 1578-82; Fellow and Proctor; ambassador to France; agent to States-General of Holland; Secretary of State for life; led House of Commons; largely responsible for Raleigh's release from the Tower in 1616; married (1603) Elizabeth Ball, Sir Thomas Bodley's stepdaughter.

Thomas Wolsey (1475 ?-1530), Cardinal

and statesman.—Always wrote his name "Wulcy"; whether first admitted at Magdalen as chorister, servitor, Demy, or Commoner is not known; B.A. at fifteen, he was called the "boy bachelor," as he himself told his gentleman usher, George Cavendish, who wrote his life. "I," he is made to say in Thos. Churchyard's 'Tragedy of Cardinal Wolsey,'

of wit and judgement fine,  
Brought up at school, and proved a good divine :  
For which great gifts, degree of school I had  
And Bachelor was, and I a little lad.

Master of M.C.S. for six months during 1498 (between Andrew Scarbott and William Bothewood); Dean of Lincoln, Hereford, York, and St. Stephen's, Westminster; Canon of Windsor; accompanied Henry VIII. to "Field of the Cloth of Gold"; Bishop of Tournay, of Lincoln; Archbishop of York; created Cardinal by Leo X. with title "St. Cæcilia trans Tiberim," 1515; Lord High Chancellor; Papal Legate de Latere; Bishop of Bath and Wells; Abbot of St. Alban's; founder of Cardinal College (eventually Christ Church), Oxford, and a college at Ipswich, his native place; Bishop of Durham, of Winchester; built palaces of Hampton Court and York Place (Whitehall); died and buried at Leicester. John Skelton's 'Why Come Ye nat to Courte?' is a bitter satire on Wolsey—so also in some measure are his poems 'Colyn Cloute' and 'Speake, Parrot,' in the latter of which he says, "Bo-ho [the King] doth bark well, but Hough-ho [Wolsey] he ruleth the ring." The portraits in Hall of Magd. Coll. and at M.C.S. are copies of the Holbein in Ch. Ch. Hall; the full face is shown in a drawing preserved at Arras. Thomas Wynter, his son by one Lark's daughter, later Dean of Wells and Archdeacon of Cornwall, &c., was when a youth placed under the tuition of Maurice Byrchenshaw, Usher of M.C.S. in 1513, subsequently Canon of Wells. The great tower at Magdalen is sometimes called "Wolsey's Tower"; but his only connexion with it seems to be that, as Bursar for a year or two during its erection (1499-1500), he would have to pay the builder's account.

Richard Wooddeson the elder (1704-74), divine.—Chorister 1712; Master of the Free School at Kingston 1733-72, among his pupils being Edward Lovibond, George Steevens, George Keate, Edward Gibbon, William Hayley, Francis Maseres, George Hardinge, and Gilbert Wakefield. His father, another Richard (1655-1726), chorister 1662, was vicar of Findon, Sussex. His son, of

the same names, the Vinerian Professor, was Demy and Fellow.

Edward Wotton (1492-1555), physician and naturalist.—Son of Richard W., superior Bedel of Divinity in the University; at M.C.S. chorister and Demy; Fellow; first Reader in Greek at C.C.C.; M.D. Padua and Oxon; President College of Physicians; physician to Duke of Norfolk and Margaret Pole, Countess of Salisbury; said to have been first English physician to make a systematic study of natural history.

Thomas Yalden or Youlding (1670-1736), poet and divine.—Son of John Y., sometime page and groom of the chamber to Prince Charles, a sufferer in his cause, and an exciseman in Oxford after the Restoration; at M.C.S. while a chorister; Demy; Fellow, Lecturer on Moral Philosophy, Bursar, Dean of Divinity; friend of Addison and Sacheverell at College; arrested during clamour raised about Atterbury's plot, but soon released; his 'Hymn to Darkness,' written in imitation of Cowley, highly esteemed by Dr. Johnson; chaplain to Bridewell Hospital, where he was buried; gave the College a full-length picture as a portrait of the founder. A. R. BAYLEY.

St. Margaret's, Malvern.

### SHAKESPEARIANA.

'KING RICHARD III.,' IV. iv. 175, "HUMPHREY HOUR":—

*Duchess.* What comfortable hour canst thou name That ever graced me in thy company?

*K. Richard.* Faith, none, but Humphrey Hour, that call'd your grace To breakfast once forth of my company.

Here no explanation in the smallest degree satisfactory has been offered of the words "Humphrey Hour." I believe we should read,

Faith, none but, *humph*, the hour that, &c.

Singer was the first to suggest that the allusion is to John xvi. 21: "A woman when she is in travail hath sorrow, because her hour is come; but as soon as she is delivered of the child, she remembereth no more the anguish, for joy that a man is born into the world"; and this, it seems to me, gives a sure clue to the meaning of the passage. Grim, sardonic humour of the kind is exactly in Richard's way; cp., e.g., his words to Anne, I. ii. 105:—

*Anne.* O, he was gentle, mild, and virtuous.

*Glouc.* The fitter for the King of heaven, that hath him.

"No hour of comfort, I grant you," says Richard, "ever came to you from me."

except, humph, the hour in which you were joyfully delivered of the burden of your womb at my birth." If, as so frequently, the definite article were written in the syncopated form "ye," the words "humph, the" would easily pass into "Humphrey."

K. D.

'THE WINTER'S TALE,' I: ii. 171-85:—

*Leon.* So stands this squire  
Officed with me: we two will walk, my lord,  
And leave you to your graver steps. *Hermione,*  
How thou lovest us show in our brother's welcome;  
Let what is dear in Sicily be cheap:  
Next to thyself and my young rover, he's  
Apparent to my heart.

*Her.* If you would seek us,  
We are yours i' the garden: shall's attend you  
there?.....

[*Exeunt Polixenes, Hermione, and Attendants.*]

According to the Folio, Leontes states that he "will walk," but, on reading further, we find that he does not immediately do so. The reason for such a statement is usually seen in the necessity for clearing the stage, but the king should not leave the scene, as he is soon to engage in conversation with Camillo. It is Polixenes and the queen who go, and from one of them the words,

We two will walk, my lord,  
And leave you to your graver steps,

would be apt to come. The two kings habitually address each other as "brother," but here we find in a supposed utterance of Leontes the queen's usual expression in addressing her husband, "my Lord," indicating that she is the speaker. If we are right in thinking that Hermione has just spoken to Leontes, his injunction to her, "How thou lovest us," &c., would hardly be prefaced with her name. The word "Hermione," appearing in the text after the queen's lines, may reasonably be understood as properly preceding them, thus correctly assigning the speech. The metrical requirements will also permit of the change:

*Leon.* How thou  
Lovest us show in our brother's welcome.

It is the poet's art to make the queen, in her innocence, say and do things which fan the flame of the king's jealousy. In the use of "graver," whatever her meaning, the idea he takes is that his steps are indeed grave with apprehension, while hers are culpably gay. "Graver" is singularly inappropriate as applied to the steps of the queen and Polixenes, and, if followed, would detract from "our brother's welcome." It would seem a sneer if spoken by Leontes, but it is his cue to be apparently hearty and sincere. "Your graver steps" does

apply peculiarly to Leontes, and contains a hint of the contrast between Hermione's pleasant, careless occupation as entertainer, and the king's more serious thoughts, as indicated by his present mood (l. 147, "He something seems unsettled").

There is a bad mix-up in the Folio text of this same scene (ll. 146-50), and I believe that a hitherto unsuspected disarrangement of speeches exists in the passage commented upon above. The queen's form of address, "my lord," when speaking to the king, is found in ll. 40, 61, 65, 87, also 150 and 172, in this scene, and elsewhere in the play.

E. MERTON DEX.

St. Louis.

'JULIUS CÆSAR,' V. v. 73-5:—

The elements  
So mix'd in him that Nature might stand up  
And say to all the world, "This was a man!"

Cf. Drayton's 'Idea,' xxi. :—

At whose deliberate and ununsual byrth,  
The heavens were said to counsell to retire,  
And in aspects of happinesse and mirth  
Breath'd him a spirit insatiably t' aspire,  
That took no mixture of the ponderous earth,  
But all comprest of cleere ascending fire,  
So well made up, that such an one as he  
Jove in a man like Mortimer would be.

CHAS. A. HERPICH.

New York.

'MERCHANT OF VENICE,' II. ii. 80 (10 S. v. 465; vi. 325).—The earliest expression of the proverb is in 'Odyssey,' i. 215-16, where it is spoken, without malicious insinuation, in frank simplicity by the amiable Telemachus. On this passage a scholiast quotes as from Euripides the two lines given by C. W. B. as Menander's. They may be found in Dindorf's 'Poet. Scen.' (1893), Eur., fragm. 883, or fragm. 1004 in Nauck's edition (Teubner). Nauck says that Stobæus ('Flor. 76, 7) attributes them erroneously to Menander.

H. K. ST. J. S.

'ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL,' V. ii. :  
"PURR" (10 S. vi. 323, 505).—MR. N. W. HILL rejects my explanation of the word "purrr" as = pig. His own suggestion, that it is shortened from "perfume," seems to me absolutely hopeless.

To begin with, a critic who interprets Shakspeare by dint of a wholly gratuitous and unsupported theory comes into court with a rope round his neck; and in the present case he is met by the plentiful lack of evidence that in Queen Elizabeth's time men mangled their words and served them up in halves, as we are apt to do.

But to come to interpretation of the passage:—

"Here is a purre of Fortunes, Sir, or of Fortunes cat, that has falne into the Fishpond of her displeasure."

MR. HILL wishes us to understand that the Clown introduces Parolles as "an 'evil smell' of Fortune's"; and this interpretation he holds to be simplicity itself. I fancy he will find few to agree with him. With all his bizarreries the Clown would scarcely talk thus. But MR. HILL does not seem to observe that what might be suitable if Fortune's cat alone were mentioned is entirely unsuitable for Fortune herself. This "purre of Fortunes" requires its own explanation. It must needs be somebody or something which belongs to Fortune: her property to play with, and now her butt, fallen into the fishpond of her displeasure. The "cat" is a mere afterthought: the pun was irresistible.

But after all this I have an objection which I hold to be conclusive and fatal. Prof. Viëtor in his recent work on the pronunciation of Shakespeare has shown that for him the syllables *er*, *ir*, *ur*, had each its own value, wholly distinct from the others: \* whence it must follow that "purr" cannot possibly be the first syllable of *per-fume*.

On the whole, I think that if MR. HILL must publish his unsupported theory, he would on all grounds have been better advised to omit his quotation of Horace.

C. B. MOUNT.

It may be well, for the sake of accuracy, to put it on record that "a species of wild pig" is not found in the Isle of Man. The mistake may have arisen from the Manx dictionary by Dr. Kelly, edited by the Rev. W. Gill, in which the Manx word "purr" is translated by "a wild mountain boar," which may mean a boar that had got loose into the mountains, or a boar (of probably a poor breed) at a mountain farm; but we know nothing here of "wild pigs."

ERNEST B. SAVAGE. :

St. Thomas, Douglas.

'MERCHANT OF VENICE,' I. i. 29-36 (10 S. vi. 504).—A. E. A. quotes in one of his notes at the above reference Prof. Skeat's phrase '*Neglected Eng. Dict.*' '*Neglected*' will apply also to '*N. & Q.*' The late Rev. DR. SPENCE offered at 9 S. v. 163 the same suggestion as that now brought forward by A. E. A. I did not reply to DR. SPENCE, who commented upon my previous note (9 S. v. 63), for the reason that the Furness quotation in that note seemed sufficient answer: "'The meaning here,' says Claren-

don, 'is obscure, and the construction abrupt, if "this" refers to the spices and silks just mentioned.' It would, of course, be impossible for "this" to refer to the merchandise without our understanding "worth" as referring to the speaker; otherwise the import is that the merchandise is worth itself. Therefore neither DR. SPENCE nor A. E. A. has made a discovery. In addition to the "Clarendon" reason, it is hardly likely that a merchant would speak of himself as "worth nothing" in the event of one of his shipments having gone astray.

E. MERTON DEY.

St. Louis.

'HENRY IV.' PART I., II. i.: "STUNG LIKE A TENCH" (10 S. vi. 504).—Pliny the Elder tells us that fish are tormented by fleas; but in this dialogue Shakespeare is obviously burlesquing the vulgar habit of irrelevant comparison, satirized by others as well. "Dank as a dog" shows this clearly enough. John Taylor the Water Poet tells of a person whose phrase of all work was "like a dog"—that another "lied like a dog," &c. A venerable joke of my boyhood was of a woman who said she was "as weak as a horse, and had no more appetite than a hog." FORREST MORGAN.

Hartford, Conn.

See the note on this line in Dr. William J. Rolfe's edition of the play, p. 157.

N. W. HILL.

Philadelphia.

It is usually supposed that we ought to read, instead of "like a tench," "like a trout," which is, as is well known, covered with crimson spots:—

Swift trouts, diversified with crimson stains.

Pope's 'Windsor Forest,' 145.

The tench is covered with a slime supposed to be of a healing nature.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

'HENRY IV.' PART I., II. iv. 134: "PITIFUL-HEARTED TITAN, THAT MELTED" (10 S. vi. 504).—Theobald's emendation, adopted by MR. DAVEY, leaves the passage as unintelligible as before, and more incoherent. If "butter" had been meant instead of "Titan," Shakespeare would have used "melts" in place of "melted"—surely that phenomenon was not a past and unrecurrent one; and who is Titan, and why should he be dragged in by the heels, with nothing to do and no connexion with the melting? Warburton's, usually adopted, is worse—parenthesizing "pitiful-hearted Titan," and still leaving the butter to melt.

\* See MR. MAYHEW's note, 10 S. vi. 231.



without relation to him; besides making the pitiful-hearted object one thing and the melting one another, "which is absurd," as Euclid was wont to remark. And equally it leaves Titan not even a myth. The truth is the passage is meaningless under any theory yet suggested; but one guess attains half-way to a rational solution, and I will complete it. If not the true one, at least it is one, and none other ever has been even that. The allusion must be to some classical story of a being who melted in the sun: who did so? Only one person, Icarus—or his wings did; but Phaeton was sun-struck and dazed and burnt up. It is plain to me that "Titan" is a mishearing of "Phaeton," which Shakespeare wrote, and that Shakespeare himself either confounded Phaeton with Icarus, or used "melted" for the sake of the play on the resemblance between the sack running down Falstaff's fat jowl and the dripping of melting butter in the sun. It is true that when Phaeton kisses the butter, it is the latter that melts, not he; but the conceit means simply—"Did you never see Phaeton melting butter with his kisses, just as he too with his soft heart melted under the sun's warm confidences?"

FORREST MORGAN.

'HAMLET,' I. ii. 131-2 (10 S. vi. 505).—I much doubt whether Shakespeare, if he was aware of the quotation from the Apocrypha as given by the querist, had the same in view in this instance. It seems far more probable that he was vaguely dreaming of the Sixth Commandment and its implications, as has been supposed. The word "canon" is used again in 'King John,' II. i. 180, by the Lady Constance in allusion to the Second Commandment; see Bishop Wordsworth's book 'Shakespeare's Knowledge of the Bible,' 1892, p. 149.

N. W. HILL.

FEBRUARY 30.—In looking through a friend's collection of menus I found one dated February 30, 1904. I thought, naturally, that it was a printer's error, but found that I was mistaken and that the date was perfectly correct. It occurred in the following curious manner. The dinner was on board the Pacific Mail Company's ship *Siberia*, crossing the Pacific from Yokohama to San Francisco. A day was thus gained, and happening as it did at the end of February, 1904 (leap year), another day was added to the month. The date, therefore, although unconventional, is quite legitimate. This seems to me to be curious enough to be put on record.

FRANK SCHLOSSER.

15, Grosvenor Road, Westminster.

COLERIDGE'S POEM ON CHRISTMAS DAY.—In the late Mr. Dykes Campbell's edition of Coleridge's 'Poetical Works' (Macmillan, 1893, in one volume) there is a poem of two quatrains entitled 'Homeless.' It is marked as printed from MS.; is assigned, with a query, to the year 1810; and is marked in the index with an asterisk as "now first printed, or first collected." This little poem was, however, printed eighty years ago. In *The Literary Magnet* for January, 1827, p. 71 there appears

AN IMPROMPTU ON CHRISTMAS DAY.

O, Christmas Day! O, happy day!

A foretaste from above,

To him who hath a happy home,

And love returned for love!

O, Christmas Day! O, gloomy day!

The barb in Memory's dart.

To him who walks alone through life,

The desolate in heart! S. T. C.

This is practically identical with Dykes Campbell's version, except that he makes the second verse a comment on the first. This he does by putting in brackets the words "On the above" between the two verses. The title, however, is different. Mr. Ernest Hartley Coleridge has a paper in the new part of the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature* (Second Series, xxvii. pp. 69-122) on 'Coleridge, Wordsworth, and the American Botanist William Bartram.' In this he mentions a copy of Bartram's 'Travels' with the inscription: "S. T. Coleridge, Highgate, April, 1818." There are no marginalia, but

"on the fly-leaf scrawled in pencil by a female hand, are these pathetic lines, which, slight as they are, can surely have been written by no other than S. T. C."

Then follow the two verses already quoted, with the variant

And love returned from love.

*The Literary Magnet* is not mentioned in Haney's 'Coleridge Bibliography.' The editor must have been an admirer of Coleridge, for he gives the 'Dialogue' ("How seldom, friend") in the number for July, 1827, but without mentioning its previous appearance in *The Morning Post* in 1802; he gives in the same volume the 'Epigram' ("Charles, grave or merry") from the same source; he gives 'A Dialogue written on a blank page of Butler's Book of the Roman Catholic Church,' but quotes it from *The Standard*; he quotes 'Youth and Age' ("Verse, a breeze mid blossoms straying") from 'The Literary Souvenir,' and 'The Wanderings of Cain' from 'The Bijou.'

There may be other Coleridgeana in *The Literary Magnet*. I have not access to a complete set. WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

[Mr. Dykes Campbell reads

And love returned from love,  
and prints the first quatrain within quotation marks.]

**BROKEN ON THE WHEEL.** (See 9 S. vi. 251, 314, 373, 455, 513; vii. 135, 196, 337.) — *The Colombo Observer*, 10 March, 1905, alluding to the death of Mr. C. S. Hadden, a Ceylon proprietor, records that at Magdeburg, which he went to in 1835 and left in 1837, he saw a woman, convicted of murdering her mistress, suffer the penalty of being "broken on the wheel," as far as the ideas of the day permitted. She was brought out to the place of execution, fastened tightly to a plank by straps round her neck and limbs, and in that operation either killed outright, or rendered unconscious by strangling. After that took place the horrible business of two strong executioners breaking her limbs with a heavy wheel.

It is perhaps worth a note in 'N. & Q.' that one who witnessed this, a J.P. of Herts and Bucks, was recently among us, describing the miserable scene. HANDFORD.

### Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

**ISABEL (PLANTAGENET), COUNTESS OF ESSEX AND EU.**—The following is a further list of the descendants of the Countess of Essex, concerning whose issue (if any) I am seeking information (see 10 S. vi. 407, 508). The figures in parentheses are for my guidance alone.

Paget-Berners (57).—Eliz. Jane, da. of Hon. Sir Chas. P., m. 1845 Major Wm. B., R.H.A., and had a son Wm. Hugh.

Paget-Crawley (57).—Jane Frances Eliz. P., sister of above and widow (a.p.) of John Horne, of Thorley Lodge, Herts, m. 1851 Lieut.-Col. Philip Sambrook C.

Graves-Cuthbert (63).—Hon. Jane Anne G., m. 1829 Capt. James W. C.

Graves-Davison (63).—Hon. Caroline North G., m. 1844 Maj.-Gen. Hugh Percy D. of Swarland Park, co. North.

Irby-Holdsworth (64).—Hon. Augusta Matilda I., m. 1853 the Rev. Wm. H. of Notting Hill, D.D.

Hunt-Whalley-Mason (68).—Jane H. of Boreatton, co. Salop, b. 1702; m. 1st Thos. W., 2ndly Jas. M., and had issue by 1st mar. ('Landed Gentry').

Hunt-Gordon (69).—Frances H. of Boreatton, b. 1705; m. Lewis G., d. 1775.

Hunt-Adams (70).—Sarah H. of Boreatton, b. 1710; m. Rev. Wm. A. of Cound, D.D., d. 1789; and had issue ('Landed Gentry').

Hardware-Grier (71).—John H. of Jamaica (1789), d. 1793, leaving a da. Maryon, m. 1787 Robert G. of Jamaica (Ormerod's 'Cheshire', 1882, ii. p. 333).

Hardware-Pierce (73).—Jane H., b. 1703; m. — P. of co. Glouc. and had issue Rev. — P., D.D., rector of West Kirkby 1790 (*ibid.*).

Hunt, Lloyd, and Birch (74).—Eliz. and Letitia, das. of Rowland H. of Boreatton, d. 1700; m. — Lloyd and — Birch respectively.

Foley-Howard (75).—Penelope, da. of Paul F. of Prestwood, m. (? c. 1730) Francis H. of Litchfield (Brydges's 'Collins', vii. 498).

Foley and Price (76).—Capt. Thos. F., R.N., d. 1770, leaving (with a 2nd da., Mrs. Whitmore of Apley) Thos., Charlotte Augusta, and Eliz., wife of Hy. P. of Knighton.

Foley (76).—Thos. Philip, Rob. Ralph, and Mary Anne, bros. and sister to Maj.-Gen. Rich. Hy. F., d. 1824.

Foley-Musgrave (76).—Helen, da. of Gen. R.H.F., m. — Musgrave, M.R.C.S., and had a son Reginald (Foster's 'Peerage', 1880, p. 265).

Foley-Whitmore (76).—Rev. Hy. Thos. F., r. of Holt, co. Worc., and his sister Penelope, wife of Rev. Hy. W., r. of Stockton, co. Salop (? temp. 1780).

Ashhurst-Harriot (77).—Frances Eliz. A. of Watstock, m. 1836 Thos. Geo. H. of Twickenham, and had issue.

Ashhurst and Dorien (77).—Jas. Hy., b. 1782; Thos. Hy., b. 1784; and Grace, who m. 1796 Geo. D. and had issue, children of Sir Wm. Hy. A.

Clerke-Willes (77).—Diana Susanna C., sister to the 7th Bart., d. 1778; m. Rev. E. W. of Newbold, co. Warwick.

Ashhurst-Shutz (77).—Dorothea, sister to Sir Wm. Hy. A., m. 1763 Spencer S. and had issue.

Ashhurst-Warner (77).—Eliz., aunt to above, m. 1755 Rev. John W., D.D., and had issue.

Cavendish (109).—Fred. and Hy. C., the eminent chemist, sons of Lord Chas. C., M.P.

Seymour-de Durfort (113).—Georgina S., sister to above, m. Lewis, Count de Durfort, Ambassador at Venice.

Seymour-Bailey (115).—Mary S. of Redland Ct., co. Glouc., m. 30 Nov. 1758 John Bailey, of Sutton.

Moore-Campbell (117).—Lucie Caroline M. (Drogheda), d. 1832; m. Rev. John Jas. C., v. of Gt. Tew, and had a da. Eliz. Mary.

Trench-Johnstone (117).—Harriet T., d. 1840; m. as 1st wife, 1832, Ven. Evans Johnstone, Archd. of Ferns.

Moore (118).—Anne and Selena Maria M., yr. das. and cohs. of Ad. Sir John M., Bart., and sisters to Cath. Lady Bampfylde, d. 1823.

Moore (120).—Hon. Wm. M. of Ardee, M.P., d. 1732, is stated by Burke to have m. Miss Cassan, sister of Stephen C. of Queen's Co.; but Collins, ix. 28, and Archdall's 'Lodge', ii. 112, say that he m. (articles 23 and 24 Mar.), 1717, Lucy, da. of Rev. Edward Parkinson, of Ardee, and sister to Rob. P., councillor-at-law. Which is correct? He had issue Hy. M., m. d. of — Smyth, and Mary.

- Moore (121).—Hon. Capel M., M.P., b. 1693; m. Lady Mary O'Neill, *née* Paulet, and had issue a son and 2 das. (Collins, ix. 29, and Lodge, ii. 112).
- Rochfort (122).—Capt. Wm. R., R.N., cadet of Rochfort, d. 1847, leaving 3 das.
- Butler-Dumaresque (123).—Lady Eliz. Sophia B. (Lanesborough), m. 1828 Lt.-Col. Hy. D., d. 1838.
- Marley-Moore (123).—Cath. M., m. Rev. Calvert FitzGerald M., of Twickenham.
- Butler-Debbieg (123).—Lady Charlotte B. (Lanesborough), m. 1806 Geo. D.
- Butler-Marescotti (123).—Lady Sophia B. (Lanesborough), m. 1787 Marquis Lewis Marescotti.
- Rochfort-Danvers (124).—Frances R., m. (? c. 1860) Juland Danvers, and had issue.
- Rochfort-Rae (124).—Cath., sister to Com. Geo. Rob. R., R.N. (m. 1814), m. Capt. John Rae, 72nd Regt.
- Rochfort-Wilson and Dutton (124).—Eliz. and Patience, das. of Arthur R., LL.D., M.P. (b. 1711), m. Rich. Wilson and John Dutton respectively.
- Rochfort, Weeks, Doyle, Kilpatrick, and Grange (126).—Wm. R. of Clontarf, d. 1772; m. 1743 and had issue Geo., eld. s. in 1772; John, eld. s. in 1783; Wm., Hy., Anne, m. — Weeks; Diana, m. — Doyle; Henrietta, m. — Kilpatrick; Mary, m. — Grange; and Judith (Burke's 'Extinct Peerage,' p. 456).
- Lyons, Nixon, Barry, and Garden (128).—Hy. L. of River Lyons, King's Co., had issue Anne, m. John N.; Eliz., m. July, 1762, Rob. B., M.P. for Charleville; and Hen., m. 1780 Rob. G.
- Moore (130).—Hon. Wm. Hamilton M., m. Eliz., Dow. Cts. of Meath, *née* Lennard, and had issue Eliz., b. 4 June [? 1688]. Lodge (ii. 112) and Collins (ix. 25) both have "4 June, 1668"; but as her mother's first husband, the 3rd E. of Meath, d. 1684, this must be a misprint.

Please reply direct.

(Marquis de) RUVIGNY.

Galway Cottage, Chertsey.

COUNTRESS OF PONTTHIEU.—Hy. Seymour, of Redland Court, co. Glouc., married secondly, 5 Oct., 1775, Louise, Countess of Ponthieu of Normandy (see 'Landed Gentry').—Any information regarding her family, date of death, &c., would oblige.

(Marquis de) RUVIGNY.

Galway Cottage, Chertsey.

'THE KINGDOM'S INTELLIGENCER,' 1660-1663.—*The Parliamentary Intelligencer* became *The Kingdom's Intelligencer* on 31 Dec., 1660, and continued till at least 24 Aug., 1663. The British Museum Library Catalogue states, "The journal was discontinued in August, 1663." The paper was reprinted at Edinburgh, and copies of this issue are known up to 23 July, 1663. Hugo Arnot, the historian of Edinburgh, says, however, that "from the copies we have seen of this paper it subsisted at least seven years"; and in an unprinted 'History of Scottish Printing' left by Geo. Chalmers, the author

of 'Caledonia,' 'Life of Ruddiman,' &c., there occurs the notice of an issue dated September, 1664. A copy was in his possession. What authority has the British Museum Catalogue for stating that the journal ended in August, 1663? Are any issues known after that date? W. J. C.

GLADSTONIANA: "GLYNNESE."—I have met with a small 12mo volume of 112 pages, apparently published privately: "Contributions towards a Glossary of the Glynne Language. By a Student...to which is added The Doubting Dowager, or a Tale of a House, an Epic Poem in One Canto. 1851." It contains explanations of some 125 words and phrases in what the author terms "Glynnesse" language, of which he says, in a short preface,

"the chief living authorities for its use are the Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor, the Hon. Lady Glynne, Sir Stephen Glynne, Mrs. W. E. Gladstone, and the Lady Lyttelton; and of these the most leading appear to be the Dean and Mrs. Gladstone." Whoever was the author, he appears to have been on a familiar footing at Hawarden and Hagley; and though the work, which cannot have been altogether palatable to its subjects, is primarily concerned with the persons mentioned, there are several allusions to Mr. Gladstone and to idiosyncrasies attributed to him; and also a four-page "Fragment of a Speech in the House of Commons by The Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, in which the whole Glynnesse vocabulary is aired." The book has no publisher's name on the title. Is anything known as to the author and the occasion of publication?

W. B. H.

'PENROSE'S JOURNAL': TURTLE-RIDING.—Some time ago there was a good deal of discussion about being able to ride on a turtle in water. I came recently on this passage:—

"One fine moonlight night, as we were at this sport, Harry somewhat too impatient for the turtle to fix herself, she discovered him, and made at once back for the sea. Observing this, he ran and got astride on her back, grasping the forepart of her callipash. Seeing this, I ran too and got on behind, and Patty came and clung round my waist. Notwithstanding this, she was so large and strong that she scrambled us fairly into the sea. Patty tumbled off backwards. I slid off on one side, and lost my hat; but Harry stuck on her, till she sank him up to the chin, and then he left her."

This, I think, whether fact or fiction, "takes the cake" for turtle-riding. Three on a turtle! The extract is from a book in my possession, entitled "The Journal of Llewellyn Penrose, a Seaman. A New

Edition." London, Taylor, 1825, 8vo, pp. 446. I should have put the book down as a Welsh 'Robinson Crusoe,' but it is dedicated by the editor, John Eagles of Bristol, to "Benjamin West, Esq." the celebrated painter, by West's "kind permission," and because of his "intimate knowledge of the Author, and the circumstance of his having communicated to you many of the facts recorded in it." Eagles also asserts that West knew Eagles's father, who in 1805 showed him 'Penrose's Journal,' and West said of several parts: "I know to be true: I knew the man too, and, what is more extraordinary, had it not been for him I should never have been a painter." He then adds that he met him at Philadelphia!

On p. viii West says that the man's real name was Williams, and he took that of Penrose from a great shipbuilder. Now Wornum mentions that West received instruction, when at Philadelphia, from a painter named Williams ('Imperial Dictionary of Universal Biography,' iii. 1327), and he refers to Galt's 'Life of West.' This seems to show that Penrose was not a Robinson Crusoe, but an Alexander Selkirk. Perhaps some reader can prove whether the book is fictitious or not. If it is, it is an unwarrantable liberty to take with West's name, unless he himself was mistaken.

D. J.

[Halkett and Laing state that John Eagles was the author.]

**SLAVERY IN ENGLAND.**—I should be much obliged to any correspondent who would inform me as to the supposed number of slaves in this country about 1772, when Lord Mansfield's decision declared such servitude illegal.

INQUIRER.

**ANNE PLANTAGENET, DUCHESS OF EXETER.**—I am anxious to collect as much information as possible about this royal lady, my ancestress. She was born in 1439 at Fotheringhay; married to Henry Holland, Duke of Exeter, whom, apparently, she divorced in 1472 (?); married secondly Sir Thomas St. Leger in 1473-4; had one daughter by her second marriage, Anne, who married George Manners, Lord Roos; and died about 1479. The tomb of herself and her husband Sir Thomas St. Leger is, or was, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. I find she had a daughter by her first marriage, who apparently died young. Was her husband the Thomas St. Leger executed by Richard III. for being concerned in an insurrection against the King in 1484? Are any particulars

of Anne's divorce known? Any details which can be given me, or directions where to find such details, I shall receive gratefully. I have other royal descents, but the one through Anne is the last, and consequently the most interesting.

HELGA.

#### AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

1. The tombs of Macleod and Maclean, of Maclean and Macleod,  
They stand in the wind and the rain, and the drift of the white sea shroud.
2. He came on the Angel of Victory's wing,  
But the Angel of Death was awaiting the king.
3. He died, as such a man should die,  
In the hot clasp of Victory.
4. Et la bonne vieille de dire,  
Moitié larmes, moitié sourires,  
J'ai mon gars, soldat, comme toi.

W. EDWARD OSWELL.

**LATIN LINES.**—Whence are the following lines taken? Apart from the authorship, there can be, I think, but little question as to the truth conveyed:—

Errata alterius quisques correxerit, illum  
Plus satis invidiis, gloria nulla manet.

EDWARD LATHAM.

**FLAVIAN MONKS.**—In the 'Römische Tagebücher' of Ferdinand Gregorovius (Stuttgart, 1893), p. 124, and under date "Genezzano, 13 August, 1861," the following entry occurs in a description of La Mentorella, in the Campagna:—

"Basilica und Kloster, wo Flavische Mönche sich befinden, liegen auf dem riffartig herauspringenden Felsen in unbeschreiblich schöner Einsamkeit."

Will some one please say what is meant by "Flavische Mönche"? I am told that the Italian translation has *floridi* for "Flavische."

C. C. B.

**HATCHING CHICKENS WITH ARTIFICIAL HEAT.**—In Thomas More's 'Utopia' (first printed in 1551) occurs the following:—

"They brynge vp a great multitude of pulleyne and that by a meruaylouse policie. For the hennes doe not sytte vpon the egges: but by keepynge theym in a certayne equalle heate they brynge lyfe into them and hache theym."

When was this idea first put in practice? The incubator now in use is quite a modern invention.

HENRY FISHWICK.

The Heights, Roohdale.

**WINDMILLS IN SUSSEX.**—Can any reader inform me if there are any returns by which the number of windmills in Sussex can be ascertained?

P. M.

**JOHN LAW OF LAURISTON.**—From a newspaper cutting I find that some years

ago a collection of over 400 books relating to John Law of Lauriston, the famous financier, was sold by auction in London. I shall be greatly obliged if any one will kindly inform me when the sale took place and in whose rooms. JOHN A. FAIRLEY.

3, Barton Gardens, Davidson's Mains, Midlothian.

N. F. ZABA.—This Polish exile was living in Great Britain during part of the last century. Some of his writings are named in the British Museum Catalogue. I have, however, a work entitled 'N. F. Zaba's Method,' which is not in that Catalogue. It consists of a sheet of linen on which are printed a large number of black squares, on some of which are coloured marks; and the whole is folded, and enclosed in a stiff pocket. The 'Method' is quite unintelligible to me, and I should be glad to hear from any reader who has a copy and can explain the meaning. M.

CHAVASSE FAMILY.—I desire to find out if one Claude Chavasse came to England with Lord Derwentwater in the seventeenth century, and how to trace him afterwards.

Also I want to find out if there is or was a cottage at Lichfield called the Frenchman's Cottage where a prisoner named Chavasse is said to have been kept.

EMMA DURHAM.

## Replies.

### TRISTAN AND ISOLDE.

(10 S. vii. 50.)

I CANNOT vouch for the veracity of the story as told by Sir Thomas Malory, of which L. E. is probably aware, but doubtless there is a substratum of truth, and some scintilla of evidence in favour of such is, I think, to be found in some place-names of early Dublin, Phoenix Park, and Chapelizod. Isolde was an Irish princess, and certainly gave her name to the last-named place.

My first contention is that the story either originally emanated from Dublin, or was publicly accepted by its inhabitants as a well-authenticated fact. The following is from the 'Liber Albus,' the White Book of the City of Dublin:—

"The Mayor and commonalty of the city of Dublin grant to their beloved and faithful clerk William Picot, for his praiseworthy services, the tower which is called Butavant, situated upon the bank near Isolde's gate, together with all the land adjacent between the street, through which the passage is from the aforesaid Isolde's tower towards

the church of St. Olave's, and extending from the street as far as the new wall towards the water of Auenlyf (Liffey)."

Now the inference which one draws from this extract is that, though Butavant was an older tower, Isolde's was better known as a well-defined and popular landmark. These river towers, which formed part of the city walls, must have been one or two centuries old when this was written (1261), and they certainly carried their original names. Now not only have we an Isolde's Tower and Gate, but there was also Isoud's Lane. Further, Ysorde and Ysolt were used as female Christian names in early Dublin. These names would suggest that no story had such passionate interest for the citizens of Dublin in the eleventh and twelfth centuries as the great love romance of Isolde. That this hot interest is solely due to close local association is definitely proved by the fact that Tristan, who plays the major part in all the literature on the subject, is never once mentioned. Local traditions, possibly historic facts, are perpetuated in these place-names. Passing westwards to what is now the Phoenix Park, we find in 'The Record of the Riding of the Franchises of Dublin' in 1603:—

"They past over the water of the Cammocke, and went betwixte the arrable land called now the Leis of Kilmainham, and the meddowe under that, and soe directly westward to that parte of the meddowe that lyeth opposite uppon that parte of the hill called Kilmahennockes hill, and nowe the hill of Isold's font, which is a bowshot of the west syde of Isold's font, and west of Ellen Hoare's meddowe, over which font is a great hathorn tree .....and then tooke horse and rode eastward over and by north Isold's font, and to the font itselfe."

Notice must be taken of the important fact that both hill and font were viewed as distinctive landmarks, and recognized as such by the city fathers, for they were used to mark the boundary of their civic jurisdiction. This in itself goes to show that these were notable places of resort, and the rill or font or well was certainly regarded as the trying-place of Isolde and Tristan.

I have sought to locate the hill and font. From the various accounts they were north of the Liffey, and near Ellen Hoare's meadow, which was evidently between the hill and the highway. From the descriptions rather minutely detailed, the hill can be none other than what to-day is known as the Magazine Hill in the Phoenix Park, and the little rill at its base—which, alas! dribbles through thick mud and rotten vegetation—had some connexion with the historic font. Traces of a good-sized pool are still to be noted,

and the age-blackened trunk of an ancient hawthorn still stands at its head. Warburton speaks in his history of Dublin of "Isolde's fort in the park." Some small fortress probably topped this hill, and the familiar name lingered on, even into the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Let us continue to proceed westwards, to the place where still her name alone perpetuates her ancient renown. Tradition states that the little chapel that gave the district its name was reared and endowed by Isoud in the year 519. This is, of course, beyond verification; but the remains of an ante-Norman chapel not far away lend some colour at least to the antiquity of the district as an inhabited area. Isoud's chapel has entirely disappeared. For long it stood in a ruined condition, and some of the older inhabitants have vague recollections of it as a place of worship, and remember that a large section of the congregation were forced, through lack of room, to kneel outside. It stood a little distance from the present Protestant church. The name Chapelizod can be traced back in State documents to the eleventh and twelfth centuries. Stanihurst in 1577 states, "There is a village hard by Dublin, called of the said la Beale, Chappel Isoud." Of late years the old square tower attached to the Protestant Church has become a sort of rallying-point for the growing cult of Isolde. It is said to have been erected in the sixteenth century; probably the material was taken from an older building, and in this way the chain of association was preserved. At least it must have stood for centuries in the vicinity of the little historical chapel. It has no rival in the village as an object of antiquarian interest, and should serve as a permanent memorial to the beautiful Gaelic princess, whose love and piety stood sponsors for the nomenclature of the district. The question suggests itself, When did Isolde build this little chapel? Certainly not before she left Ireland with Tristan for Cornwall. I have had to resort to pure conjecture for a satisfying solution. Malory tells us that King Mark tracked Tristan to the castle of Joyous Gard (which has been identified with Bamburgh Castle, sixteen miles south-east of Berwick), where he treacherously slew him; and further we are told that "La Beale Isoud died swooning upon the cross of Sir Tristram, whereof was great pity." The chronicle does not convey that her death immediately followed that of her lover; one may conjecture that she returned home to Ireland, and, following the example of Guenever,

entered a religious house. This would be the time she reared and endowed the chapel which has perpetuated her name in her native land. Dante, when visiting the lovers' quarters in Hell, recognized many an unhappy pair who on earth loved "not wisely, but too well." He noticed Tristan there, but makes no mention of Isolde. Dante possibly was aware that she had expiated her sins by a life of severe penance and holy deeds, and that from the swoon of death, her eyes fixed on the symbol of divine love which belonged to her beloved Tristan, she finally passed to the Paradise of the Blessed.

I have already encroached too much on the precious space of 'N. & Q.' Perhaps in a subsequent paper I may be allowed to tell something of the history and destruction of the interesting Isolde Tower that for centuries was part of the ancient walls of Dublin.

W. A. HENDERSON.

Dublin.

It was in Brittany—not in the castle which the vanquished giant Belliagrog had made for him, but in that of Queen Ysonde of the White Hand—that Tristram died of his poisoned wound. But the fair Ysonde (Isolde) of Cornwall arrived too late in answer to her lover's summons:—

"Like a wearied child, she sobbed herself to sleep upon his breast. Neither did any disturb her more, for they knew how fast her slumber was..... King Mark sent and fetched their bodies to Cornwall..... Together he laid them in a fair tomb within a chapel, tall, and rich in carven work; and above he set a statue of the fair Ysonde, wrought skilfully in her very likeness as she lived. And from Sir Tristram's grave there grew an eglantine which twined about the statue, a marvel for all men to see; and though three times they cut it down, it grew again, and ever wound its arms about the image of the fair Ysonde (Isolde)."

See 'Sir Tristram' in Sir G. W. Cox's 'Popular Romances of the Middle Ages,' 1871, pp. 245-67; Wheeler's 'Noted Names in Fiction,' s.v. 'Isolde' and 'Tristram'; and Warton's 'History of English Poetry.' But in no instance is the place of burial given.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

Deene, Streatham, S.W.

Isolde was the wife of a fabulous King Mark of Cornwall, the uncle of Tristan or Tristram. Their history is related by Thomas the Rhymer and many others. According to Yonge, the original meaning of the name Tristram is said to have been "noise," "tumult"; but from the influence of Latin upon Welsh (!), it came to mean "sad." In 'Morte d'Arthur' it is explained as signifying "sorrowful birth," and is said to have been given to Tristram

by his mother, who died almost as soon as she had brought him into the world.

R. S. B.

POONAH PAINTING (10 S. vii. 107).—Two well-remembered accessories of my golden age were a tubby little copy of 'The Boy's Own Book,' inherited from an earlier generation, and a smart, red-coated, gilt-edged volume which offered itself as 'The Girl's Own Book,' and was, compared with the other, "as moonlight unto sunlight, and as water unto wine." It was, however, of it that I thought when I saw DR. MURRAY's question, for I believed that it conveyed the mystery of Poonah painting; and, having obtained the loan of the book from a working nursery, I am glad to find that I was right. I have before me a copy of the fourteenth edition of 'The Girl's Own Book,' by Mrs. Child (author of 'The Mother's Book,' 'Frugal Housewife,' 'Mother's Story Book,' &c.), which was published by William Tegg & Co., Cheapside, in 1848. The directions for Poonah painting are set forth on pp. 208-9. I read:—

"This style of painting requires nothing but care and neatness. The outline of whatever you wish to paint is drawn with the point of a needle on transparent paper, and then cut out with sharp scissors. No two parts of the bird, or flower, which touch each other, must be cut on the same piece of paper. Thus, on one bit of transparent paper, I cut the top and bottom petal of a rose; on another piece I cut the leaves of the two opposite sides, &c. Some care is required in arranging the theorems, so that no two parts, touching each other, shall be used at the same time. It is a good plan to make a drawing on a piece of white paper, and mark all No. 1 upon the leaves you can cut on the first theorem, without having them meet at any point; No. 2 on all you can cut in the same way on the second theorem, and so on. After all the parts are in readiness, lay your theorem upon your drawing-paper, take a stiff brush of bristles, cut like those used in velvet colours, fill it with the colour you want, and put it on as dry as you possibly can, moving the brush round and round in circles, gently, until the leaf is coloured as deep as you wish. Where you wish to shade, rub a brush filled with the dark colour you want carefully round and round the spot you wish to shade. Petal after petal, leaf after leaf, is done in this way, until the perfect flower is formed. No talent for drawing is necessary in this work; for the figure is traced on transparent paper, and then the colours are rubbed over the holes in the same manner they paint canvass carpets. In the choice of colours you must be guided by the pattern you copy. The light colour which forms the groundwork is put on first, and the darker colours shaded on after it is quite dry. Green leaves should be first made bright yellow; then done over with bright green; then shaded with indigo. A very brilliant set of colours in powder have been prepared for this kind of painting; if these be used, they must be very faithfully ground with a bit of glass, or smooth ivory. If the colours be put on

wet, they will look very badly. The transparent paper can be prepared in the following manner:—Cover a sheet of letter-paper with spirits of turpentine, and let it dry in the air; then varnish one side with copal varnish; when perfectly dry, turn it and varnish the other side."

I hope the above description of Poonah-painting method may satisfy DR. MURRAY, but I should require something more lucid if I wished to practise the spurious art. The part about the paper is clear enough. As to the brushes, I fancy I once possessed some which I inherited with an old paint-box. They were round, flat ended, and perhaps from a quarter to half an inch in diameter. I think DR. MURRAY postdates the vogue of Poonah painting by about twenty years. It was not fashionable in 1856.

ST. SWITHIN.

My recollection of Poonah painting as a boy is that it was a kind of stencilling. Poonah paper was a sheet of some rather thick, semi-transparent substance. Out of this were cut the shapes of leaves, petals of flowers, &c. The Poonah paper was laid on the paper to be ornamented, and colour applied to the cut-out spaces with a stiff brush cut flat at the end. The apertures were moved about till a perfect flower had been formed.

SHERBORNE.

Sherborne House, Northleach.

Pigot & Co.'s 'Directory' for 1822-3 under Cheltenham has "Stanton, Mrs., Indian poonah painter, 21, Bath Street."

HENRY JOHN BEARDSHAW.

27, Northumberland Road, Sheffield.

PICTURES AT TEDDINGTON (10 S. vii. 88, 136).—These pictures represent Sibyls. Their names have suffered somewhat in the process of restoration or in that of transcription. "Silvia Samai" evidently = Sibylla Samia (the Samian Sibyl). "S. Edifica" I conjecture to be Sibylla Delfica (Delphica), the Sibyl of Delphi. (Have letters in "Samia" and "Delfica," and perhaps in some other names, been painted above the line, and thus led to error in copying?) "Silvia Europea" might be Sibylla Euboica (another name for the Sibyl of Cumæ), unless Europea be here used to describe some Sibyl ordinarily known by another name (the Sibylla Cimmerica?). "S. Eritrea" is the Erythraean Sibyl. "S. Agripina" I do not recognize. Is she Sibylla Ægyptia (although this latter has been identified with S. Persica)? The Persian, Phrygian, and Tiburtine Sibyls offer no difficulty.

The medallion picture representing the

Nativity refers to the legendary belief that the Sibyls prophesied the coming of Christ.

The number of the Sibyls is variously given. Lactantius ('Inst.,' i. 6), quoting from a lost work of Varro, enumerates ten. Among well-known representations of the Sibyls in art may be mentioned Michael Angelo's on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel, Raphael's in the church of S. Maria della Pace (Rome), and those in the marble pavement of the Duomo at Sienna.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

University College, Aberystwyth.

The paintings represent eight Sibyls. The epithets of locality attached to each of them should probably be (in the order of the query) as follows: Samia, Delphica, Cumæa, Erythræa, Ægyptia, Persica, Phrygia (or Frigia), and Tiburtina.

S. G. HAMILTON.

SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES: ITS CESSATION (10 S. vii. 41).—I am glad that my careless blunder in confusing Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation of 1863 with the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States adopted in 1865 has met with such prompt correction from MR. FORREST MORGAN of Hartford and MR. J. G. EWING of Chicago.

ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Boston, Mass.

"THUNE": "ŒIL-DE-BŒUF," FRENCH SLANG WORDS (10 S. vii. 8, 50).—Information gathered from slang dictionaries, Littré, and a Parisian friend enables me to state that *thune* or *tune* now belongs to what is called *argot des malfaiteurs*, that it is not a very well-known word, and that it actually means money in general rather than a five-franc piece. The last assertion is proved from the expression *une thune de cinq balles*, that is, *une pièce de cinq francs*.

The origin of the term is not clear; but may I suggest that it might come from the word *tune*, derived from *tun*? ("Tun, s.m. Nom donné dans le département du Nord à la craie glauconieuse," Littré.) It is true that chalk and money do not seem nearly related; but when we find that another slang name for it in French is *plâtre*, we may reasonably suppose that the whiteness of chalk and plaster must have suggested silver.

As MR. PLATT is collecting popular names of coins, perhaps the following list of words will interest him. They all mean money in French modern slang: *Nerf de la guerre*; *quibus*; *beurre*; *biscuit*; *braise*; *galette*

("avoir de la galette"; "il n'a pas de galette"); *os*; *picailions*; *pognon* and *poignon*; *radis*; *rond*. Among these *braise* and *galette* seem favourites.

In conclusion, I will say that in older slang *tune* and *tunebée* were used for Bicêtre (dépôt-de mendicité); that *tuner* meant to beg, and *tuneur* a beggar. But these are now marked as antiquated, and the same may be said of *tune* and *œil-de-bœuf* in the sense of a five-franc piece.

M. HAULTMONT.

"Œil de bœuf. Pièce de cinq francs."

"Thune. Pièce de cinq francs dans l'argot des voleurs. On dit aussi *Thune de cinq balles*."

See 'Dictionnaire de la Langue Verte,' by Alfred Delvau, pp. 316 and 439 (Paris, C. Marpin et E. Flammarion, 1883).

T. F. D.

The 'Dictionnaire d'Argot, Fin de Siècle,' by Charles Virmaitre (Paris, 1894), states that *tuner*, to beg, is apocope of *importuner*, and that the word for the Prison de la Force, demolished in 1850, was *tunobe*, not *tune*; other dictionaries give *tuneçon*. It is possible that the word for a five-franc piece is unconnected with the last two words. On p. 51, *supra*, read *broque* for *beogue*.

H. P. L.

May I add a few words to the list already given?—

*Pièce d'or*, bonnet jaune, bouton, nap, œil de perdrix, sénéqué, sigle, signe.

*Pièce d'argent*, sonnette.

*Pièce de 5 fr.*, gourdoche.

*Pièce de 2 fr.*, larantqué.

*Pièce de 1 fr.*, point.

*Pièce de 50 c.*, blanchisseuse, petite pistole.

*Pièce de 20 c.*, invalide, lasqué.

*Pièce de 10 c.*, lédé.

*Pièce de 5 c.*, broque, dirling, pétard, rotin.

*Centimes*, bidoches.

EDWARD LATHAM.

*Thune* is not in any way connected with Lat. *thunnus*, a tunny fish, as H. P. L. opines. In Victor Hugo's 'Notre Dame de Paris,' bk. ii. chap. vi., it is stated that the Roi de Thunes (Tunis) was the recognized head or king of the Parisian beggars, in company with the Duke of Egypt and the Emperor of Galilee, who held sway respectively over the gipsies and the Jews: hence, in the language of French thieves, *thune*, apparently derived from "Tunis" signifies "pieces," or money in general. *Thune de cinq balles*, or simply *Thune*, means a five-franc piece, as *thune de camelotte* does spurious money. *Bille*, from *billon*, base coin, is another rogues' word for money; while *billemont* is their denomination for paper



money. See 'Argot and Slang,' by Albert Barrère (London, Whittaker, 1889).

N. W. HILL.

Philadelphia.

WARD SURNAME (10 S. vii. 109).—Whatever be the origin of the *Manx* form, it is quite certain that, in most instances, Ward is native English. Bardley rightly points out that the English name has really two origins, closely related. Thus in 1273 we meet with "Thomas le Warde," i.e., Thomas the guard, warder, or guardian, from the A.-S. *weard*, a warder, so ancient that it occurs in 'Beowulf.' And secondly, also in 1273, we meet with a name of local or official origin, in the case of "Walter de la Warde," i.e. Walter of the guard, from the A.-S. *weard*, fem. sb. (genitive *wearde*), a ward, a watch, a guard. There can be no doubt as to these results.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

See 9 S. iii. 8, 72. The Gaelic Ward has nothing to do with the English Ward. The latter comes from two sources. In most cases it is an official name, having the meaning of watchman or guard. Sometimes, however, it is local, meaning at the place of the ward or guard. In early documents these two forms are kept distinct, the official name appearing as "le Ward," the territorial name as "de la Ward."

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

This name, though scattered over a large part of England, is found in greatest number in Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, and in the Midland counties, especially those of Leicester and Rutland, Notts, Derby, Stafford, Warwick, Northampton, Cambridge, &c. It is infrequent in the four northernmost counties of England, and is similarly absent or relatively uncommon in the counties to the south of a line joining Bristol and London. The name signifies a ward or keeper, and we find it with this meaning in such compound names as Woodward, the old title of a forest-keeper; \*Milward, the keeper of a mill (probably some manorial or monastic mill), and Milman, the same; Kenward, the dog-keeper, or more probably Kineward, the cow-keeper. Aylward, the ale-keeper; Durward, the porter or door-keeper; Hayward, the keeper of a common herd of cattle belonging to some town; while the extinct Doveward

was probably a keeper of the manorial pigeons.

The births, deaths, and marriages of persons bearing the surname of Ward registered in one year, viz., between 1 July, 1837, and 30 June, 1838, both inclusive, were 985 births, 811 deaths, and 522 marriages.

In 1852 there were 187 traders bearing the surname of Ward, according to the 'London Directory' of that date.

ALFRED SYDNEY LEWIS.

Library, Constitutional Club.

My grandmother's maiden name (on the maternal side) was Ward. She belonged to the West Riding of Yorkshire branch. The Wards have intermarried with my own family for generations; indeed, my only sister's present name is Ward. Like Mr. C. S. JERRAM, I have always been given to understand it represented "Guard," and this impression finds confirmation in the pages of 'The Norman People,' an anonymous work published, in 1874, by H. S. King & Co., and dedicated by the author "To the memory of Percy, Viscount Strangford." Therein (pp. 440-1) we read:—

"Ward, from Gar, or Garde, near Corbeil, Isle of France. Ingelram de Warda occurs in Northants, 1130, and Ralph de Gar, in Norfolk *t.* Henry II. (Blomefield, ix. 5). John de Warda of Norfolk occurs 1194 (R.C.R.). In 1286 and 1290 Stephen de Ware and Thomas de Ware are mentioned as holding fiefs there (*ibid.*, 359-360). From the latter descended the Lords of Tottington, Pickenham, and Dudlington, of whom John Ward (14th century) acquired Kirkby-Beadon, and from him lineally descended the first Lord Ward and the Earls of Dudley.

"The Viscounts Bangor descend from a branch seated in Yorkshire, where Robert de la Gar (12th century) gave lands to Selby Abbey (Burton, 'Mon. Ebor.', 366), after which, Simon Warde held a Knight's fee in York, 1195 (Lib. Nig.), and, with William his son, gave lands to Esholt Priory (*ibid.*, 139). Robert de la Warde was summoned by writ, as a baron, 1299. A branch settled in Ireland *t.* Elizabeth, from which descend the Viscounts Bangor."

HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

CALIFORNIAN ENGLISH: AMERICAN COIN-  
NAMES (10 S. vi. 381; vii. 36, 136).—I think Mr. PENNY's suggestion (*ante*, p. 37) that *ticky* is a corruption of *tizzy*, from *tester* Fr. *teston*, a very good one, though I doubt if it can be authenticated. I have never heard the derivation of the word discussed, but from my knowledge of South Africa I am disposed to connect it with *tick*, Du. *teek* or *tek*, a mite, of the family Acarina (Ixodidae). Diminutives, it may be ob-

\* "An officer that walks with a forest-bill, and takes cognizance of all offences committed, at the next swain-mote or court of attachments" (Bailey's 'Dict.').

served, abound both in Dutch and in Cape Dutch. Those who have visited the country districts of the colony will be familiar with that noisome pest, the cattle tick, an elongated organism of shiny leaden hue—considerably longer than the more circular bush tick—which speedily attaches itself to the skins of horses and cattle when they run loose upon the veldt, and frequently ruins the udders of cows by eating away one or more of the teats. In size and general appearance it offers a certain resemblance to the small threepenny bit, to which the lively imagination of the native Boer may, I can well believe, have compared it, from the liability of the coin to get easily lost, and its being often hard to obtain as change away from the larger towns—where coppers, by the by, are alone procurable. This is, of course, only my conjecture; but perhaps some African correspondent of 'N. & Q.' will be able to throw further light upon a matter that is of more than local interest.

N. W. HILL.

Philadelphia.

REV. R. GRANT (10 S. vii. 88).—Some account of the Rev. Richard Grant will be found in Miss Mary G. Lupton's 'History of the Parish of Blackbourton,' printed by the Oxfordshire Archaeological Society, 8vo, Banbury, 1903, pp. 101-3.

W. D. MACRAY.

'THE HISTORY OF SELF-DEFENCE' (10 S. vi. 489).—Might the author of this book have been Sir R. L'Estrange, who flourished at the same period, and was also a Carolist? He too, in the first edition of 'An Account of the Growth of Knavery' (London, 1678), p. 61, uses "President" in the sense of *precedent*; and this does not seem to have been a common mistake in English books at that period.

On p. 6 of the 'Account' he speaks of "Transprosing the First Painter." On p. 63, he asks, "How many Reverend Divines were poyson'd in Peter-House?" and says:—

"I could give you the History of their Spiriting away several Persons of Honour for Slaves; their Sale of three, or four score Gentlemen to the Barbadoes."

Sir Roger, however, does not fill his book with so many theological arguments as one finds in 'The History of Self-Defence.'

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

STATUES OF THE GEORGES (10 S. vii. 66).—I do not think it can be said that *all* the statues mentioned by MR. LYNN are ignored by Haydn's 'Dictionary of Dates.' My

edition (1889) refers to the statue of George III. in Cockspur Street, which I believe stands exactly at the junction of that street with Pall Mall.\*

Haydn also mentions a statue of George I. in Grosvenor Square. This was much mutilated on 11 March. 1727. A contemporary account records the following injuries—"the left leg torn off, the sword and truncheon broken off, the neck hacked as if designed to cut off the head, and a libel left at the place." Apparently the statue was eventually taken away, for Timbs, writing in 1855 ('Curiosities of London'), says: "The stone pedestal in the centre [of the square] once bore an equestrian statue of George I." Haydn would appear, therefore, to be somewhat out of date in recording it amongst "the chief public statues of London" in 1889. His reference to a statue of George III. at Somerset House is, I believe, perfectly correct.

With respect to the statue of George IV. in Trafalgar Square, I may say that a trenchant and sarcastic notice thereon appeared in *The Athenæum* of 13 Jan., 1844; but in *The Illustrated London News* of 24 Feb., 1844, a favourable notice was given, accompanied by an engraving of the statue.

There is, I believe, a statue of George II. in Golden Square. Dickens refers to it in the second chapter of 'Nicholas Nickleby' as "the mournful statue, the guardian genius of a little wilderness of shrubs, in the centre of the square." Another statue of this monarch is in the Grand Square at Greenwich Hospital. It represents the king in the garb of a Roman Emperor, and on the pedestal is a Latin inscription. In 1748 a statue of George I. was set up in the centre of Leicester Square. Having suffered badly from neglect and mutilation, it eventually (in 1874) gave place to the statue of Shakespeare which now graces the site.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

With reference to MR. LYNN's observation that "every statue should have a name," I may relate that some time ago I was passing (and of course inspecting) the very fine statue outside the Houses of Parliament, when some strangers asked whose statue that was. I said, "Richard I.," and passed on. Then I thought, Am I mistaken, or cannot those people read? So I returned,

\* An engraving of this statue with an account of its inauguration, appeared in *The Mirror* of 20 Aug., 1836.

went carefully round the statue, and, greatly to my astonishment, found there was no inscription.

This is no worse than the Oxford colleges, which are all without name, and tens of thousands of visitors have to be continually asking, "What is this college?" In reply I have been told that it would vulgarize them to put up names. I can only say that if all the talent at Oxford can find no way of putting up the names artistically, theirs is a sorry case. I should suggest plain gold and plain letters, not any artistically involved "black letter," which takes so long to make out that one gives it up.

RALPH THOMAS.

WEST INDIAN MILITARY RECORDS (10 S. vi. 428, 476; vii. 14, 78).—The following extract from *The Broad Arrow* of 26 January may be of interest ('Promotion Prospects,' p. 94):—

"Among the officers who suffer peculiar hardships by reason of these unfortunate reductions may be instanced those of the West India Regiments, who have endured more of the 'ups and downs,' the expansions and reductions of military life than perhaps any other corps. Students of military history do not need to be reminded of the terrible mortality among the British troops serving in the West Indies at the end of the eighteenth century. In consequence of this excessive death rate, which shocked even the Ministers of those days, no fewer than twelve West India Regiments were raised about 1800, of which however, *more Haldano*, four were reduced two years later, while the remainder served on until the final fall of the first Napoleon. Within the next ten years six more of the West India Regiments were disbanded, but in 1840 one was added to the two which survived, and two more were raised some fifteen or sixteen years later. All these three had however disappeared from the 'Army List' by 1870, and for the next eighteen years the two regiments which remained were given what no doubt they needed in common with the Army of to-day—a rest. Mr. Brodrick added a third battalion to what had by now come to be called the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the West India Regiment, but Mr. Brodrick's bantling was strangled almost at its birth."

HERBERT SOUTHAM.

The 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th West India Regiments were raised in 1799, and disbanded in 1803. Vide 'Army Lists' for those years.

C. J. DURAND, Col.

Grange Villa, Guernsey.

SHAKESPEARE'S RESIDENCE NEW PLACE (10 S. vii. 66).—MR. EDGUMBE is correct in thinking that some portions of Shakespeare's final residence remain. They consist of parts of the foundations, brought to light some time ago when a mass of *débris* was removed from the site. Carefully guarded by wire screens from the too-zealous souvenir

grabber, they may now be seen by any Stratford-on-Avon pilgrim. MR. EDGUMBE should consult J. O. Halliwell's 'Account of New Place,' 1864, folio, and Bellew's work on the same subject, 'Shakespeare's House at New Place,' 1863, 8vo; and I would add that Mr. W. C. Hazlitt's 'Life of Shakespeare' also deserves "universal study."

WM. JAGGARD.

Liverpool.

QUEEN VICTORIA OF SPAIN: NAME-DAY (10 S. vii. 30, 76).—Is MR. GRISSELL right in calling the Queen-Consort of His Catholic Majesty "Her Catholic Majesty"? At any rate, he is wrong in saying that "when she was conditionally baptized" she took only the additional name of Mary. She took the additional name of Christina also, in honour of the Queen Mother. Her full name now is Victoria Eugenia Julia Ena Maria Christina, but the 'Almanach de Gotha' drops "Julia Ena Maria."

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

"CHURCHYARD COUGH" (10 S. vii. 7).—This expression has long been familiar to me. I inherited a cough of this description from my venerable mother, who died the year before last, at the age of eighty-five. She was subject to a similar cough all her life. I remember the use of the term particularly well. As a young man I lodged in 1863 with an old lady in Camberwell. Once, when I had been "barking" rather more than usual, I said, in reply to her remark of sympathy, "Oh! I shall be all right when I get rid of this cough." "Ah!" she said, gravely and with emphasis, "you will never lose that churchyard cough in *this* world." As a matter of absolute fact, that surmise (expressed nearly forty-four years ago) has, so far, proved correct, for I still suffer from the same weakness. The name only has changed. My doctor calls it "gout in the throat."

HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

This expression is by no means dying out either in Northamptonshire or Warwickshire. It is still a hackneyed expression, and continually used by all classes of society concerning persons who have had colds accompanied by a harsh, barking cough. I have known the term all my life, and besides the two counties named I have met with it in London and Essex—in fact, it seems to be quite cosmopolitan.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

This term has been applied to the hollow cough which ends with a rattle of crepita-

tions. It is heard at the final stage of pulmonary consumption. MEDICULUS.

**HOLED-STONE FOLK-LORE:** "NIGHT-HAGS" (10 S. vii. 26).—The fairies plait the manes of horses, and make elf-locks in order to ride. Keightley in his 'Fairy Mythology,' speaking of the French fairies, says:—

"They are fond of mounting and galloping the horses; their seat is on the neck, and they tie together locks of the mane to form stirrups."

Mercutio in 'Romeo and Juliet' says:—

This is that very Mab,

That plats the manes of horses in the night;

And bakes the elf-locks in foul sluttish hairs,

Which, once untangled, much misfortune bodes.

Mercutio also speaks of Mab as a hag, who is the same as the nightmare.

The night-hag, of whom Milton speaks in 'Paradise Lost,' is not one that rides horses. She is a spirit, supposed to hurt children, and may be identical with Lilith. Perhaps the riding fairy has been confounded with her without reason. In popular tradition the fairies are sometimes confounded with witches or devils. E. YARDLEY.

As a contribution to the folk-lore of night-hags, I may mention that I used to hear from my father of a woman in Hampshire who was accustomed to hang a scythe over her children's bed. When asked the reason, she replied, "It's to keep the hags from riding the childer by nights." H. T. W.

**MARLBOROUGH WHEELS** (10 S. vi. 386, 436).—I think I can explain the point in question. A "malbrouk" or "malbrough" was a vehicle formerly in vogue in France as a kind of stage coach, named, I suppose, in honour of the victor of Blenheim. It is this description of carriage, no doubt, that Mistral had in mind in the verses quoted by ST. SWITHIN. Larousse cites the following from Proudhon as descriptive of the "malbrough's" utility: "Expéditeurs, destinataires, tout le monde reviendra à la Malbrouk, à la putache; s'il faut, on désertera la locomotive." N. W. HILL.

Philadelphia.

**HORNSEY WOOD HOUSE:** **HARRINGAY HOUSE** (10 S. vii. 106).—In my 'Place-Names of Cambridgeshire' (1901) I explain at full length the origin of names ending in *-ingay*, and cannot repeat it all here. Briefly, they go back to A.-S. *-inga-æg*, where *-inga* is a genitive plural, and *æg* is the Mercian form of *ieg*, an island, or place with streams round or near it. The *-ar-*, as in *clark* (*clerk*), goes back to A.-S. *-er-*. Moreover the O. Mercian *æg* is constantly spelt as

*heye*, *haie*, &c., by Norman scribes who were uncertain of their initial sounds. Hence the thirteenth-century *Harengheye* comes out as A.-S. *Heringa-æg*, or "island of the Herings." Hering occurs as a personal name in the 'A.-S. Chronicle,' Laud MS., under the date 603. Hence many English place-names, such as Harrington, Harringworth, Harringay, Herringfleet, Herrington, from the gen. pl. *Heringa*; and Herringswell, from the gen. sing. *Heringes*. Observe that the name Hering actually goes back to the sixth century; for Hering in the 'Chronicle' was grown up in 603.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

MR. MARRIOTT in his most interesting note refers to the identification of Hornsey Wood House in 1764 with "The Horns." The authority for this, as mentioned by Mr. Wroth ('London Pleasure Gardens,' p. 169), is 'Low-Life; or, One Half of the World Knows not how the Other Half Live,' p. 46. Here is the passage:—

HOUR IX.

From Eight till Nine o'clock on Sunday morning. ....The great Room at 'The Horns' at Hornsey-Wood, crowded with Men, Women, and Children, eating Rolls and Butter, and drinking of Tea, at an extravagant Price.

There was a "Breakfasting-Hutt" near Sadler's Wells, but this was rather an early hour for so distant a resort.

Mazzinghi ('History and Guide to London,' 1792) provides a further variation of the name, identifying it, in the account "Of the most frequented Tea Gardens," as "Hornsey House."

'The Picture of London,' 1803 (p. 369), gives its full title and a favourable notice:—

"Hornsey-Wood-House and Tea Gardens.—A most interesting place, celebrated for the peculiar beauty of the wood adjoining. As no expense has been spared to render this an elegant house of accommodation, it stands first on the list of places of this description. Dinners provided for large parties."

The first work we turn to on matters relating to suburban London, 'The Ambulator,' does not identify the house by name. The first edition, 1774, says (p. 94):—

"About a mile nearer this is a coppice of young trees, called Hornsey Wood, at the entrance of which is a public-house, to which great numbers of persons resort from the City. This house, being situated on the top of a hill, affords a delightful prospect of the neighbouring country."

The eighth edition, 1796, reprints this, with a slight alteration more closely indicating its position as "in the footway from this village [Hornsey] to Highbury Barn at Islington."

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

"KINGSLEY'S STAND" (10 S. vii. 109).—This name is derived from the heroic conduct of Kingsley and his regiment at, and immediately after, the battle of Minden. Particulars are given in Cannon's 'Historical Record of the 20th Regiment,' pp. 16-19, where it is stated that

"the severe loss sustained by the regiment at the battle occasioned Prince Ferdinand to give directions, on the 2nd of August, in general orders, that 'Kingsley's Regiment of the British line, from its severe loss, will cease to do duty'; but the surviving officers and soldiers were animated with zeal for the service, and a praiseworthy *esprit de corps* led them to solicit to be permitted to take every duty which came to their turn, and on the 4th of August, it was stated in general orders, 'Kingsley's Regiment, at its own request, will resume its portion of duty in the line.'"

Kingsley was colonel of the regiment from 1756 to 1769. His portrait was painted by Reynolds. The regiment is now the Lancashire Fusiliers. W. S.

I have always understood this expression to refer to the stand that Col. Kingsley made to keep his regiment in the fighting line after their distinguished services at the battle of Minden. The old 20th Regiment has now become the 1st Battalion of the Lancashire Fusiliers; but when a separate entity its territorial title was that of the East Devon Regiment of Foot, and their nickname that of the "Minden Boys." I have notes of three books relating to this regiment, viz., the official 'Historical Record of the 20th or East Devonshire Regiment, 1688-1848,' published by Parker in 1848; Lieut. Barlow's 'Orders, Memoirs, &c., connected with the 20th Regiment,' published in 1868; and 'The History of the 20th Regiment,' by Lieut. and Quartermaster Smyth, published by Simpkin in 1889. I cannot say at the moment whether any one of these refers especially to the expression at the head of this reply.

G. YARROW BALDOCK.

For a description of the feats which gained the title of "Kingsley's Stand" see the Hon. J. W. Fortescue's 'History of the British Army,' 1899, vol. ii. pp. 485-97.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (10 S. vii. 49).—In "Timidi nunquam statuerunt tropæum" there is no need to substitute *statuere* for *statuerunt*, so as to make the words part of a hexameter. The Latin is the translation given in Erasmus's 'Adagia' of a Greek proverb quoted by Plato in his 'Critias' (108c, Ἄλλα γὰρ ἀθυμοῦντες ἄνδρες οὐπω τρόπαιον ἐστήσαντο). See p. 691, col. 2,

of J. J. Grynæus's ed. of the 'Adagia' (1629), under the main heading 'Timiditas.'

Erasmus, it will be seen, before citing Plato's words, gives the quotation

Ἄλλ' οἱ γὰρ ἀθυμοῦντες ἄνδρες οὐποτε  
Τρόπαιον ἐστήσαντο.

At enim tropæum nobile laud vnaquam viri,  
Statuere pauidi,

adding "Suidas ex Eupplide citat." The attribution to Eupolis is an error due to the fact that in the early editions of Suidas's lexicon two entries have been run into one. See Gaisford's ed. of Suidas, vol. i. cols. 168-9. The words, even in the form printed in Erasmus, are not a metrical success.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

[MR. R. PIERPOINT also refers to Erasmus's 'Adagia']

ANAGRAMS ON PIUS X. (10 S. i. 146, 253).—The words "Iosephus Cardinalis Sarto," the official title of the Pope regnant before his election, yield the following anagrams, which are not out of place in the present state of France. It may be that MR. J. B. WAYNE-WRIGHT, in whose reply "men" ought to be *man*, has seen others even more à propos.

1. Ruinas fecisti! Solda oras! (Thou hast made ruins: thou beggest for full pay! These words may also mean "Thy prayer is. Mend them!" i.e., the ruins, from the Low Latin verb *soldare*—to make solid.)

2. Stas Francis e uia doloris. (Thou standest up, from the road to sorrow, for the French.)

3. Ast Francis es doloris uia. (But thou art a way of grief for Frenchmen.)

4. Is Iesus alijt Francos radio. (This Jesus nourishes the French with a flash of light.)

5. Francis suis sat doloris. (Enough grief for his people in France.)

6. Eius dolor a Francis satis. (His grief from the Frenchmen is sufficient.)

7. Saluto Francos sine radiis. (I greet Frenchmen without rods.)

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

"SHADOW-CATCHER" = PHOTOGRAPHER. (10 S. vii. 67).—A few years ago a photographer—named Cooper, if I remember rightly—had premises on the east side of King William Street, London Bridge, and used to advertise by means of handbills distributed outside his place of business. These announcements were always headed:

Of those for whom we fond emotions cherish  
Secure the shadow, ere the substance perish.

F. A. RUSSELL.

I remember that forty years ago it was considered "funny" to call photographers "shadow-smashers" and "physog-makers." "Shadow-catchers" seems an improvement. The most-used term, however, was "likeness-takers."

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

SONNETS BY ALFRED AND FREDERICK TENNYSON (10 S. vii. 89).—Alfred Tennyson's sonnet "Me my own Fate to lasting sorrow doometh," was reproduced in 'Alfred Lord Tennyson: a Memoir by his Son,' 1897, vol. i. p. 65. It is not included in any of the authorized editions of Tennyson's collected works. It was first privately reprinted by R. H. Shepherd in 'The New Timon and the Poets, with other Omitted Poems,' 1876, p. 9.

I am sorry that I cannot give any information about Frederick Tennyson's sonnet.

R. A. POTTS.

Alfred Tennyson's sonnet was republished in 'Alfred, Lord Tennyson' (vol. i. p. 67), under the title of 'Lasting Sorrow.' It may possibly also be found in the 'Suppressed Poems' of Tennyson by Mr. J. C. Thomson, of Wimbledon, the editor of a 'Bibliography of Tennyson,' as this gentleman claims to have included all the uncollected poems prior to 1862.

S. BUTTERWORTH.

## Miscellaneous.

### NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

*Cassell's Book of Quotations, Proverbs, and Household Words.* By W. Gurney Benham. (Cassell & Co.)

A PORTLY volume of twelve hundred and odd pages has been issued by Messrs. Cassell under the above title. The plan of the work is somewhat ambitious, as it contains not only a large collection of general quotations, but also more than 200 pages of Latin proverbs, phrases, &c., besides extracts from Greek, German, French, and other languages. Then, as if this were not sufficient for one volume, there is given an extensive collection of proverbs and miscellaneous waifs and strays, the whole followed by a complete verbal index of nearly 400 pages. There is matter enough here for at least three volumes, and it is probable that the compiler's weakness lies in his undertaking too much. The quotations are naturally much the same as those in other collections, but embody considerable additions which should be useful. Mr. Benham makes the mistake of assigning 'Britain's Ida' to both Spenser and Phineas Fletcher; the quotations also from Bailey's 'Festus' need some definite reference to such a voluminous poem. It should be noted that the author acknowledges assistance from our own columns, which are full of the varied erudition of many scholars.

The portion devoted to proverbs is the least satisfactory part of the work. Although, of course, it is seldom possible to give the author of a proverb, we think that in a collection of this kind the earliest known instance ought to be furnished. Mr. Benham appears to have incorporated Heywood's collection of 1546 and that of Ray, with many parallel passages from foreign sources, but with few references to any earlier work in which the proverbs

occur. Thus "A fool's bolt is soon shot" is given from Herbert; but Heywood has the same words. A still earlier instance is "Sottes bolt is sone i-scohte" in the 'Proverbs of Alfred,' as published both by Wright and Halliwell in 'Reliquiæ Antiquæ' and the Early English Text Society; while "Wimmenes bolt is sone schote" appears in 'Sir Beues of Hamtoun,' also issued by the E.E.T.S. "A burnt child fire dredth" is given from Heywood, with a reference to Chaucer; but

Brend child fur dredth,  
Quoth Hendyng,

is among the proverbs of Hendyng printed in Wright and Halliwell. "If the mountain will not come to Mahomet, Mahomet will go to the mountain," is assigned to Ray's collection; but Bacon has it in Essay xii. on 'Boldness.' Many other instances could be given.

Among 'Household Words' "The Republic of Letters" is given to Goldsmith; but Fielding, in 'Tom Jones,' bk. xiv. chap. i., had used it before him. "Bag and baggage" is quoted from Richard Huloet's 'Abecedarium Anglico-Latinum pro Tyrunculis,' 1552; but earlier instances may be found in Berners's translation of Froissart, published in 1525.

Still, if the work does not satisfy everybody, it will be much used, as the index is long and thorough.

*Birmingham and Midland Institute: Birmingham Archaeological Society Transactions.* No. 7. (Wallsall, printed for subscribers only.)

MR. J. A. COSSINS gives an account of what must have been a very interesting excursion. The first place at which the party stopped was Wootton Warwen, but on the way they passed near Henley, a hill on which formerly stood one of the Montfort castles, which it is thought was destroyed some time during the Wars of the Roses. It is, however, almost certain that the hill had been entrenched and fortified in days long before castles, as we understand the term, were built in this country. The little church on the lower part of the hill is of the twelfth century. It is suggested that it also was a work of the Montforts. The streets of Henley are wide, perhaps for the sake of holding markets. The fourteenth-century cross must, so late as the beginning of the last century, have been a noteworthy object. Since then it has been shamefully mutilated. Now the head has entirely gone; and had it not been for the intervention of the Birmingham Institute, the shaft also would have probably perished.

There is a fifteenth-century pulpit at Wootton Warwen, which, as we see it in the engraving that is furnished, must have suffered little damage in the course of four centuries. Coughton Court was visited. The moat has been filled up, and much tasteless havoc was perpetrated about 1780; but the tower gateway yet remains, and is regarded as one of the noblest buildings of the kind in England.

'The Hundreds of Warwickshire,' by Mr. B. Walker, is an elaborate paper, the result of great labour. The courts of some of the hundreds held for the recovery of small debts existed till quite modern days. Though interesting as survivals from remote times, they had become so subject to abuse that very few persons were sorry to be rid of them.

Mr. John Humphreys has a paper on 'The Habingtons of Hindlip and The Gunpowder Plot.'

It contains an engraving of Hindlip Hall, which was evidently a highly picturesque Tudor mansion. It was pulled down long ago. We are told by a writer who had seen it that it contained many hiding-places and secret passages.

Mr. R. H. Murray's paper on the evolution of church chancels will be found useful in many respects. The engravings showing the arrangement of the chancels during the Puritan ascendancy are important contributions to knowledge. The writer, who is evidently a humorous person, tells a story of a certain church in Gloucestershire where a stranger clergyman, on a certain occasion, was called upon to preach, and was asked by the churchwarden if he would deliver his discourse from the reading-desk, as a hen-turkey was sitting on her nest in the pulpit. A similar tale is current as to several of the churches in the fenlands of the East Coast, with the variation that a goose takes the place of the turkey. The story occurs in Arthur Young's 'General View of the Agriculture of the County of Lincoln,' 1790, p. 437; but it is probably far older than his time.

*The Quarterly Review*: January, 1907. (Murray.) 'FOXHUNTING OLD AND NEW' is an admirable paper. It is unsigned, but obviously written by some one who has had a manysided experience of the sport. He is not only conversant with Beckford's 'Thoughts on Hunting,' but also knows his Nimrod and Surtees, as well as many of the earlier and more recent sporting books. The writer gives what seems to be a complete catalogue of the ladies who own packs of hounds at this day, and it is highly satisfactory to note that all are reported to be well acquainted with the duties of the position. Lady Salisbury, who is spoken of as the most famous horsewoman of the eighteenth century, kept a pack of hounds at Hatfield, and was the first woman who was master of hounds. This we do not doubt is strictly true, if we regard hunting from the sportsman's point of view only, but surely not otherwise. In far earlier times the Northern shires possessed women who kept dogs of various kinds for the purpose of killing foxes, which they regarded as noxious vermin which ate the lambs and pillaged the hen-roosts. Lady Salisbury's was a pack of dwarf hounds, and the uniform sky-blue. Scarlet had not then become the almost universal garb in the hunting field. It may be well to remember this, for we fear there are yet people who still hold to the fable that it has been the costume of the hunting man since the days of William Rufus. It seems there are about 175 packs of hounds in our island. This means about 12,000 hounds, and the expenditure is reckoned at half a million sterling, a sum which would have horrified the old-fashioned utilitarian.

Mr. R. E. Prothero writes on 'The Growth of the Historical Novel.' We have been much interested in his paper, which shows wide reading; but some of the books he mentions can hardly be included in the historical series. If they were, nearly all novels might find a place with them. We have read hardly one which does not indicate—usually in a manner exaggerated more or less—the manners of the times in which the writer flourished. 'The Gipsy Girl,' by Hannah Maria Jones, published in 1837, is, for example, worthless as literature, but—as we imagine, unconsciously to the writer—conveys instruction as to the manners of the time in which she lived.

Prof. C. H. Herford's 'Ruskin and the Gothic Revival' goes back to an earlier time than that usually attributed to that movement. Did Gothic in truth ever wholly die out? There is seventeenth-century Gothic at Oxford; and we have seen chests of the same character, undoubtedly made by village carpenters, bearing dates of the early part of the eighteenth century.

Miss Ida Taylor's article on the Hôtel de Rambouillet and that by Prof. Saintsbury entitled 'Honoré de Balzac and M. Brunetière' are both well worth reading.

MESSRS. J. W. VICKERS & Co. have sent us their *Newspaper Gazetteer*. This annual reference book of the press for the United Kingdom and the colonies is produced with its usual accuracy. The editor modestly states in his short introduction that "any suggestions which may be likely to lead to corrections and improvements will be gladly received and greatly valued."

THE SHAKESPEARE HEAD PRESS, which has just completed the printing of the magnificent "Stratford Town" Shakespeare, announces a second series of Mr. Charles Crawford's 'Collectanea.' This volume consists of articles showing the influence exercised by Montaigne on Webster and Marston, and the relations between the styles of Donne and Webster, illustrated by a number of parallel passages. But the most interesting part is the study of the "Bacon-Shakespeare Question," to which Mr. Crawford has given six years' close attention. It consists of a serious refutation of Baconian arguments, proving that Bacon's supporters are ill acquainted not only with the mass of Elizabethan literature, but also with the work of Bacon himself.

THE same Press will issue shortly 'A Cypress Grove,' by Drummond of Hawthornden. Mr. A. H. Bullen contributes a short introduction, and Finlayson's mezzotint of Cornelius Johnson's portrait of Drummond is reproduced as frontispiece. To the students of the works of Sir Thomas Browne the finished prose of his Scottish precursor has a special interest. This interesting reprint will be issued on hand-made paper, tastefully printed and bound.

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## Notes.

## WESTMINSTER CHANGES, 1906.

(See *ante*, pp. 81, 122.)

THE Government Offices at the corner of Parliament Street and Great George Street went steadily forward during the year, but are still far from finished. The new building (virtually a part of New Scotland Yard) on the Victoria Embankment is nearing completion, and will be occupied early this year. The building long known as the Whitehall Club, at the corner of Parliament Street and Derby Street, was closed and sold, and has been for months in the hands of the builders, but no one seems to know anything about its future. Threatened things—and places—last long, so Great George Street, long threatened with demolition, still stands, although some of the offices have been vacated, and some of the houses in Delahay Street sold to the Government.

At Storey's Gate one of the "latest bits of familiar London of long ago" disappeared in May when improvement (?) swept away the pair of gates leading into St. James's Park from Great George Street.

These gates, which were very old, together with a quaint gate-keeper's box, were removed, as they were found to be a source of danger to the fast-travelling motor-car and carriages. A sketch of the roadway as altered and of the old gate-keeper appeared in *The Daily Graphic* of 23 May.

In Broad Sanctuary the ground floor of the premises vacated by the National Society has been adapted as a showroom for the sale of the Reo Automobile. On the site of the Royal Aquarium, at the corner of Tothill Street and Princes Street, some work has been done in connexion with the foundations of the Wesleyan Church House, to be erected here, but for about six months little or no progress has been made. At No. 1, Dean's Yard some alterations are proceeding. In Tothill Street, Caxton House was finished early in the year, and is now, at least in part, occupied as offices. Broadway House, of which a portion is in the same street—a pile of business premises containing 5,500 feet superficial—was sold by private treaty by Messrs. Trollope & Sons during the first week in August, but the price was not stated. At 8, Broad Sanctuary, a house interesting to Westminster people, as having been the residence of Mr. James Grose (at one time churchwarden of St. Margaret's), has undergone alteration and enlargement, and is now occupied as offices by Messrs. J. Brown & Co., and Messrs. Thomas Firth & Sons.

In Victoria Street the centre of the three entrances (No. 87) to Marlborough Mansions has been much improved by the erection of some elaborate granite-work, which has added to the important appearance of the building—a feature which it sadly needed. The shop at the corner of Artillery Row, lately held by Messrs. Robins, Snell & Co., and the one next door in Artillery Row numbered 91 in Victoria Street, just vacated by the City of Westminster Refreshment Company, are to be remodelled. In Great Chapel Street an extensive clearance has been made, really extending some distance into Dacre Street, upon which more flats are to be erected; but at the close of the year there was very little to see, though the work had been in hand from March. In Palmer Street some shop-fronts have been put into the flats known as "The Albany," and the shops have since been occupied by a firm of dealers in antiques, a trade which seems to have found a permanent abode in this locality.

In Buckingham Gate (the part formerly James Street) the building known as "the

house of many angles," which was originally erected for the St. Margaret's Workhouse, and subsequently named Wellington House, in use by the Government as quarters for married soldiers, was demolished, to give place to a new Wellington House, a pile of flats, and a residential hotel upon an improved plan, and at what are said to be enormous rents; but of this more anon. No. 171, Victoria Street, at the corner of Francis Street—the building known as Victoria House, and intended at the formation of this street to be a public-house—is now being altered in many ways; but the work only began in the last quarter of the year, and will take some time to complete. In this street a few more of the ground-floor flats were converted into shops during the year, and still a few more are to be transformed. The last house in St. Margaret's parish—on the north side approaching the station, and on the banks of King's Scholars' Pond sewer which crosses the street at this spot—was the last one done.

From Francis Street, opposite the rear of Westminster Cathedral, a new street, alluded to in my last year's review, called Stillington Street—why or wherefore no one seems to know—has been formed, and was opened about November. As before stated, the construction of this street has necessitated the removal of a number of small houses known as Buckingham Cottages, most of them disappearing between March and June. In the clearance at this spot were included the houses 22 to 34 Willow Street (even numbers), which were demolished in June; but the vacant land is as yet unutilized. The street is in two parishes, the newly formed part being in St. Margaret's parish, while the portion which carries it on into Rochester Row is in St. John's parish, and was already in existence, and known as a portion of Buckingham Cottages. The street thus added to the map of London is one that does not seem likely to be of much use, as it virtually leads to no place of consequence.

A portion of the extension of the London tramway system over Westminster Bridge and along the Victoria Embankment is within the scope of this article, for St. Margaret's parish takes from the centre of the bridge to Horse Guards Avenue, and it must therefore be mentioned that the work was started as soon as the Parliamentary session closed, and before the end of the year another step towards linking the lines north and south of the Thames had taken place.

It may be thought worthy of notice that a small portion of the site of the Queen

Victoria Memorial in front of Buckingham Palace is in St. Margaret's parish. Work is going on there, but it is not possible to say yet what progress has been made. So far as I can say, this exhausts the list of changes during 1906; but many and extensive are those likely to take place during the year just opened. W. E. HARLAND-OXLEY.

Westminster.

The last paragraph of the note on 'Westminster Changes, 1906,' *ante*, p. 125, is not quite correct. College dormitory has been re-roofed owing to the timely discovery that some of the old beams were utterly decayed, but no new story has been added. "Saigne's," the College sanatorium, at the end which abuts on Great College Street, has been enlarged, and that must be the change to which your correspondent refers.

OLD WESTMINSTER.

#### A SCOTCH GARDEN OF EDEN.

IN an old album, such as was dear to the gentle sex in the early Victorian period, I came across 'Themus Mac-na Torshach's Idea of the Garden of Eden and the Origin of the First Dress worn by Man.' Thinking it may interest the readers of 'N. & Q.,' I have copied it. It was signed by Mr. James Graeme, who was Laird of Garvock, in Perthshire.

Ere the Laird carrit or the Lady span  
In frags' skins their hale race ran.

"Well," said Tortoise, "what would ye give for such bonny braes and birks and rivers as are in the forrest of Athol, if they could be transferred to your wild country?"

"An' are there nae bonny braes and birks in Badenoch? Ye're joost as bad as our minister: but fat need the man say ony mair about the matter, fan I tell 'im I'll prove frae his ain bible, ony day he likes, that the Lios-mor, as we ca' the great garden in Gaelic, stood in its day joost far the Muir o' Badenoch lys noo, an' in nae ither place? Is no there an island in Loch Lhinn that bears the name o' the Lios-Mor to this blessed day? Fan I tell you that, and that I hae seen the island mysel', fa can doubt my word?"

"But, Mac, the Bible says the garden was planted eastward in Eden." "Hoot! ay; but that disna say but the garden might be in Badenoch! for Eden is a Gaelic word for a river, an' a'm shure there's nae want o' them there; an' as for its bein' east o'er, that is, when Adam planted the Liosmor, he sat in a bonny bothan on a brae in Lochaber an' nae doot lukit eastwar' to Badenoch, an' saw a' thing sproutin' and growin' atween 'im an' the sun fan it cam ripplin' o'er the braes frae Athol in the braw simmer mornings."

"But, Mac, the Bible further says, they took fig-leaves and made themselves aprons. You cannot say that figs ever grew in Badenoch."

"Hout tout! there's naeboddy can tell fat grew

in Badenoch i' the days o' the Liosmor; an' altho' nae figs grow noo, there's mony a bony [sic] flag runs yet o'er the braes o' baith Badenoch and Loochaber. It was flags' skins, an' no fig blades, that they made claes o'. 'Flag, I maun tell you, is Loochaber Gaelic for a deer to this day; an' fan the auld man was gettin' his reproof for takin' an apple frae the gudewife, a' the beasties in Liosmor cam roon them, an' amang the rest twa bonnie raes; an' fan the gudeman said, 'See how miserable we twa are left: there stands a' the bonnie beasties weel clad in their ain hair, an' here we stand shame-faced an' nakit. Aweel! fan the twa raes heard that, they lap oute o' their skins, foo very love to their sufferin' maister, as ony true clansman wad do to this day. Fan the gudeman saw this, he drew ae flag's skin on her namsel, an' the tither o'er the gudewife: noo, let me tell ye, that were the first *kilt in the world*."

"By this account, Mac, our first parents spoke Gaelic."

"An' fat ither had they to spake, tell me? Our minister says they spoke Hebrew, an' fat's Hebrew but Gaelic, the warst o' Gaelic, let alane Welsh Gaelic?"

"He would require proof for this, Mac."

"Proof, man! disna your Bible say, 'Cursed is the ground for Adam's sake,' an' that curse lies on Badenoch an' Loochaber to this day; for if there be in a' Scotland a mair blastit, poverty-stricken pairt than ither o' the twa, may Themus Mac-na-Toishach's auld een never see it. Let them contradic' me fa can."

C. T. DURAND.

Grange Villa, Guernsey.

### ELL FAMILY.

(See 9 S. x. 487; xi. 77.)

I HAVE received the following letter from the Rev. Henry Barber, a well-known authority, who gives some interesting information about the name and family of Ell:—

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter forwarded through my publishers. It is no part of the scope of my work to give genealogical information, but I am always willing to trace a name to its earliest source.

You will be pleased to know that, although I have not met with the name before, I should say that it is of Norman origin, and has been corrupted throughout the centuries. The author of 'The Norman People' (H. S. King & Co., 1874) gives Ell, Elles, or Helles, from Helle or de Helle, from Heille, Beauvais, in Normandy. Gozelin de Heilles, 1030, witnessed a charter of Henry I., King of France.

A branch settled in England 1066, and bore a bend azure or [on?] a field sable, afterwards changed to a fesse, the tinctures remaining the same. The French line bore a bend fassily. Theobald de Helles was living in the time of K. Stephen. His son gave, temp. Henry II., a tenement at Canterbury to the Hospitalers. In 13th cent. Bertram de Helles was Constable of Dover Castle. Thomas de Helles possessed Helles Court in Ash temp. Edw. I. Henry de Helles was M.P. for Kent temp. Edw. III. Gilbert, Viscount of Kent, 1355, and his arms remain Azure, a bend argent.

In the church of Ash the arms are Argent, a chevron sable, between three leopards' faces or, being the foundation of the modern arms.

The family was spread throughout Kent and Surrey, and from it probably derived Sir Moyse Hill, ancestor of the Marquises of Downshire.

I do not think that Ell is a corruption of Hill, though Hill may possibly be derived from Helles in some cases. Hill is, however, generally an English local name, a contraction of "at-hill." I cannot find Ell or Helles in the Roll of Fines and Oblations of King John. It may be in the Hundred Rolls, but the records of the County of Kent might be searched with advantage. HENRY BARBER.

In the 'Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, 1633-4,' p. 10, we find "1633, 37, II. Certificate of Thomas Eyll, the High Constable —"; but I have been unable to discover where he was High Constable.

In 'Calendar of Border Papers: Vol. II. 1595-1603,' at p. 797, will be found a letter from George Ell to Robin of Pichell, dated 12 Sept., 1602.

In vol. xxx. of *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, in a note on p. 141, there is reference to a suit in time of K. John

"between the family of Helles and Manasser de Hastings concerning a carucate of land near Faversham (abbreviatio Placitorum). The Grange was held to Henry III. in serjeanty by Manasser de H. (Hasted, iv. 236); and 10 Hen. III. there was a fine levied between Gilbert de Helles and Robert de Hastings, of land in Gillingham. Ermine, three lozenges gules, was one of the coats of Helles."

In *Sussex Arch. Col.*, vol. v. p. 242, amongst names of priests in the Deanery of Hastings, appear "Thomas Helles." H. G. ELL.

Christchurch, New Zealand.

"SUPAWN": ITS ORIGIN.—This American term for a kind of porridge has been in use from the earliest period. The French colonists wrote it *soupane*, the Dutch *supaan*. One is surprised to find it described in the 'Century Dictionary' as "probably connected with *pone*." This is a most inaccurate statement. The words *pone* and *supawn* are both of American Indian origin, but they are from entirely different roots. I need not go into the history of *pone*, as that is being dealt with by Dr. Murray. *Supawn* is an Indian past participle, from a verb meaning to soften by water, boil soft. In the late Dr. Trumbull's 'Natick Dictionary' it is printed *saupá-un*. Strachey's Virginian vocabulary (circa 1615) includes it as "*asapan*, hasty pudding." The Abenaki form is given by the Frenchman Rasles as *ntsanbann*, but in Laurent's more modern Abenaki vocabulary (1884) it appears as "*nsobon*, corn soup."

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

**MATTHIAS THE IMPOSTOR.**—For a shrewd people, the Americans are remarkably gullible in matters of religion. Among the impostors who have preyed upon them from time to time—and their name is legion—one of the most singular was Robert Matthews, who had a colleague named Elijah Pierson.

Matthews was born about 1789, and Pierson probably a few years earlier. Matthews, a journeyman house-carpenter of Albany, N.Y., was carried away by the "revivalism" of Charles G. Finney, himself an oddity. Shortly after this, he began to advocate teetotalism, and to denounce the impiety of shaving and of freemasonry. Pierson, a fervent Anabaptist, took to himself authority to preach in New York in 1830, and made an unsuccessful attempt to raise a dead woman to life. This precious pair came together in New York in May, 1832, and soon discovered their spiritual affinity. Matthews, with some inconsistency declared himself to be Matthias the Apostle, the angel of Rev. xiv. 6, and also the Creator of all things. Pierson contented himself with the inferior, but respectable title of Elijah the Tishbite, otherwise John the Baptist. Matthews, managing to beguile a wealthy merchant, who became his banker, proceeded to adopt a costume which he thought suitable to his pretensions:—

"He displayed fine cambric ruffles around his wrists and upon his bosom; and to a rich silken scarf, interwoven with gold, were suspended twelve golden tassels, emblematical of the twelve tribes of Israel. His fine linen nightcaps were wrought with curious skill of needlework, with the names of the twelve Apostles embroidered thereon."

Out of doors he wore

"a black cap of japanned leather, in shape like an inverted cone, with a shade; a frock coat, generally of fine green cloth, lined with white or pink satin; a vest, commonly of richly figured silk; green or black pantaloons, sometimes with sandals.....with a black stock around his neck."

He declared that he would build the New Jerusalem in the western part of New York State. It was to contain an immense and gorgeous temple. All the temple utensils were to be of gold and silver, marked with a lion. A manufacturer asked whether it was the British lion they wanted; to which Matthews answered, "No; for the British lion was a devil; but he meant the Lion of the Tribe of Judah."

In 1834 Pierson died, under circumstances which strongly suggested poisoning. Matthews was tried and acquitted. He was imprisoned, however, for three months for

an assault with a horsewhip on his married daughter. The court, by Mr. Justice Ruggles, said:—

"We are satisfied that you are an impostor, and that you do not believe in your own doctrines. We advise you, therefore, when you come out of jail, to shave off your beard, lay aside your peculiar dress, and go to work like an honest man."

These notes are taken from a work of some scarcity, W. L. Stone's 'Matthias and his Impostures,' New York, Harper, 1835.

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

**THE AUTHORSHIP OF 'IS IT SHAKESPEARE?'**

—This anonymous book, regarded by many as the ablest presentation of the Baconian theory which has yet appeared, contains a dedication concluding with this subscription in red ink:—

So, Reviewers, save my Bacon,  
O let not Folly mar Delight:

followed by this suggestion of a challenge:—

These my name and claim unriddle  
To all who set the Rubric right.

The following seems to "set the Rubric right": "Walter Begley, the discoverer of Milton's 'Nova Solyma.'"

CHAS. A. HERPICH.

[This riddle was solved in *The Athenæum* when the book appeared.]

"PULL ONE'S LEG."—'The Standard Dictionary' explains this expression as (slang, U.S.) "to borrow money or obtain some favor from one by solicitation." It has a slightly different meaning in England, and is generally used to express an intention to deceive or hold up to ridicule.

Before the invention of the long drop in executions the phrase had another meaning, it being used to express the action of the friends of a criminal, who pulled the legs of the condemned man to shorten his sufferings. In Hood's poem 'The Last Man' the hangman, left alone in the world, contemplates suicide, but desists, saying:—

In vain my fancy begs,  
For there is not another soul alive  
In the world to pull my legs.

JOHN HEBB.

**INSCRIPTIONS AT BELLAGIO, ITALY.**—In the small cemetery for foreigners attached to the general cemetery, are the following inscriptions (May, 1905):—

1. Agnes Elizabeth, w. of Althans Blackwell, of Moseley, Birmingham, ob. at Bellagio, 26 June, 1898, a. 51.

2. Nellie, w. of Arthur Charles Parkinson, of London, after ten days of marriage, ob. 10 June, 1895, a. 25.

3. Elmina Crabbe, of Glen Eyre, Southampton, wid. of Col. Eyre John Crabbe, K.H., ob. at the Grande Bretagne Hotel, Bellagio, 12 Oct., 1888, a. 77.

4. Clara Elizabeth, dau. of Edward and Mary Ann Pembroke, of Blackheath, ob. 13 Ap., 1886, a. 18.

5. Alice Caroline, dau. of Francis and Bridget Hobson, of Burnt Stones, Sheffield. (Date omitted by me.)

6. Douglas Herbert, infant s. of Marguerite Wilhelmine Bunning, ob. 25 June, 1890, a. 6 months.

7. Sidney Herbert Brunner, of Winnington, Cheshire, a. 23, who lost his life in saving his elder brother from drowning, 8 Sept., 1890, bur. 11 Sept.

8. John Strachey Hare, ob. at Bellagio, 24 Ap., 1893, a. 48. Erected by his wife.

9. Catherine Chamberlain. The rest of the inscription could not be read on account of creepers and weeds covering the cross.

10. Blanche Henrietta Johnes Pechell, of La Boissonade and Maresfield Park, Sussex, ob. 12 Ap., 189[0 or 8 ?].

There is another still smaller cemetery (locked) adjoining the English Church, a stone in the outside wall of which states that the land was bought by Mr. Richard Boswell Beddome, of London, as the burial-place of his son Thomas William Beddome, and given by him to the Commune of Bellagio as an English cemetery, January, 1866. G. S. PARRY, Lieut.-Col.

18, Hyde Gardens, Eastbourne.

[For earlier lists of inscriptions on Britishers dying abroad see 10 S. i. 361, 442, 482; ii. 155; iii. 361, 433; v. 381; vi. 4, 124, 195, 302, 406, 446.]

ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND EUROPEAN POLITICIANS.—Mr. Bryce, in his Introduction to the "Everyman" edition of 'Speeches and Letters of Abraham Lincoln, 1832-1865,' emphasizes—I think over-emphasizes, as a perusal of that work will show—the great American President's lack of education; and he observes:—

"He.....can have had only the faintest acquaintance with European history or with any branch of philosophy. The want of regular education was not made up for by the persons among whom his lot was cast. Till he was a grown man he never moved in any society from which he could learn those things with which the mind of an orator or a statesman ought to be stored. Even after he had gained some legal practice, there was for many years no one for him to mix with, except the petty practitioners of a petty town, men nearly all of whom knew little more than he did himself."

This criticism smacks of the old type of belief concerning Lincoln, voiced in a letter of March, 1861, by so customarily sagacious

a political thinker as Sir George Cornewall Lewis, who wrote:—

"I have never been able, either in conversation or by reading, to obtain an answer to the question, What will the North do if they beat the South? To restore the old Union would be an absurdity. What other state of things does that village lawyer, Lincoln, contemplate as the fruit of victory?"

It is not, however, borne out by Lincoln's earlier addresses, while his later are very far from being the utterance of a mere "petty practitioner" or "village lawyer." In his letter to Joshua F. Speed of 24 Aug., 1855, for instance, Lincoln observes:—

"When I was at Washington, I voted for the Wilmot Proviso forty times; and I never heard of any one attempting to unwhig me for that"—

a phrase which showed at least sufficient acquaintance with the by-ways of European politics as aptly to recall the story of the younger Pitt exclaiming to a friend concerning Fox during the debates on the Regency Bill of 1788, "I'll un-Whig the gentleman for the rest of his life."

It was, of course, by coincidence, and not through reminiscence, that Lincoln in his address before the Washingtonian Temperance Society, at Springfield, Illinois, on 22 Feb., 1842, remarked, "It is an old and a true maxim 'that a drop of honey catches more flies than a gallon of gall,'" though it was Sir Robert Walpole's expressed belief that more flies are caught by honey than by vinegar. To Walpole, as to Lincoln, was given the opportunity—of which each availed himself to the full—for safely carrying his country through a most perilous internal crisis; and each political genius was described as a country lout and a buffoon by the more cultured and less far-seeing among their contemporary critics.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

"CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTION."—In the 'Life and Letters of Leslie Stephen' (1906), p. 183, occurs the following sentence from a letter of Leslie Stephen under date 8 Nov., 1866: "....I have a conscientious objection to my present position." Possibly this may be the earliest use of the expression from which in later times we have "conscientious objectors." H. W. U.

"BOTHOMBAR."—In Dyce's 'Skelton,' ii. 31, in the poem entitled 'Why Come Ye Nat to Courte?' l. 135, we find the form "Bothombar," respecting which Dyce says: "I know not what place is meant here." The context says that the English have made a shameful truce with the Scotch, and have given up the war against them, "from



Baumberow to Bothombar." The sense is, throughout the northern district of England. "Baumberow" is, of course, Bamborough. The foot-note says that, in place of "Bothombar," other editions have "Bothambar." This gives the solution, for the latter form stands for "Botham Bar," i.e., Bootham Bar, in the city of York.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

H IN SHROPSHIRE AND WORCESTERSHIRE.—DR. RANDOLPH at 9 S. viii. 283 inquired what ground there was for saying that some old Shropshire families drop their *h*'s, and rather pride themselves on doing so. As he may not be a subscriber to *Berrow's Worcester Journal*, the following extract from that paper, dated 17 Nov., 1906, may interest him and your readers generally:—

"Mr. Stapleton Martin writes from Norton, Worcester:.....'I have recently read a letter of F. O. Morris, the naturalist, who died in 1893, written to the London *Times* newspaper in June, 1878, in which, after stating that he was afraid that the beautiful county of Worcester must be held to be the cunabula of the offences of omission and of commission against the letter *h*, he said that when he was at school at Bromsgrove the following lines appeared somewhere about that time in one of the Worcester papers:

The Complaint of the letter H to the Inhabitants of Worcester.

Whereas by you I have been driven  
From hope, from home, from house, from heaven,  
And placed by your most learn'd society  
In exile, anguish, and anxiety,  
I hereby ask full restitution,  
And beg you'll mend your elocution.

To which the following rejoinder appeared in the next week's paper:—

Whereas we've rescued you, ingrate,  
From hell, from horror, and from hate,  
From hedgebill, horsepond, and from halter,  
And consecrated you in altar,  
We think you need no restitution,  
And shall not mend our elocution.

The writer added that he inclined to think that they had kept to their determination and had been as good as their word. There are now very few old (untitled) families in Worcestershire in existence, but people who have acquired a certain county status in it may be heard, at this day, to drop the too-rough *h*, though hardly, I think, would [they] care to boast that they did."

FRANCIS H. RELTON.

9, Broughton Road, Thornton Heath.

[MR. JONATHAN BOUCHIER printed at 5 S. v. 64 (22 Jan., 1876) a similar 'Remonstrance from the Letter H to the Inhabitants of Shropshire,' with an 'Answer from the Inhabitants of Shropshire.' The first two lines of the 'Remonstrance' run:—

Whereas by you we have been driven  
From hearth and home, from hope and heaven,  
the second line being a decided improvement. The other variations are not important. At 9 S. vi. 85

full particulars are given with respect to the original publication of Catherine Fanshawe's celebrated lines

'Twas whispered in heaven, 'twas muttered in hell;  
while at 7 S. vi. 110 is printed in full Horace Mayhew's parody, beginning

I dwells in the Herth, and I breathes in the Hair;  
If you searches the Hoocean, you'll find that I'm there.]

PANCAKE BELL IN NEWCASTLE.—I was rather surprised, as a Londoner, to read in Brockett's 'Glossary of North-Country Words' that on Shrove Tuesday "it is a general custom in the North to have pancakes served up." This custom is quoted by Dr. Murray in the 'N.E.D.' but the custom is certainly not peculiar to the North. Brockett goes on to quote from Taylor the Water-Poet a record of a former custom in Newcastle on Shrove Tuesday, which may have been (let us hope was) only local:—

"When the clock strikes eleven, which (by the help of a knavish sexton) is commonly before nine, then there is a bell rung, called *pancake bell*, the sound whereof makes thousands of people distracted and forgetful either of manners or humanity."

W. T. LYNN.

Blackheath.

[For the Pancake Bell at various places see 10 S. iii. 225, 331, and the references appended to MR. RATCLIFFE's note.]

LANGUAGES IN BURMA.—*The Indian Daily News* of Calcutta, in its issue of 7 January, under the heading 'The Land of Babel,' says that the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma has directed that the groups of languages shall be officially as follows:—

I. The Siyin, Tashon, Lai, Chinbok, and Chinme dialects of the Chin language, and the Chin language as spoken on the borders of Arakan Division, and the Thayetmyo, Minbu, and Henzada Districts.

II. The Kami and Mro languages.

III. The Chingpaw dialect of the Kachin language.

IV. The The Manipuri language.

V. The Karenni, the Bre, the Padoung, and the Zayein languages.

VI. The Taungthu language.

VII. The Palaung, the Pale, and Rieng (Yang Lam dialect) languages.

VIII. The Wa language as spoken either in the State of Mang Lun or in the State of Kentung.

IX. The Lahu or Muho and the Lisaw languages.

X. The Atai or Szi and the Maru languages.

XI. The Siamese language.

XII. The Malay language.

The districts in or on the borders of which the several groups of languages above specified will be held to be spoken are:—

I. All districts in the Arakan Division, the Henzada, Thayetmyo, Pakokku, Minbu, and Upper Chindwin Districts, and the Chin Hills.

II. The Northern Arakan and Akyab Districts.

III. Upper Chindwin, Bhamo, Myitkyina, Katha, and Ruby Mines Districts, and the Northern Shan States.

IV. Upper Chindwin District.

V. The Southern Shan States.

VI. The Toungoo, Thaton, and Amherst Districts, and the Southern Shan States.

VII. The Ruby Mines District and the Southern and Northern Shan States.

VIII. The Southern and Northern Shan States.

IX. The Ruby Mines, Bhamo, and Myitkyina Districts, and the Northern and Southern Shan States.

X. The Bhamo and Myitkyina Districts.

XI. Amherst, Tavoy, and Mergui Districts, and the Southern Shan States.

XII. Mergui District.

It is worth while recording the above list in 'N. & Q.', if it were only for the sake of having it at hand when wanted.

H. H. S.

"TOBACCO": ITS ETYMOLOGY.—The full history of this word is not given in any dictionary. It is, of course, a matter of common knowledge that it was picked up by the Spaniards in the Antilles, and originally meant the pipe through which the Indians either smoked or snuffed the plant. An interesting article in *The American Anthropologist*, as far back as 1889 (vol. ii. p. 133), seems to have escaped the attention of our lexicographers. It is by Dr. A. Ernst, and he shows that in the Tupi language of Brazil *tabôca* is still the name of these primitive Indian pipes. It will perhaps be asked what connexion there is, linguistically, between Brazil and Hayti. Having been engaged for many years looking up etymologies of American terms for the 'N.E.D.', I am able to say that the Tupi language of Brazil and the Carib dialects of Guiana and the isles had a large vocabulary in common. The explanation is, not that the languages were cognate, but that the Caribs borrowed from their neighbours. Many zoological terms in English—such as *agouti*, *cabiai*, *coati*, *quata*—may have come to us from either Tupi or Carib. The same is true of many botanical terms—such as *karatas*, *moriche*, *tannia*—and to these we may safely add the word *tobacco*. The two forms in which it has been preserved, Tupi *tabôca* and Haytian *tabáco*, are both accented upon the middle syllable, and differ so slightly that we need feel no doubt as to their identity. We thus arrive at the valuable fact that *tobacco* is properly a Brazilian term, but early passed over into Guiana, and accompanied the Caribs in their voyages among the West Indian islands, where it took root, and was found by the followers of Columbus.

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

"POSSESSION NINE POINTS OF THE LAW."  
—In connexion with this quasi-legal maxim, I think the question was asked some time ago, "How many points has the law, and what are they?" The question did not show much appreciation of the meaning of of the maxim; but it may perhaps be answered according to its wisdom, by saying, "The law (like anything else) has just as many points as you choose to attribute to it for the purpose of stating a proportion. When you say (as most people do at present) that possession is *nine* points of the law, you suppose 'the law' to have ten points; but if you say, in accordance with earlier usage, that possession is *eleven* points of the law, you suppose 'the law' to have twelve points; while, if you say, as has also been said, that possession is *ninety-nine* points of the law, you suppose 'the law' to have a hundred points." In other words, the question is not how many points "the law" has, but what proportion of all the points possession is equal to. The actual purport of the maxim, of course, is that, in a dispute about property, *possession* is (or used to be, when the saying arose in the fifteenth century) so strong a point in favour of the possessor, that it might outweigh nine, or eleven, or ninety-nine points that might legally be pleaded in behalf of some one else. The historical illustration of the expression will be found in the next issue of the 'Dictionary,' in which 'Point' will form one of the important articles.

J. A. H. MURRAY.

### Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

MOHAMMEDAMISM IN JAPAN.—In 'The Encyclopedia Britannica,' art. 'Sunnites and Shi'ites' (vol. xxii. p. 659), Japan is included among the countries over which the religion of Mohammed is more or less spread. Also in Major-General Forlong's 'Short Studies in the Science of Comparative Religions,' 1897, p. 469, we find Japan with China and the adjacent islands stated to contain thirty millions of Mohammedans. I desire to be informed of any authoritative report or observation upon which these statements are reasonably founded.

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA. J

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

SCOTT'S 'BLACK DWARF.'—Can any of your readers tell me where the original autograph MS. of Sir Walter Scott's 'Black Dwarf' is now to be found? **ELSHIE.**

SAMUEL BARNARD.—I shall be glad if any reader of 'N. & Q.' can oblige me with particulars of the ancestors of Samuel Barnard, a merchant in London, and a major in the Honourable Artillery Company, to which he belonged for about half a century, and I believe till his death. He died about fifty years ago. **B. R. THORNTON.**

Granville Lodge, Brighton.

CHESTERFIELD AND WOTTON PORTRAITS.—The second son of Katherine Wotton and of Henry Stanhope—Philip, second Earl of Chesterfield (1633–1713)—had his portrait painted by Lely. So had Philip's second wife, Elizabeth Butler (1640–65). May I be told the whereabouts of the original pictures?

I should also be exceedingly grateful for any information as to the portrait of Edward, Lord Wotton, which used to hang in the "howl" at Borton Malherbe, the home in Kent. **MABEL E. WOTTON.**

36, Buckingham Gate, S.W.

"BAT BEARAWAY."—Why is the bat frequently called bat bearaway? An educated person has told me that he thought the name had arisen from a folk-belief that bats had once upon a time been human souls, or that they were creatures whose employment it was to carry away the souls of the departed. Is there any evidence that such an opinion was ever prevalent?

**EDWARD PEACOCK.**

"IDLE DICK NORTON."—I am anxious to obtain the pedigree of Col. Richard Norton, of the Parliament army, whom Cromwell addressed as "Dear Dick," speaking of him elsewhere as "idle Dick Norton." A writer in *Hampshire Notes and Queries* (vol. ii. p. 108) says he was Governor of Southampton in 1644, and was styled by *Mercurius Aulicus* "The great incendiary of Hampshire." He also says that Richard Norton was a relative of Sir Gregory Norton, one of the judges of Charles I., and a brother of the Captain Lieutenant Norton who, fighting on the King's side, was captured at Romsey by Major Mitford. Col. Norton lived at old Alesford Manor House, and was a scion of the Nortons of Rotherfield. I shall be much obliged for the pedigree of idle Dick, and also to learn who was the Honor, daughter of Col. Norton, who married Sir John St. Barbe, of Broadlands.

There was an Anne Norton buried at Wellow, Hampshire, 22 Dec., 1693. In the registers she is styled the Lady Anne Norton, widow. There was also a William Norton buried 9 Jan., 1695/6. Tradition assigns a farm-house at Wellow as the residence of one of the regicides.

(Mrs.) F. H. SUCKLING.

Highwood, Romsey, Hants.

CATHAY.—What is the origin of this name for China; and how is it pronounced? There is a street in Bristol of the same name, but pronounced Cat-hay, which Alderman Barker, the antiquary, holds was so styled by Bristol merchants who traded with China. This seems impossible, especially as there are other streets with a similar ending, such as Pithay (Pit-hay). It would be interesting to know the true origin of both names.

**EVACUSTES A. PHIPSON.**

9, Tithing, Worcester.

[B. E. Smith's 'Cyclopædia of Names' says: "Cathay (ka-thā'). The name given by Marco Polo to a region in eastern Asia, supposed to be northern China..... 'The Persian name Cathay, and its Russian form of Kitai, is of modern origin: it is altered from *Ki-tah*, the race which ruled northern China in the tenth century, and is quite unknown to the people it designates' (Williams, 'Middle Kingdom,' i. 4)."]

DRUM-MAJOR: JOHN BIBIE.—At the foot of p. 396, vol. ii. of 'The British Army,' by Sibbald Scott, 1868, mention is made of "a brochure by J. B., entitled 'Mars his Triumph, or the Description of an Exercise performed the xviii of October, 1638, in Merchant-Taylor's Hall, by certain gentlemen of the Artillery Garden, London.'"

Who was this J. B.?

I possess a brochure entitled 'Scotland's Thanksgiving,' London, 1642 which contains a letter to "John Bibie, Drum-Major for the Tower and Citie of London." Can this be the J. B.? Any information about Bibie would be welcome.

What is the date of the drum-major's "chariot of state" in the Tower? It is said to have been drawn by four white horses, at the head of the artillery train, when on a march.

What is the earliest date for an English drum-major? Robert Barret (1598) served a great deal abroad, with troops belonging to many different nations, and I do not know if the mention of a drum-major in his 'Theorike and Practike of Modern Warres' refers to an English drum-major or to a foreign one. **W. S.**

REVELL OF CHECKERS, BUCKS.—Mrs. Revett, quoted in 'Letters and Journals

of Lady Mary Coke,' ed. Hon. J. A. Home, as one of the Princess Amelia's servants, and grandchild of Oliver Cromwell (iii. 110), is in a foot-note stated to be the wife of John Revett, of Checkers, Bucks,

"her father being John Russell, 3rd son of Sir John Russell, Bart., of Chippenham, who m. Frances, youngest dau. of Oliver Cromwell, and widow of the Hon. Robert Rich."

Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' state to what branch of the family of Revett or Rivett John Revett, of Checkers, belonged; also whether Col. George Revett, killed at Malplaquet, was of this latter family? The line of Sir Thomas Revett, Kt., of Chippenham, co. Cambridge, terminated in heirs.

L. SCHANK.

Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.

"WHAT WANTS THAT KNAVE THAT A KING SHOULD HAVE?"—Can any of your readers tell me where I can find the ballad that begins with these words? The story is that one of our Norman kings (I forget which), seeing a great feudal lord—an ecclesiastic, I think—sweep by with his retinue, exclaimed, "What wants that knave that a king should have?" words which became the first line of the ballad that I wish to find.

G. G. G.

PITCH-CAPS PUT ON HUMAN HEADS AND SET ON FIRE.—I find in the text of a modern writer of note the following reference to this alleged atrocity:—

"The susceptible British reader should not suppose that the exploding of dynamite is the quintessence of Anarchism; any more than the igniting of pitch-caps upon the heads of Irish insurgents in 1798 was the quintessence of British militarism in that year. Dynamite has been exploded by anarchists, and pitch-caps have been ignited by soldiers," &c.

I have special reasons for thinking that this tale about pitch-caps and their being ignited is an absolute falsehood, like many other legends about the Irish rebellion of 1798 which Cruikshank illustrated with such wonderful force. Nevertheless, not being omniscient, I should like to know on what authority the legend has been founded.

O.

AUTHOR OF QUOTATION WANTED.—The source and exact wording of the following are desired:—

"Some say the age of chivalry is gone, but I say the age of chivalry is not gone while there remains a wrong to be righted and a man who will say, 'I will set that wrong right, or die in the attempt.'"

Kingsley and Carlyle are in my thoughts; but I have hunted them in vain.

H. WELLS BLADEN.

SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN ON BRITAIN'S SUPREMACY OF THE SEA.—The date is wanted of the occasion on which the words printed below were spoken by the present Prime Minister. They occur in a speech some time before 1898:—

"I accept in fullest and most complete form the doctrine that it is necessary for this country to hold the supremacy of the seas. I accept the doctrine of standard of supremacy that our fleet should equal any two other fleets in the world."

W. C. C.

CARTE, THE HISTORIAN.—I should be obliged to any of your readers for information respecting the ancestry and birth-place of Carte, the historian, whose 'Life of the Great Duke of Ormonde' was published in 1736.

F. GODFREY.

2, Morton Crescent, Exmouth.

[Carte was born at Clifton-upon-Dunsmoor, Warwickshire. See the lives of him and his father in the 'D.N.B.']

PRETENDED PRINCE OF MACEDONIA.—Can any one put me on the track of information as to a certain Gio. Andrea Angelo Flavio, calling himself Prince of Macedonia, who appeared in Italy about 1605, and distributed titles of nobility and crosses of the Order of St. George?

R. STEELE.

Savage Club.

CHARLES I.: HIS PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS.—In *The Gentleman's Magazine* for October last there is a notice of 'The Headman of Whitehall,' by Philip Sidney. The writer of the article, who seems scarcely to allow for the fact that all contemporary statements are not of equal value to the historian, makes the following remark among some others which give the reader pause:—

"Far from being the ideal and picturesque cavalier of that potent wizard Antonio van Dyck, Charles favoured his father, the sandy and slobbering James, as much as Charles II. favoured his mother."

What is the authority for this assertion?

The "potent wizard" could have no reason to indulge in childish misrepresentation. An artist of genius can paint a striking portrait of nearly any type of face, except that of the "successful soap-boiler."

There is a fine representation of the "sandy and slobbering" James in the collection of historical portraits in the chateau of Azay-le-Rideau. Lout as he was, a painter with insight, could still produce a vivid and yet satisfactory portrait of him.

What contemporaries of the two men recorded that Charles I. closely resembled his father? And what did the assertion

signify? Did it mean that he was a replica of James in features and colouring, or that there was merely the strong family likeness between them which may exist, and not infrequently does exist, between an ugly and a handsome man?

A querist writing in the *Intermédiaire*, 20 Octobre, 1906, says:—

“Le véritable Charles I<sup>er</sup>.—J’ai lu récemment, dans une revue, que Van-Dyck avait toujours plus ou moins embelli ses modèles. Je m’en doutais un peu et ai toujours pensé que les images de leurs contemporains, surtout de leurs contemporaines, que nous ont laissées certains maîtres, pourraient bien être de belles infidèles. Mais l’auteur ajoute que le pinceau de Van-Dyck a transformé en un élégant gentilhomme jusqu’à ce ‘gnome’ de Charles I<sup>er</sup>, terme qui me surprend, appliqué, au petit-fils de Marie-Stuart, tandis qu’il conviendrait parfaitement au pauvre Charles II. d’Espagne.

“Pour le roi anglais, j’ai accepté jusqu’à présent le type consacré par maints originaux de Van-Dyck, un corps droit et souple de gentilhomme chasseur surmonté d’une tête au long visage, dont l’expression est mélancolique et haute, sans qu’on y démêle cette fausseté qui causa en grande partie les malheurs du second des quatre Stuarts.

“Quel était donc au physique le véritable Charles I<sup>er</sup>? H. C. M.”

No doubt an artist who intends to be patronized by the world of fashion in any age accentuates to some degree the better traits in a face, and softens the effect of those which are unsatisfactory. Nevertheless, he has to keep his work like the sitter, or the sitter’s vanity will take up arms. He wants a portrait of his own admirable self, not an entirely fancy picture.

Readers of La Fontaine’s fables will recollect that when Jupiter called all the animals together, that each might say whether anything needed altering in its appearance, he asked the ape, “Are you satisfied?” and received the answer, “Why not?” The ape pitied the bear, the bear the elephant, the elephant the whale, the ant the mite. Every one of them was critical enough of others, but pleased with itself.

Had Charles I. been a “gnome,” what satisfaction could it have been to acquire a series of portraits which represent an entirely different type? C. E.

NAPOLEON’S CARRIAGE.—I wish to ascertain what British regiment it was that captured Napoleon’s travelling carriage after he had left it in his flight from Waterloo. J. N.

MUSICAL GENIUS: IS IT HEREDITARY?—I have noticed a peculiarity in musical genius in that it does not seem to show itself in the family of a great musical com-

poser nearly so much as literary genius does in the family of a great writer. I think that this may be accounted for by the fact that composers do not marry, or by the fact that when married they have but small families. Can any of your readers cite an instance to the contrary?

ENIGMA.

## Replies.

### LATIN PRONUNCIATION IN ENGLAND.

(10 S. vii. 108.)

THERE is no “foreign” pronunciation of Latin. There is a French pronunciation, a German pronunciation, a Spanish, and an Italian; and they are all very materially different. I doubt whether the Pope would (at least without difficulty) understand the Gospel as read either in Paris or in Madrid.

But all these pronunciations agree roughly with respect to certain, though by no means all, vowel-sounds. They also all agree in not pronouncing *c* like *k* before *e* and *i*.

In Roman churches in England the Italian pronunciation is naturally adopted.

Is not MR. STRONG overlooking the probability that English pronunciation of English changed between 1500 and 1600, and with it English pronunciation of Latin, but only with it? I should assume that More and Colet pronounced the English word “nature” much as the French word “nature” is now pronounced; but that Coryat approximated to our modern English pronunciation. “Natura” would follow “nature,” and consequently by 1600 there would be a much greater divergency between English Latin and any kind of foreign Latin than there was in 1500.

Is there not something in Mulcaster bearing on this, and tending to show that English Latin resisted for a little time the influence of the vernacular?

May I take this occasion of expressing my cordial detestation of the proposed change? It is thoroughly unhistorical, ignoring in particular English history; and it treats Latin as a dead language. Moreover, it will work havoc with words adopted from the Latin. Already I have heard “minnus” (—): I expect “plooce” (+) soon. R. JOHNSON WALKER.

Little Holland House, Kensington, W.

I have often tried to get people to understand that Latin, in England, was doubtless

pronounced in the same way as the current English of the same period. That is all.

It follows that Latin was pronounced in Anglo-Saxon and Early English times nearly as in the old classical way, for the plain reason that the Old English vowels were pronounced (roughly speaking) in the modern Italian manner. And these sounds lasted, many of them, down to the time of Erasmus and later; so that Latin in those days, if pronounced in the same way as the English of the period, would be reasonably intelligible to a foreigner. Most of the violent changes in the sounds of English vowels are quite late. The subject of phonetics is very unsuitable for general discussion; let those who wish to know more consult Sweet's 'History of English Sounds' or the valuable new book by Wyld entitled 'The Historical Study of the Mother Tongue.'

WALTER W. SKEAT.

I can state positively that in my Eton days—fifty-five or more years ago—the pronunciation of Latin was English-wise, not Italian; e.g., *amo* would be "eh-mo," *musa* would be "mew (moo)-sa," and so on.

I have, however, been told since that this has been changed.

EDWARD P. WOLFERSTAN.

45, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

To the views of Coryat and Milton on this subject, adduced by MR. STRONG, may be added that of Sir Walter Scott, who wrote thereon, with his characteristic good sense, in his 'Journal,' under date 25 Jan., 1827:—

"Thought during the watches of the night and a part of the morning about the question of Latin pronunciation, and came to the following conclusions: That the mode of pronunciation approved by Buchanan and by Milton, and practised by all nations, excepting the English, assimilated in sound, too, to the Spanish, Italian, and other languages derived from the Latin, is certainly the best, and is likewise useful as facilitating the acquisition of sounds which the Englishman attempts in vain. Accordingly I wish the cockneyed pedant who first disturbed it by reading *emo* for *amo*, and *guy* for *qui*, had choked in the attempt. But the question is, whether a youth who has been taught in a manner different from that used all over England will be heard, if he presumes to use his Latin at the bar or the senate; and if he is to be unintelligible or ludicrous, the question [arises] whether his education in not imperfect under one important view. I am very unwilling to sacrifice our *sumpimus* to their old *mumpimus*—still more to humble ourselves before the Saxons while we can keep an inch of the Scottish flag flying. But this is a question which must be decided not on partialities or prejudices."

But what is the correct pronunciation? I had been five years at a public school when, with the advent of a new head master,

came the "new" pronunciation; and I found a year of this exceedingly troublesome, after having learnt Latin for eight or nine years in the older way. We were taught to pronounce the *c* and *g* hard, and the *v* as *w*, &c., and this was certainly not the pronunciation I heard lately at a Catholic funeral, where the priest pronounced the *c* and *g* as in Italian. R. L. MORETON.

SPELLING CHANGES (10 S. vi. 403, 450, 493; vii. 51).—There is urgent need of reform. There are signs that a divergence between the language of England and America is to be feared. For English and American to become as different as Spanish and Portuguese would be a real calamity to the world, a real check to civilization.

The philologists all agree that spelling reform would be a great benefit. The philologists of the future will want to know, not our rather vain speculation as to the origin or etymology of our words, but how the best-educated people of our time pronounced them.

As far as I know, all reasonable persons who have given at all careful attention to this subject admit that spelling reform is desirable. But I think most of these are deterred from putting this opinion into action from the contemplation of the vast difficulties in the way. I admit that the difficulties are vast, but I incline to think that the greatest difficulty of all has now been overcome by President Roosevelt, viz., the want of an authoritative start.

I have had difficulty in getting the list of 300 simplified spellings suggested by his learned council. The pamphlet of 57 pages (very readable), the booklet, and the card can, I believe, be got by any one who will apply for copies to the Simplified Spelling Board, 1, Madison Avenue, New York City.

At first I was inclined to reject this board's suggestion to write *theater*, *specter*, *center*, *meter*, &c., for *theatre*, *spectre*, *centre*, *metre*. *Meter*, for gas meter, e.g., is by far the commoner spelling in the current English of the mother country. I see Prof. Skeat in the last edition of his 'Concise English Etymological Dictionary' has *metre*, *meter*, as alternative. This raises the very difficult question of homophones. I, with trembling, advocate the distinction of homophones; e.g., *cheg*, to denote one special kind of *check*, seems to me certainly useful. So I think we should make the reading of English more difficult if we confused *to*, *too*, and *two*. English is so much more complex than any

other of the great languages that we can never expect its spelling to be quite so easy and simple and regular as that of Italian or even German. Our spelling will perhaps always be a compromise between phonetic and etymology; but it certainly ought to be more rationally compounded of these two elements.

It is singular that though all the European tongues distinguish voiced from unvoiced consonants, in most cases thus, *t* from *d*, *p* from *b*, *k* from *g*, *f* from *v*, they none of them clearly distinguish voiced and unvoiced sibilants. Thus *so* we English pronounce with *s* unvoiced, but the Germans with *s* voiced. We write *is*, *his*, *bids*, &c., *s* voiced; but *its*, *ships*, *bricks*, *s* unvoiced.

T. WILSON, B.A. Lond.

Harpenden.

Why *wastrel* (*ante*, p. 52) at all? Why not *waster*? At all events, *wastrel* is defined in Ogilvie's 'Dictionary,' not as the instrument, but as the *state* of waste, and substantively as "waste substances."

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (10 S. vii. 69).—PROF. LAUGHTON will find the "old ballad" he is in quest of in D'Urfey's 'Pills to purge Melancholy,' vol. iii. p. 210 of reprint of 1719 edition.

J. H. K.

DUKE OF KENT'S CHILDREN (10 S. vii. 48, 115).—After the death of the Princess Charlotte, the Government of the day insisting upon the marriage of the bachelor brothers of the Regent, it is known that the Duke of Kent demurred from complying with their wishes, unless some provision were first made out of the public funds for Madame de St. Laurent. I think that a letter from him to Lord Liverpool upon the subject was printed in Creevey's memoirs, and no mention is therein made by H.R.H. of any children. As the Duke's plea for a separate income being granted would have been much strengthened in the event of issue, it is probably safe to assume that none had been born, or at all events none survived in the year 1816. But the nickname of "Joseph Surface," given to the Duke of Kent by his royal brothers, implies that in matters of morality his standard was no higher, though more discreet, than theirs.

The task of detailing the amours, and of tracing the left-handed descendants, of George III.'s children would be considerable, and probably unprofitable in view of the old proverb, "A wise child," &c. As

regards King George IV., the Italian author of the work describing Queen Caroline's adventures in Italy and elsewhere, lately translated into English, has broached a curious theory, which is certainly corroborated by the fact that none of that monarch's numerous mistresses was ever known to bear him offspring. It is true that Grace Dalrymple Elliott, distinguished in the gay world as "Dally the Tall," gave birth to a daughter whose parentage was sometimes attributed to the then Prince of Wales; but the lady's admirers were not few, and the circumstance can hardly be said to contradict the fact above stated.

H.

Your correspondents may find many interesting particulars concerning the career of Edward, Duke of Kent, in his 'Life' by the Rev. Erskine Neale, rector of Kirton, Suffolk (an adjacent parish to Newbourne) subsequently vicar of Exning, near Newmarket. Prefixed to this laboured panegyric is a portrait of the Duke "from a picture by G. Dawe, R.A., in the possession of H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent." The likeness to her late Majesty Queen Victoria is striking.

In the preface, p. xv, occurs the following tribute to 'N. & Q.,' then in its infancy:—

"May I seize this opportunity of naming a little periodical, *Notes and Queries*, as a most desirable mode of intercommunication for literary men?"

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

Perhaps I may be allowed to supplement my former reply by saying that much about Madame de St. Laurent is to be found in 'The Life of the Duke of Kent illustrated by his Correspondence with the De Salaberry Family,' by Dr. W. J. Anderson (Toronto, Hunter, Rose & Co., 1870). Dr. Anderson assures us that she was an amiable lady who possessed to the fullest extent the Duke's confidence, esteem, and affection, and shared his joys and sorrows. These virtues gained for her the favour of the Bishop of Quebec, the Bishop of Nova Scotia, and the leading residents of Halifax, except three: Chief Justice Blowers; Foster Hutchinson, a nephew of the last royal Governor of Massachusetts Bay; and Col. Kearney, of the Nova Scotia Regiment. The last two experienced her just indignation and that of the Duke. Her name, Julia, was the one most often given to girls born at Halifax while she was there. Col. Landmann in his 'Recollections' describes an evening party at Halifax where

she and the Duke sang a duet. Before March, 1819, she had retired to a convent, according to Dr. Anderson, and doubtless she died in the odour of sanctity. Tradition describes her as small, dark, and handsome; and as having a hasty temper, under the influence of which she was known to go into the garden and tear up flowers. But soldiers in danger of severe punishment, who appealed to her, were pardoned through her influence with the Duke. M. N. G.

Can MR. PEET give any ground or authority for the extraordinary report that Constance Kent's father was a son of the Duke? The fact that he and most of his children bore the Christian name of Savill, and must therefore be presumed to have been connected with a family of that name, is strongly against this, since, if he had been illegitimate, it is unlikely that the memory of a connexion on his mother's side would have been preserved in this way. On the other hand, there are facts which, taken in combination, point to a French connexion: (1) Constance's second name was Emilie; (2) she and her brother ran away from home at the ages of twelve and eleven, with the intention of going abroad; (3) after the murder she was sent to a convent in France. These might be adduced in support of a theory that her father was son of Madame de St. Laurent; and as he died 5 Feb., 1872, aged seventy, and was therefore born in 1801-2, this is not inconsistent with the statement of M. N. G. that the lady had no children down to August, 1800. B.

POST BOXES (10 S. vi. 389, 453, 475; vii. 72).—In *The Illustrated Times*, vol. i. p. 452—15 Dec., 1855—are two pictures: one of a 'London Letter Post,' the other of a 'Paris Letter Post.' The former is square (? five square) and very plain; there is a ball on the top, springing from a simple ornament of leaves. The latter is round, ornate, and rather taller, but of much less diameter. On one face of the former is "Post Office Letter Box No. 2. 0 miles 7 furlongs 178 yards from General Post Office." On the other visible face is a hanging flap marked "Letters"; below is a long inscription beginning "Letter Box," but the rest is illegible. On the French pillar are the words "Boite aux lettres," "Service des postes." In each picture a postman stands by the "letter post."

P. 454 contains an article on 'London and Paris Letter Posts and Letter Carriers.' It speaks of our "letter posts" as an improvement borrowed from the French. It

calls them "cast-iron 'letter posts,' or, more properly, 'postal pillars,' recently erected as succursals to the old receiving houses." It asks:—

"Why must everything English, to be useful, be hideous?.....Squat, dwarfed, and clumsy in form, they remind us of nothing so much as one of Doctor Arnott's stoves that has been given over to a bill-sticker.....The top of the pillar, capital we cannot call it, is finished off by a circular knob, something between a cannon-ball and the blazing firecone on the summit of the monument. Is not this knob provided with a view to the hindrance of the street boys in their much-beloved game of leap-frog, and to prevent their 'overing it'? It is certainly as eloquently suggestive of such an intention as the iron-spiked posts in Burton Crescent."

It asks why a postal pillar should have been erected at the corner of Norfolk Street, Strand, where a post office already existed.

It says that the first postal pillar erected in Paris was the one on the Pont Neuf.

The two postmen in the pictures wear tall hats. The Frenchman's is of sugarloaf shape, with a cockade or some mark like one. The colours of the pillars are not mentioned.

In *The Illustrated Times*, vol. iv. p. 397 (20 June, 1857), is the following:—

"The last few weeks has [*sic*] seen the removal of most of the ugly-looking letter-posts which about a couple of years ago were set up in the streets of the metropolis. These have given place to a more tastefully-shaped substitute, an engraving of which will be found on the present page. Mr. A. Cooper, C.E., of Great George Street, we understand, supplied the constructional design, and Mr. W. J. Wills, we believe, superintended the ornamentation of it. The plan of the pillar is a hexagon, and the top has a useful little article in the shape of the compass let into the surface. The space this letter-post occupies is much less than that filled by its predecessor; and so far as the matter of taste is concerned, the change is one which must meet with public approval."

The pillar in the accompanying print has a festoon of flowers hanging—from, apparently, small human faces—down each side of the hexagon to about the middle of the pillar. The angles are decorated, and there are ornamental bands—two near the top and two near the foot. The only visible inscription is "V.R." Beside the pillar stands a gentleman of the period with a letter in his hand. The colour of the paint is not mentioned. ROBERT PIERPOINT.

"ITO": "ITOLAND" (10 S. vi. 461; vii. 12, 93).—I do not purpose entering into a discussion with MR. BRESLAR as to the merits or demerits of the "Ito" movement; but it would be unjust to the Jewish community if from his statements it was supposed they are in sympathy with this unorthodox Zionism, or that they believe their welfare is



likely to be advanced by such organizers. Great philanthropically aided migrations from persecution in Russia to the personal liberty of North or South America have occurred, and are likely to be organized so long as the occasion continues. But this does not provide autonomy, nor can the word "territorialist" be applied to the director of such a movement or its participants.

MR. BRESLAR's phrases are peculiarly his own; his views are confined to a few; and the movement he acclaims has the support only of a class unfamiliar with Russia and the aims or requirements of the prospective emigrant.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

39, Hillmorton Road, N.

[We cannot insert any more on this subject.]

BELL-HORSES: PACK-HORSES (10 S. vi. 469; vii. 33, 110).—In 'Notes on Spanish Amulets,' in *Folk-lore*, xvii. 461, it is said that

"small bells are in common use, frequently with other amuletic objects. Practically every horse, mule, or donkey in Spain wears a bell, however tiny and feeble it may be, not necessarily, perhaps, as an acknowledged protection, but certainly as a concession to some once universal custom. To many children's amulets, also, there are little bells attached. It is fair to assume that the sound of these bells, as amongst the ancient Romans and the modern Italians, was formerly intended to keep the wearer from witchcraft and fascination."

G. W.

Perhaps I may be allowed to add a note or two to DR. BRUSHFIELD's interesting paper. We have here a dealer in antiquities whose keen observation and retentive memory make him a trustworthy guide, and if anything is ploughed or dug up in this neighbourhood, it usually finds its way to his hands. He well remembers pack-horses coming into the city by North Gate, bringing in corn from country farms. They were decorated with bells hung on frames, as described *ante*, p. 33, the first horse having three bells, the second four, and the third five, the bells being of varying sizes and harmonizing well. The man showed me a large spherical horse-bell of bronze, 9 in. in circumference, attached by an iron ring to a staple, welded into a leather collar, which must have hung round the horse's neck. The width of the collar is nearly 2 in. The bell has two round holes above, and a wide aperture beneath. A detached iron ball inside sounds at every movement. My friend called this bell a "rumbler," a word which I fail to find in the dialect dictionaries. Beneath the narrow

band which encircles the centre of the bell the metal is finely chased, and on either side of the slit are the letters W. R. (? *Willielmus Rex*, i.e., William III.). Three small bells of similar construction were ploughed up on a hill-farm near Lavant last December. Their circumference is 3 in. They do not exactly match (externally), but their note is the same. Cow- and sheep-bells made of sheet iron, just like the old Irish bells, were used on the Downs here not long ago. They vary a little in size and weight, but are generally about 7 in. in height by 15 in. in circumference. St. Patrick's bell, as illustrated in Smith and Cheetham's 'Dict. of Christian Antiquities,' is almost a ditto of the typical cow-bell of Sussex. Some interesting notices of bells attached to animals are to be found in Magius, 'De Tintinnabulis,' Amstelædami, 1689. This is a scarce little book, but it is reprinted, with its illustrations, in the second volume of De Sallengre's folio 'Thesaurus of Roman Antiquities,' as also is Angelo Rocca's interesting treatise 'De Campanis,' dealing with the antiquities of church bells. Finally, Dr. George Stephens ('Handbook of Runic Ornaments,' ed. 1884, p. 183) figures and describes two Swedish bracteates which have a rudely designed horse in their centre, with something on his back which may be intended for a crate or crook. Prof. Stephens deciphers the inscription HHLÆDU-UIGÆ ALTE-UILÆA FIHLÆDU (Hlædwig for Alte-Uilæ made this). The first name, he says, means *lade-wigg*, "pack-horse," "carrying-nag," and is the goldsmith's rebus-play on his own name.

CECIL DEEDES.

Chichester.

'LAWYERS IN LOVE' (10 S. vii. 90).—This novel was by W. J. N. Neale (1812-1893), a notice of whom will be found in the 'D.N.B.' Neale was never included in 'Men of the Time,' a much less useful book than the one that has supplanted it, namely, 'Who's Who.' Further information about his family will be found in Foster's 'Men at the Bar,' 1885, one of the most useful books I have.

In early life Neale wrote a number of novels, nearly all naval and mostly anonyma. My only authority for saying the above work is his is that it is put under his name in 'The London Catalogue, 1816-51,' and in 'The English Catalogue,' with the date 1844. It is not included in the list of his works in the 'D.N.B.'; but there is no doubt it is by him.

My father, who knew Neale well, told me he had the power of being able simultaneously to dictate to several writers and to talk to some one else, which I always thought must be pretty quick work. RALPH THOMAS.

'Lawyers in Love,' by the author of 'Cavendish' (Capt. W. Johnson Neale), 3 vols., post 8vo, was published by Cochran in 1844, price 31s. 6d.

ALFRED SYDNEY LEWIS.

GEORGE GEOFFREY WYATVILLE (10 S. vii. 109).—He died in Montagu Square, 27 Jan., 1833.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

"SET UP MY (HIS) REST" (10 S. vi. 509; vii. 53).—As this expression, very common before 1650, is stated by several of your correspondents to be obsolete, and is marked obsolete in 'The Century Dictionary,' may I be allowed to point out that it still lingers in literary use? Here are some examples which will supplement those given in Nares's 'Glossary':—

"Let me have your prayers, that.....I may not so unworthily act, as if I believed I ought to set up my rest in my *mean self* and think nothing further to be done, with the opportunities put into my hand, by the divine favour, and the best of men!"—1740, S. Richardson, 'Pamela,' 'Works' (1883), i. 417.

"When I last wrote to you I was in lodgings. I am now in chambers, No. 4, Inner Temple Lane..... Here I hope to set up my rest, and not quit until Mr. Powell, the undertaker, gives me notice that I may have possession of my last lodging."—2 Jan., 1810, C. Lamb, 'Letters' (1888), i. 256.

"Went to poor Lydia White's, and found her extended on a couch, frightfully swelled, unable to stir, rouged, jesting, and dying. She has a good heart, and is really a clever creature, but unhappily, or rather happily, she has set up the whole staff of her rest in keeping literary society about her."—13 Nov., 1826, Sir W. Scott, 'Journal' (1890), i. 305.

"In 1814 she [Fanny Godwin] had visited Wales, and possibly may have known Swansea, where now she chose to set up her everlasting rest."—1887, E. Dowden, 'Life of P. B. Shelley,' ii. 57.

There are also among my notes references to Evelyn's 'Diary' (i. 192) and to Smollett's 'Humphry Clinker' (p. 308); but as the editions are not available, I am unable to quote the passages. As occasionally met with at the present time, the expression is very probably a reminiscence of the familiar quotation in 'Romeo and Juliet.'

ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Boston, Mass.

[H. K. St. J. S. also thanked for reply.]

HEENVLIET AND LORD WOTTON'S DAUGHTER (10 S. vii. 130).—The following note from the 'Catalogue of the Rawlinson

MSS.,' iv. part i. col. 352 (Oxf., 1893), appears to show that the marriage took place at the end of 1640 or beginning of 1641. It describes a part of the contents of MS. D. 559:—

"Copie d'une lettre écrite au.....tres-rev. père Jacobo Usserio, archevesque d'Armachan, par Ludov. de Dieu; Leyden, 17 Nov., 1640.' On behalf of the sieur Heenvliet (son of the professor Polyander) and his proposed marriage with Lady Stanhope; containing a history of the family of Kerckhoven, in reply to representations that Heenvliet was of a vulgar family and of an obscure place."

W. D. MACRAY.

'EDINBURGH REVIEW' ATTACK ON OXFORD (10 S. vii. 128).—In *The Edinburgh Review* for April, 1810, there is a rejoinder to an anonymous pamphlet entitled 'A Reply to the Calumnies of *The Edinburgh Review* against Oxford,' published in the same year. The pamphlet was written by Dr. Edward Copleston; the article in the *Review* was the joint work of Dr. John Playfair, Sydney Smith, and Payne Knight. From this it appears that the articles which had given offence were three. The first was a review of Laplace's 'Mécanique Céleste' (Jan., 1808), which was written by Playfair. The second was the notice of the Oxford edition of Strabo in the *Review* for July, 1809. This was written by Payne Knight. The third was a review of Edgeworth's 'Essays on Professional Education' (Oct., 1809), which was written by Sydney Smith. The authority for the names of these contributors to the great Whig review is the excellent little monograph privately printed by Dr. W. A. Copinger. According to the same authority, only two articles are known to be Sir Daniel Sandford's in the first fifty volumes. These are a notice of Mitchell's 'Aristophanes' (Nov., 1820) and of Hahnemann (Jan., 1830). The last strikes one as a curious subject for the brilliant Professor of Greek.

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

[Further reply from Mr. J. P. OWEN next week.]

PEOPLE TO BE AVOIDED OR CULTIVATED (10 S. vii. 130).—MR. LATHAM will find the lines he seeks discussed at 10 S. i. 167, 235, 277.

LIONEL SCHANK.

I hope the subjoined extract from *The South Place Magazine* for February may be of some assistance to MR. LATHAM:—

"The recent Harveian Oration was delivered in the hall of the Royal College of Physicians by Dr. William Osler, Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford. Prof. Osler took as his subject 'The Growth of Truth,' as illustrated by the history of

Harvey's great discovery of the circulation of the blood. In the course of an eloquent address, Prof. Osler made some remarks that are especially interesting to us as a society. He said: 'The iron yoke of conformity was upon all necks, and in our minds, as in our bodies, the force of habit became irresistible. From our teachers and associates, from our reading, from the social atmosphere about us, we caught the beliefs of the day, and they became part of our nature. For most of us that happened in the haphazard process we called education; and it went on just as long as we retained mental receptivity. It was never better expressed than in the famous lines which occurred to Henry Sidgwick in his sleep:—

We think so because all other people think so;  
Or because—or because—after all, we do think so;  
Or because we were told so, and think we must think so;  
Or because we once thought so, and think we still think so;  
Or because, having thought so, we think we will think so."

ALICE M. PUGH.

[Other correspondents thanked for replies.]

**SLAVERY IN ENGLAND** (10 S. vii. 149).—The heading and the phrase "slaves in this country" suggest that the decision named had to do with persons of our race, whereas it concerned negro slavery. S. I. E.

**INQUIRER** wishes to know the supposed number of slaves in England in 1772, when Lord Mansfield delivered his great judgment. I had it in my mind that the number was 30,000; but the impression is hazy, and I have failed to verify it. I find, however, the following in 'The Liverpool Privateers' (Heinemann), a very interesting work giving much attention to the history of the Liverpool slave trade:—

"In 1764 *The Gentleman's Magazine* estimated that there were upwards of 20,000 slaves then domiciled in London alone, and these slaves were openly bought and sold on 'Change.'—P. 477.

DOUGLAS OWEN.

**SCOTT ILLUSTRATORS** (10 S. vii. 10, 74, 130).—In this interesting list it would be unfortunate to omit the beautiful designs in the large edition of Firmin Didot, Paris. In some respects these excel our home productions. 'Quentin Durward' and 'Rob Roy' may be specially commended, although it is amusing in the latter to find the nineteenth-century College of Glasgow at Gilmorehill represented as the scene of the duel between Frank and Rashleigh.

ROBERT DUNCAN.

House of Commons.

Surely James Skene (1775–1864) has the best claim to be considered the first illustrator of Scott's romances. The 'Series of 'ches of the Existing Localities alluded to

in the Waverley Novels,' etched from his own drawings, and published at Edinburgh in 1829, are the earliest and most useful in the whole "Scott Gallery." At least they represent a selection only of a very large number of drawings made by Skene not only in Scotland, but during his visit to France in 1822. It is said ('Life of Scott,' iv. 323) that his intimate knowledge of that country inspired 'Quentin Durward'; and the Jewish element in 'Ivanhoe' was partly due to his suggestion.

I have in my possession three most interesting letters from Skene to John Martin (the bibliographer, 1791–1855), discussing the latter's proposal to issue a further volume of Sketches of 'Waverley' topography. Although unpublished, they are too long to transcribe for these pages; but I shall be pleased to let E. N. G. have sight of them.

Skene refers to his "Portfolios of Drawings," the result of his explorations. For two of the romances he did not prepare drawings:—

"You will no doubt have remarked that 'The Antiquary' is omitted in my series. This was done at the author's suggestion, as he had no individual subjects so distinctly in view as to justify their being given as localities, and he was desirous that no part of my plan should rest upon assumption or mere conjectural resemblance. The real abode of the Antiquary was altogether different from the fictitious one, the other subjects of interest in the novel had no identity whatever, and without these leading scenes he did not consider the passing notices as worth depicting."—Letter of 13 March, 1831.

Here is the second instance:—

"'The Crusaders' is the only tale in the whole series in which I find myself deficient, never having been in Palestine, and feeling rather fastidious as to confining my etchings to subjects which I had myself sketched from Nature."—Letter of 27 Feb., 1831.

As an intimate friend of Scott, this illustrator had exceptional facilities to ensure the accuracy of his identifications, and his ability was appreciated by the author, who said of him, "Skene is, for a gentleman, the best draughtsman I ever saw" ('Familiar Letters,' 144, quoted by 'D.N.B.').

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

39, Hillmarton Road, N.

**CHARLES READE'S GREEK QUOTATION:** **SENECA** (10 S. vii. 110).—For the idea of improving misfortunes into blessings by the help of virtue see Seneca, 'Epistles,' 71, 5: "Omnia incommoda suo iure bona vocabuntur, quæ modo virtus honestaverit."

EDWARD BENSLEY.

University College, Aberystwyth.

**Miscellaneous.****NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.**

*The Collected Works of Henrik Ibsen.* Copyright Edition. Vols. II., III., VI., and VII. (Heinemann.)

WE have here the first volumes of a complete, authoritative, very handsome, and, as events will probably show, definitive edition of the dramatic works of Henrik Ibsen. The appearance of this is welcome as establishing the fact that the potholer raised concerning the Scandinavian poet is over, and that his place in the dramatic hierarchy is at length awarded him. While it endured, the feud concerning him was keenly and obstinately waged, and the position now assigned him is one among recognized writers, and not in a class apart.

Irregular, as is seen, is the order in which the separate volumes are put forth, and there is some reason to anticipate that the first of the series will be the last to be issued. To a great extent the order will be chronological, and Vol. I. will consist of the earliest plays in order of appearance—'Lady Inger,' 'The Feast at Solhaug,' and 'Love's Comedy,' while vol. ii., the first to reach us, comprises 'The Vikings at Helgeland' (recently produced by Miss Ellen Terry at the Imperial) and the as yet unseen 'Pretenders.' Like the previous and incomplete edition, the present is issued under the supervision of Mr. William Archer, who, in a printed excerpt from the general preface, not yet published as a whole, accepts ultimate and plenary responsibility for all the translations except those of 'Love's Comedy' and 'Brand,' which, as regards the translations and the introductions, are entirely the work of Prof. Herford. Responsibility does not in Mr. Archer's case extend further in some instances than the exercise on his part of an unrestricted right of revision. With some modesty he adds that in plays translated by others the merits of the English version belong for the most part to the original translator, while the faults may have been introduced, and must have been sanctioned, by Mr. Archer himself.

The prefatory chapters or introductions to the various plays are in the main identical with those supplied to the former edition, their purpose being to show the conditions under which the works were written, and the influences to which the dramatist was subject previous to or during their composition. To a much greater extent than previously is literary criticism indulged in. In 'The Vikings at Helgeland,' for instance, the construction is declared to be all Ibsen's own and quite masterly, and the play is awarded a species of praise that a few years ago would have had a dubious sound in the mouth of a critic of the new school, and is described as "well made" in the highest sense of the word. The word "Vikings" in the title is said to be a very free rendering of the original expression, which means warriors—as Mr. Archer says, a colourless word. A despairing appeal is made that "Viking" should be pronounced so as to rime, not with "liking," but with "seeking," or "at worst" (?) with "kicking."

The third volume is monopolized by 'Brand,' which appears in the poetical and rimed translation of Dr. Herford. To his translator Ibsen said concerning the versification of this poem, "I wanted

a metre in which I could career where I would, as on horseback." And in his hands the metre develops a versatility of tone rhythm and rime arrangement "for which Browning's 'Christmas Eve' and 'Easter Day' is the only proximate English parallel." The sixth volume contains the two allied plays, 'The League of Youth' and 'Pillars of Society.' The latter is said to be from the end of the first act to the middle of the last a model of skilful plot-development. For the seventh volume were reserved the two epoch-marking plays 'A Doll's House' and 'Ghosts'—works which, the editor holds, left the higher and subtler qualities of Ibsen's genius for the most part unrepresented, and were mainly responsible for the grotesquely distorted vision of him which for so long haunted the minds even of intelligent people.

So far as the edition has been carried out, it is ideal in all respects. That it will be continued on a like scale of excellence is not to be doubted; and the appearance of the perfect set is an event to be eagerly anticipated by lovers of the drama.

*Memoirs of the Verney Family during the Seventeenth Century.* Compiled from the Papers, and illustrated by the Portraits at Claydon House by Frances Parthenope Verney and Margaret M. Verney. Second Edition. 2 vols. (Longmans & Co.)

A WELCOME and an important addition to "The Silver Library" of Messrs. Longman is made in the reissue, with corrections and emendations, of the 'Memoirs of the Verney Family,' published between 1892 and 1899 by two successive Lady Vernes. To the merits of the first edition, with its splendid reproductions of the pictures in Claydon House and elsewhere, we have drawn frequent attention. In the case of few English families have we a record so sustainably interesting. Though this must be considered a cheap edition, it is, like the first, freely illustrated. Some attempt at condensation has been made. The treatment, however, is reverent. It is impossible to conceive a library of historical reference or consultation which does not include the Verney memoirs, which, apart from the light they cast upon history and social matters, have much of the charm of romance. A benefit is conferred upon the booklover to whom they are presented in a guise so handsome.

*The Newspaper Press Directory.* (Mitchell & Co.) On the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of this valuable guide we had, it may be remembered, two notes giving its history (1 and 8 April, 1905). The present volume, the sixty-second, continues the record of rapid progress made by our Press. We could wish that in all branches of our commerce like energy was shown to that displayed by the workers in the world of newspapers.

The outstanding event connected with newspapers in the past year was the London daily which published its first and last issues within five consecutive days. This paper, under the title of *The Majority*, was "started on July 10th, and ceased on July 14th from lack of capital."

It is curious that at the present time there should be only one paper in the United Kingdom bearing the title of *Sun*, and that a weekly journal. *The Sun* is an historical title among newspapers on account of the evening paper of that name started by William Pitt while he was Prime Minister, with

George Rose as its first editor. In 1825 it was purchased by Murdo Young, a man full of energy, who was the first to send express reports of important meetings to the leading towns. His enterprise in this direction once led him into a serious mistake. A meeting was announced to be held on Penenden Heath in favour of Catholic Emancipation. Richard Lalor Sheil was to speak, and as he attached considerable importance to the event, he wrote the speech out in full. Young, desiring to have it in time for the evening mail, obtained the manuscript from Sheil, and published it in *The Sun* the same evening, interlarding it with such phrases as "vehement applause," "loud and long continued cheering," &c.; but unfortunately the speech was not delivered, Sheil not being able to obtain a hearing. A favourite phrase afterwards applied to the eloquent orator was that of "Speechless Sheil." Murdo Young's energy inspired others, and in 1845 he conferred the editorship on his son-in-law Charles Kent, that "right friend and gentleman" and old contributor to our columns. Kent was then only twenty-two. See the obituary notice 9 S. ix. 200.

Last year's honours to the press included a peerage for Sir James Joicey, a knighthood for Mr. F. C. Gould, and Mr. H. Labouchere being made a Privy Councillor. Among those who retired from editorship were Sir F. C. Burnand from *Punch*, Dr. Charles Russell from *The Glasgow Herald*, and Mr. T. Catling from *Lloyd's Weekly News*. The obituary includes Sir John Leng, of whom it is interesting to recall that when a boy at school he was joint editor of a manuscript magazine with Charles Cooper, who afterwards became so well known as editor of *The Scotsman*; James Henderson, the publisher of the first halfpenny evening paper; and James Annand, M.P., proprietor of *The Shields Gazette*, founder of *The Northern Weekly Leader*, and the first editor of *The Newcastle Daily Leader*. In early youth Annand had to spend his days in shoeing horses, but his wish was to become a journalist, notwithstanding the "prediction of the local minister that if he persisted in his ambition he would come to a bad end." In spite of all the disadvantages under which he started, he became member of Parliament for his native district, but, sad to record, he did not live to take his seat, as he died suddenly of heart disease on 9 February last year.

The 'Directory' should find its place in all public libraries.

*The Edinburgh Review*: January, 1907. (Longmans & Co.)

THE paper on 'The English Industrial Revolution of the Eighteenth Century' indicates that the writer is free from partisan feeling—a blight which often disfigures work relating to subjects of this class, even when they are the result of adequate knowledge. Much of interest, however, might have been added, if sufficient space had been at the writer's disposal. We wish he had dwelt on the fact that the various districts of England can by no means be classed together so far as rural progress is concerned. The highways, for example, were in very different conditions in neighbourhoods not far distant from each other; much depended on the geological character of the country. So far as we have been able to ascertain—though we need not say we speak with some doubt—the roads on the whole were less evil in the North and West than they

were in the Eastern shires; but there were no doubt a few favoured spots where a better state of things prevailed. In some places men had bequeathed money for the purpose of much-needed repairs. How far back this wholesome practice goes cannot be discovered. Many instances are recorded under 'Highways' in the indexes to Dr. Sharpe's 'Calendar of Wills proved in the Court of Hustings, London.' For instance, John de Oxenford, vintner, Mayor in 1341-2, left bequests for repairs of London Bridge and the great and the little bridges at Oxford, and for the maintenance of bridges at other places, including Maidenhead. An episcopal will gives an example of a noble bequest of this kind: Nicholas BubbeWyth, Bishop of Bath and Wells 1408-24, bequeathed a thousand marks for the repair of "the rotten and deep-sunk lanes of Somerset." The gilds, too, took their part in this good work; but this source of revenue was diverted when in the reign of Edward VI. their wealth passed into lay hands. Many, probably most, of the mediæval bridges not belonging to London or our large cities were works of private munificence; it therefore follows that the ways by which they were reached must have been put into a tolerable condition, or they would have been useless. The systematic improvement of the roads began about the middle of the eighteenth century, but at first it was carried on, without order or connexion, by men who were for the most part ignorant of the process of road-making. Even so late as the early days of Queen Victoria many of our local highways were as bad as they can have been in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

'Insular Fiction' treats of six typical English novels by a like number of writers, and shows how almost impossible it is for a modern author to disentangle himself from the cords that convention has bound around him, so that the vision he sees may be truly pictured. Thus he has to impose on himself restraints which to the more imaginative mind become fetters. This in no way arises from the obvious fact that some things from their very nature are unworthy or incapable of imaginative treatment; it proceeds rather from the motive of avoiding those things which to publisher and reviewer alike would seem unconventional.

'Tradition in Art' is in many respects highly satisfactory, but is too much given to value tradition, not because it hands down memories of what was noble and great when executed by those to whom the inspiration was real, but because certain forms in which beauty has been moulded have something which in itself has become sacred. The writer allows some merit to the movement of the Pre-Raphaelites, but on the whole deals out to them hard measure.

'The Age of Reason' is an interesting paper. It is a careful review of Mr. John Morley's books on the pre-revolutionary period in France, beginning with Voltaire and Rousseau, and ending with Burke. There is very much that is valuable, but of a character so nearly touching on the politics of the present as to be unsuited to our pages.

'The Italian Garden' is worthy of far more attention than, we fear, the idle reader will be willing to give to it.

MESSRS. BELL will shortly publish a revised translation of Bede's 'Ecclesiastical History.' It is based on the well-known version of Dr. Giles, but it has been submitted to a thorough revision by Miss A. M. Sellar.

## BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—MARCH.

A VERY good suggestion was made in *The Publishers' Circular* a few weeks back—that book-sellers would do well to place a date on their catalogues. Messrs. Sotheran & Co. have always done so on their Price Current, and we think our other friends would do well to adopt the plan.

Mr. Blackwell, of Oxford, includes in his Catalogue CXVII. 'Barras Memoirs,' 4 vols., 12s. 6d.; Campbell's 'Chancellors,' 7 vols., 1848, 1l. 17s. 6d.; and 'Castlereagh Memoirs,' 12 vols., 1848-53, 3l. 3s. There is a long list under Modern Poetry, and another under Greek and Latin Classics. Other entries comprise Atkyns's 'Gloucestershire,' 1768, 7l. 7s.; Fry's 'Pantographia,' 1799, 3l.; Meyrick's 'Ancient Armour,' 1830, 3l.; Millingen's 'Ancient Unedited Monuments,' 1822-6 (reprint), 1l. 4s.; Shakespeare, Pickering's "Diamond Classics," 1825, 9 vols., 1l. 1s.; and Rickman's 'Styles of Architecture,' 1l. 10s.

Mr. Bertram Dobell's Catalogue 148 contains a number of books relating to Freemasonry, also a long list under Shakespeare, the latter including the Clarendon Press reproduction of the First Folio, 6l. 10s., and the Kelmecott reprints of the 'Poems,' 6l. 6s. There are interesting items under Cruikshank. Under Dickens we find the first edition of 'Pickwick' in the original cloth, 2l. 12s.; unfortunately, the plates are spotted. The general list includes the rare first edition of 'The Wild Goose Chase,' 1652, 15l. 15s.; Blake's Works, edited by Ellis and Yeats, large paper, 4l. 10s.; a very fine copy of 'Drake Revived,' 1853, 18l. 16s.; and the first edition of Newman's 'Apologia,' 1l. 1s.

Messrs. William George's Sons, of Bristol, have in their List 297 the first edition of Atkyns's 'Gloucestershire,' 1712, 16l. 16s.; and Gilchrist's 'Life of Blake,' 1l. 5s. Choice works under Ceramics include Chaffers's 'Keramic Gallery,' 6l. 15s.; and Delange's 'Falcones Italiennes,' 10l. There are first editions of Swinburne, also some of Pickering's beautiful "Diamond Classics"; and under Raphael is J. A. Symonds's copy of the three series of the wall paintings in the Vatican, Roma, 1772-7, 12l. 12s. The drawings were made by Compositi, and engraved in a highly finished style. There is also a magnificent copy of Roberts's 'Holy Land,' in a handsome case of ornamental woods, inlaid, with plate-glass panels and glass doors, 1842-9, 40l. A pretty set of French standard plays, 67 vols., 1810-12, is 3l. 3s.; and interesting items will be found under Grosart, Costume, &c.

Mr. William Hitchman's Bristol List 45 contains 'Bartolozzi,' by Andrew Tuer, 3l. 3s.; Dixon's 'Royal Windsor,' 4 vols., 18s.; Jesse's 'Life of Beau Brummell,' 1l. 16s.; La Fontaine, complete translation, 123 plates, 2l. 2s.; Lingard's 'England,' 14 vols., half-calf, 1823-31, 3l. 10s.; Rabelais, Urquhart, and Motteux's translation, 1804, 2 vols., 4to, 1l. 1s.; and 'Rubens,' by Max Rooses, 2 vols., 4to, 2l. 5s.

Messrs. George T. Jukes & Co., of Birmingham, send us their Catalogue 177, containing the first 28 vols. of *Bentley's Miscellany*, 1837-50, 5l. 15s.; 'The British Essayists,' by Bergner, 45 vols., 1823, 3l. 3s.; Burton's 'Arabian Nights,' 15l. 15s.; Leslie's 'Life of Constable,' 1845, 2l. 2s.; Knight's 'Old England,' 3 vols., folio, 12s. 6d.; Pickering's "Wreath Edition" of Shakespeare, 11 vols., half-

calf, gilt, 1825, 4l. 17s. 6d.; Farmer and Henley's 'Slang and its Analogues,' 7 vols., 4l. 4s.; 'Cassell's Picturesque Europe,' 5 vols., 2l. 15s. (original subscriber's copy); and Eliot Warburton's 'Prince Rupert,' 3 vols., first edition, 1849, 1l. 18s. 6d. A scarce item is Wither's 'Speculum Speculativum,' 12mo, 1660, 2l. 2s.; and there is a handsome large-paper copy of Heyne's 'Virgil,' 8 vols., 4to, 1793, 3l. 3s.

Messrs. Mayer & Müller, of Berlin, devote their Catalogue 226 to Oriental works formerly belonging to Dr. G. Huth, of the University of Berlin. The first section deals with the general history of the East, followed by works relating to Persia, India, Central Asia, Egypt, Africa, Japan, &c. A second catalogue will treat of Semitic, African, and American languages. Would not Messrs. Mayer & Müller do well to follow the English plan of numbering the various items?

Mr. E. Menken's Book Circular 175 contains two scarce Alpine items: Atkin's 'Ascent to the Summit of Mont Blanc on the 22nd and 23rd of August, 1837,' 2l. 12s.; and Martin's 'Ascent, 18th to 18th of 9th Month, 1834,' 2l. 12s. Both of these works were privately printed. Under Ancient Religions we find Bryant's 'Ancient Mythology,' 1775-6, 1l. 5s. 6d. There is a beautiful MS. on fine vellum, 'Antiphonarium cum Notis Musicis,' Sæc. XIV., 20l. The ornamentation is very delicate. Under Coloured Plates are Mayer's 'Views in Egypt,' Bowyer, 1803-4, 3l. 3s.; Rabelais et l'Œuvre de Jules Garnier, Paris, 1897, 3l. 15s.; and 'The Attorney-General's Charges against Queen Caroline,' coloured plates by Cruikshank and others, G. Humphrey, 1821, 12l. 12s. George IV. was compelled to suppress this, and the number of copies that got into circulation was so small that the book is one of the rarest of those illustrated by Cruikshank. Other items are Tuer's 'Horn-Book,' 3l. 3s.; and Thomas & Kempis, 2 vols., Curmer, 1856-8, 10l. 8s. There is much of interest under London, including Treloar's 'Ludgate Hill,' 10s. 6d.; and Newcourt's 'London and Westminster,' 1l. 5s. 6d. Under Playing Cards is a set of the 'Great Mogul,' issued about 1810, with the red excise label, unopened. Two cautions are printed on the wrapper: '5l. penalty for any Person selling or using in Great Britain or Ireland any Card without a Duty Ace of Spades,' and "50l. penalty on Licensee and Maker using an Ace of Spades wrapper or label before used, or selling Cards not stamped." There are a number of Road-Books, Illuminated MSS. and Royal Bindings.

Mr. James Miles, of Leeds, has in his Catalogue 137 McKenny's 'Indian Tribes,' 2 vols., imperial 8vo, Philadelphia, D. Rice & Co., out of print, 2l. 2s. Bibliography includes Lowndes in 11 vols., 1l. 1s. Under Binding is 'The Historic Gallery of Portraits and Paintings,' Vernor, Hood, and Sharpe, 1807, 2l. 2s. The 7 vols. are in marbled calf by Edwards of Halifax. There are a number of the Chetham Society Publications. A copy of Dibdin's 'Tour,' 1838, is priced 3l. 10s.; and the original edition of Duruy's 'Rome,' 1883-6, out of print, 5l. 15s. Houbraken's 'Dutch Painters,' with Van Gool's continuation, 5 vols., first editions, is 2l. 5s.; *The Times' Encyclopædia Britannica*, 36 vols., three-quarter morocco, 16l. (*Times* price, net cash, 42l. 10s.); and a copy of 'The English Dialect Dictionary,' 6 vols., 4to, half-calf, 9l. 9s. There is a good list under Heraldry, including

Woodward's 'Heraldry, British and Foreign,' 3*l.* 10*s.*; and his 'Ecclesiastical Heraldry,' 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* There is a beautiful copy of Audsley and Bowes's 'Keramic Art of Japan,' 6*l.* 15*s.*; and interesting items occur under Songs.

Messrs. W. N. Pither & Co., of Manchester, have in their Catalogue 143 Alken's 'Hunting Field,' a fine copy, 1846, 12*l.* 12*s.*; *The Alpine Journal*, 3 vols., 6*l.* 5*s.*; Audubon and Bachman's 'Quadrupeds of North America' (one plate missing), New York, 1849-54, 3 vols., 10*l.*; Moore's 'Vox Stellarum,' 1746-1854, 13 vols., 1*l.* 10*l.*; Balzac's Novels, 40 vols., 2*l.* 10*s.*; a large-paper copy, only fifty printed, of the Aldine edition of the Poets, 52 vols., 6*l.* 10*s.*; Bryce's 'American Commonwealth,' 3*l.*; Byron's Works edited by Coleridge and Prothero, half-morocco, 5*l.* 10*s.*; Delany's 'Autobiography,' 6 vols. half-morocco, 6*l.*; Dolby's 'Church Embroidery,' 2*l.*; Sheraton's 'Cabinet Maker,' 1793, 10*l.*; Hogg's Works, 1807-35, 16 vols., first editions, 2*l.* 2*s.*; Ben Jonson's Works, 1816, 9 vols., calf, 4*l.* 10*s.*; 'The Jockey Club,' 3 vols., 1792, 1*l.* 4*s.*; Lamb's Works, third edition, Moxon, 1838, 9*s.*; and a copy with life by Talfourd, Moxon, 1852, 6*s.* There is a set of *Nature* to 1903, 8*l.*; and under Pottery is Solon's 'Art of the Old English Potter,' 5*l.* 5*s.* Under Shakespeare is the Vale Press edition, 39 vols., uncut, 15*l.* There is a choice subscription copy (only thirty printed) of 'The Faerie Queene,' pictured by Muckley, large paper, 10*l.* 10*s.* The numerous items under Manchester include 'Gems of the 1857 Exhibition,' Colnaghi, 1858, 6*l.*

Messrs. Simmons & Waters, of Leamington, send us three lists, Nos. 206, 208, and 209. The first is devoted to Antiquarian Books and Views. The second contains Old Engravings, Water-Colour Drawings, &c. Under America is a coloured glass picture of a female American Indian holding a flag of the Stars and Stripes, about 1790, 1*l.* 5*s.* A portrait of Lincoln is 2*l.* 2*s.*; and 'André going from the Vulture Sloop to the Shore of Havershaw Bay,' in contemporary frame, 1*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* There are items under Bartolozzi and Claude Lorraine; while under Cooke is an illustration of a marine view about 1840, 3*l.* 3*s.* Other entries comprise coloured prints of old London; a Masonic portrait, circa 1750, of Andrew Montgomery, 5*l.* 5*s.*; and a silk picture about 1720, 2*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* The early date of the last is shown by the sky not being depicted by water-colour painting, as was the case with all specimens after about 1735. The illustrations add much to the interest of this catalogue.

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Mr. Albert Sutton, of Manchester, has in List 150 a set from 1835 to 1889 of that valuable work of reference 'The English Catalogue of Books,' also the vols. 1886-9, and 1903, with the three Subject Index vols. for the period 1837 and 1880, in all 12 vols., 6*l.* 6*s.* Under Lake District is Bourne's

'Views,' circa 1800, 15*l.* 15*s.* There is a first edition of Meredith's 'The Shaving of Shagpat,' 1856, 2*l.* 2*s.* 'Memoirs of Charles Mathews,' 1838, is 1*l.* 9*s.*; and a set of the *Journal of the Geographical Society*, 1831-78, 9*l.* 10*s.* The list under America includes Young's 'Chronicles of the First Planters of Massachusetts,' Boston, 1846, 1*l.* 1*s.* Under Suffolk there are as many as 34 items; and there are 69 under Wales. This catalogue of Mr. Sutton's is printed, not on the glazed paper to which we made reference in our number of 2 February, but on good ordinary paper, and we have read it with great comfort, and thank Mr. Sutton for so kindly carrying out our suggestion.

Mr. Symington, of Harrogate, sends us a list strong in history and biography. It includes a 'Life of Thomas Sutton,' the Charterhouse founder, 1737; 'Life and Papers of the Duke of Marlborough,' 1743; several items on Princess Charlotte; Mrs. Piozzi's 'Autobiography and Remains'; several books on Oliver Cromwell; Boswell's 'Johnson,' 3 vols., 1793; Walton's 'Lives,' 1796; and many sound books of the first half of the nineteenth century which have been unduly neglected, and which are now to be had at cheap prices. Justin McCarthy's 'History of his Own Times, 1837-79,' 4 vols., morocco, 1879, and Wraxall's 'Memoirs of his Own Times,' 1772-80, 2 vols., half-calf, 1815, are typical instances of the attractive history offered by Mr. Symington in several periods.

[Several catalogues are held over.]

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LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1907.

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## Notes.

## MALDON RECORDS AND THE DRAMA.

THERE is a good deal of unworked, or only partially worked, material for the early history of the drama in England in the books of churchwardens' accounts in Essex, e.g., at Chelmsford and Great Dunmow. Some material for the history and appreciation of later phases of the drama may still be gleaned in municipal records in Essex, e.g., from the rolls of chamberlains' accounts, and from the records of the quarterly sessions and other courts. As a specimen of the latter material, we have the following gleanings from the archives of the borough of Maldon. These show us four stages of dramatic development:—

1. There is the archaic religious play, where the actors were members of the same village—Ulting, Latchingdon, Stow Maries, &c.—and the vestments were perhaps the property of the parish and in the charge of the churchwardens, as was the case at Chelmsford. Even in this age, however, we find companies of itinerant players, claiming to represent, and to be under the protection of,

the Crown, or some great noble—the Earl of Essex or the Earl of Sussex.

2. Next we have a great outburst of popularity for the drama. It is taken up by the community, and managed by the borough officials. A stage-manager and his assistant are brought from London. A special stage is built, with elaborate painted scenery of a very flimsy character. From later entries it seems to have been intended to hold this carnival about once in four years.

3. Soon, however, Puritan feeling condemns the stage. The ecclesiastical authority preaches against it. The municipality withdraws official sanction, and only connives at its being run as a private venture.

4. Even this amount of recognition is within a few years withdrawn. The stage has become a profession, very little in favour; and its only exponents are travelling companies claiming to be those of the sovereign or of some great lord.

These records are, for several reasons, imperfect. For one thing, the rolls of accounts and the records of sessions business are missing for several years. For another thing, many chamberlains are very reticent as to the items of their accounts, and give only a lump sum, in which are put together expenditure on the stage, on king's messengers, on treats to noble visitors, and the like, without detail.

It is plain, however, that if we can get access to, and put side by side, the information available from such sources, we shall have a great help towards understanding the evolution of the drama in England.

1447. Ad lusoires.....[Record torn.]

1453. Solut. to the playeris of Lachyngdon, 2s. 2d.

Item, in expensis to the playeris of Sandon, 20d.

Item, in expensis to the playeris of Wodeham Ferers, 11d.

Item, to the mynstrallis of my lord Bourghcher, in bere, mete, and coosts, 5s. 2d.

1459. Payde for bred & ale to the pley of Ultynge, 6d.

1460. Istoribus [histrionibus]: solut. in pane et potu datis lusoribus de Stowe pley hoc anno ostens. in foro, xid.

Et solut. lusoribus de Lachyndon ostendentibus lusum in foro hoc anno, xd.

Et solut. lusoribus domini comitis Essex ludentibus coram burgensibus infra burgum hoc anno, vs.

Et solut. istoribus domine Regine Anglie venientibus ad ballivos hoc anno, iis.

Et in denariis datis istoribus comitis Essex hoc anno, iis.

Et dat. lusoribus ejusdem comitis ad domum [the corn-market] frumenti ludentibus hoc anno, iiiiis., et in potu, iiii.

1470. Et dat. lusoribus, iiiiis.

1537. In money gevene to my Lorde of Sussex playeris at Mr. Bayliffs' commawndment that yere whene they playde at the Friers, 10d.

The house of the Carmelite Friars at Maldon had been secularized, 1536, among the smaller monasteries. Its refectory (possibly) seems to have been left standing, and was a convenient room for large assemblies.

Bundle 236 of Maldon miscellaneous deeds contains the accounts of Richard Aleyn and Robert Debnaye for the year Michaelmas, 1539, to Michaelmas, 1540 (31-32 Henry VIII.). These accounts are in English, and are written on two sheets and five half-sheets of paper, ragged in places, but generally in fair condition. Attached to them is a minute statement of receipts and expenditure in connexion with the play exhibited on July 11, 1540.

The entries in the chamberlains' accounts are as follows:—

Also, the same chamberleyns yeld accompte of money by theme receyved of Master Chirche of the gatheryngs at the playe that yere kept apone Relyke Sondaye, as yt apperethe parcelly by a bill of the same Mr. Chirche's hand, 7l. 0s. 2½d.

Payde to Felstede, of Londone, for serryng of the playe that yere kept on Relyke Sondaye, and for other expenses and charges in and abowte the same playe, as yt apperethe particularly in a boke therof made and to this accounte annexed, 6l. 8s. 9½d.

Paide to John Coker of Haseleghe for serteine bord that was occupied at the playe that yere, 2s. John Chirche was senior "ballivus" in 1539, and also in 1540. Relic Sunday was the third Sunday after Midsummer Day. In 1540 it fell on 11 July. The entry "7l. 0s. 2½d." shows that the common reckoning of small sums was by pence, not by shillings and pence.

The "boke" referred to above is as follows:—

*Maldon. Receipts of the gatheringe at the playe ther on Relyke Sondaye, anno tricesimo secundo Henrici VIII.*

Item received of John Coker and Thomas Hamonde, xvs. id. ob. [obolus, halfpenny].

Item received of Reynolde Smythe & William Kyngismane, xxs. xd.

Item received of John & Reynolde Petmane, xis. xid.

Item received of Thomas Sammes & Richarde Thompson, viiis. iiii.

Item received of John Stucke and Robarde Pyke, viiis. iiii.

Item received of Edward Shovelard, John Peehye, and Richard Freshewater, xviii. ixd.

Item received of Wilyam Gaywode & Richard Cleveland, ix. iiii. ob.

Item received of John Beremane, of Londone, xxis. vid.

Item received of John Coker, xiiid.

Item received of Mr. Vykare, by hym gathered at Moche Donmowe, vis.

Item received of the inhabytants of Chelmesford, viiis. viiidi.

Item received of Richard Aleyn and Cristofer Savage, iis. ixd.

Item received of John Thompson & Edmond Johnson, vs. ixd. ob.

Item received of Robard Tanner, by the hands of Richard Samewell, vid.

Item received of Reynold Pytmane, iis. iiii.

Item received of John Shermane, iis. iiii.

*Summa of the receipts gathered at the same playe, vii. li. xxid. ob.*

*Charges of and for the same playe per manus Ricardi Aleyn.*

Item paide to Kynge of Byleye for caryng of thre lods wode for the skaffoldys, xviiiid.

Item paide to the same Kynge for caryng of ii. lods [two loads] of aldere polis for the same playe, iis.

Item paide to the same Kynge for caryng of two lods borde to Coker's house, iiiiid.

Item in bred and drynke to the carters, ld.

Item paid to Willam Reynold for serteine dogges of yrone, and for proddes to the cart, with gonnys [guns], iiiiid.

Item paid for ii. calveskynnes for hym that pleid John Baptyste, viiidi.

Item paide for dressyng of the same skynnes, ivd.

Item paide for a peire of glovis dressyng, and for iii. skynnes and dyng of Crist's cote, ivd.

Item paide for iii. peire of hoses and for ii. peire of slevis of lether, viiidi.

Item paide for the wast\* of the dawnsers' bellis, iiiiid.

Item paide to Thomas Sammes for iiii. lods croches and poolis, iis. iiiiid.

Item paide to Clerke for too daies werke, viiidi.

Item paide to Ponde the carpenter for xv daies werke at viiidi. the daye, viiis. ixd.

Item paide to Raf Howe for six daies werke at viiidi. the daye, iis.

Item paide to Roger Aboroughe for six daies werke and a half at viiidi. the daye, iis. iiiiid.

Item paide to Richarde Wode for six daies werke at viiidi. the daye, iis.

Item paide to Robard the carpenter for iii. daies werke and a half at viiidi. the daye, iis. iiiiid.

Item paide to Anthony Frenchemane for thre daies werke at viiidi. the daye, and for sertein tymbre, iis.

Item paide to a laborer to helpe to laye oute the tymbre, vd.

Item paide to Roger Payne the smythe for makinge clene of ii. harnesses,† and mendyng of theme, iis.

Item paide to John Sharpe for serteine skynnes, iis. ixd.

Item paide for certeyne shreds for cyse, iiiiid.

Item paide for a bondell of olde lathe, viiidi.

Item paide to Thomas Wedd & Felstede‡ for serteine pots and for colowris, vid.

Item paide for brede and drynke for the paynter and his mane that came frome Chelmesforde, ld.

Item paide for brede and drynke for theme that bere harneis when the play was shewed, ld.

Item paide to Mystres Dawse for six stone crewses,§ viii galone yerthen potts, viii pottell

\* The loss of weight of the silver bells attached to the shoes of the morris-dancers.

† Two coats of mail for the soldiers in the play.

‡ Felsted, the actor and stage-manager.

§ Cruises, for distributing ale among the spectators of the play.

yerthen potts. iiii pynt yerthen potts, a quart  
yerthen pot and tappes, ix*d.* ob.

*Summa xis. iiii*d.* ob.*

A. CLARK.

(Great Leighs Rectory, Chelmsford.)

(*To be continued.*)

## LEGENDS ON ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER COINS.

MR. BAYLEY's remark, *ante*, p. 78, that the legend "Posui Deum adiutorem meum" on coins between the years 1360 and 1602 is considered to be an adaptation of Psalm liv. 4, has drawn my attention to legends on the gold and silver coinage of England. A study of Kenyon's 'Gold Coins of England,' Hawkins's 'Silver Coins of England,' and Jewitt's 'English Coins and Tokens' will show that the subject of legends is interesting.

Before the reign of Henry III. there was no gold coinage in this country. In 1257 the first gold penny was issued, and in 1265 its value was fixed by Parliament from 20 to 24 silver pennies, probably equivalent in purchasing power to 2*l.* 10*s.* at the present day. It was found inconvenient and unpopular, and the coins, being of pure gold, were soon melted down. Owing to its extreme rarity, a single specimen has fetched at sales as much as 140*l.* No further attempt was made to provide a gold currency until 17 Edward III. (1343).

The legend "Posui Deum adiutorem meum" appears on silver coins from the reign of Edward III. to the end of that of Elizabeth.

On gold coins from Edward III.'s reign to the end of that of Edward VI. we find "Domine ne in furore tua arguas me" (Psalm vi. 1), "Exaltabitur in gloria," and "Jesus autem transiens per medium illorum ibat." The last legend is Luke iv. 30. It is difficult to see why this text should have been considered appropriate for English coins. F. C. H. at 2 S. i. 358 offered the explanation that as Jesus by Divine power escaped unhurt from His enemies, who sought to destroy Him by casting Him down headlong, so the king implied his confidence in Divine power to protect him from enemies seeking to cast him headlong from his throne and dominion. According to Camden in his 'Remains,' article 'Money,' the text was used as an amulet to escape dangers in battle, or as a charm against thieves.

The following legends from Henry VI. run through the Tudor dynasty:—

"Per cruce tua salve nos."

"O Crux ave spes unica."

"Rutilans rosa sine spina."

"Tali dicata signo meo fluctuari nequit."

"Scutum fidei proteget eum."

"Inimicos ejus induam confusione" (Ps. cxxxii. 19).

"Timor Domini fons vitæ" (Prov. xiv. 27).

"Lucerna pedibus meis verbum tuum" (Ps. cxix. 105).

"Redde cuique quod suum est."

"Veritas temporis filia" appears on the silver groats and half-groats of Queen Mary; and on some coins of Mary, Elizabeth, and James I. is, "A Domino factum est et est mirabilis in oculis meis" (Psalm cxviii. 23).

During the Stuart dynasty the legends are:

"Faciam eos in gentem unam" (Ezek. xxxvii. 22).

"Tueatur unita Deus."

"Quæ Deus conjunxit nemo separet" (Matt. xix. 6).

"Henricus rosas, regna Jacobus."

"Christo auspice regno."

"Exurgat Deus, dissipanter inimici" (Ps. lxxviii. 1).

Charles I. added:—

"Relig. Prot. Leg. Ang. Liber. Par."

"Dum spiro spero."

"Amor populi præcordia regis."

"Florent concordia regna."

"Cultores sui Deus protegit."

"Justitia thronum firmat."

In the time of the Commonwealth (1648–60) we find:—

"The Commonwealth of England."

"Truth and peace."

"God with us."

"Fax queritur bello."

"Has nisi periturus mihi adimat nemo."

"Protector literis literarum nummis corona et salus."

In the reign of Charles II. the legends are usually

"Christo auspice regno."

"Florent concordia regna."

"Reddite quæ Cæsares Cæsari."

On some siege pieces occur "Dum spiro spero" and "Post mortem patris pro filio."

Some silver shillings were brought out in this reign (1666) with the legend "Quatuor maria vinco" ("I vanquish the four seas"). As these words gave offence to Louis XIV., the issue was withdrawn, and the next issue appeared without any such claim on the part of the English monarch.

The legend "Decus et tutamen" (Virgil, 'Æneid,' v. 262) also appears for the first time, and was continued to the close of Queen Victoria's reign.

The words "Ind. Imp." were placed on gold and silver coins in 1877, when Her Majesty the late Queen was proclaimed Empress of India.

The crown piece struck in 1847, engraved by Wyon, usually known as "the Gothic crown," was not put into general circulation. Its legend was "Tuesatur unitur Deus," and on the edge "Decus et tutamen."

It is a curious circumstance that the title Defender of the Faith, conferred on Henry VIII. by Pope Leo X. in 1521 in recognition of his treatise 'Assertio Septem Sacramentorum,' was not recorded on English coins until the reign of George I., when F.D. ("Fidei Defensor") appeared for the first time.

Though foreign to the subject of legends, I may mention that the first sovereign of twenty shillings was struck by Henry VII. in 1489, and that the shilling of that reign was the first coin on which the head of the king may be considered as a portrait. The portraits of Philip of Spain and Mary Tudor (1554-8) recall the lines from 'Hudibras,' Part III. canto i. ll. 687-8:—

Still amorous and fond and billing,  
Like Philip and Mary on a shilling.

The denomination, weight, and fineness of silver coins have remained unchanged from the days of Elizabeth; but the pound sterling and its relation to the silver coinage were not fixed until 1717, and gold was not adopted as our legal standard of value until 1816.

JAMES WATSON.

Folkestone.

### BURTON'S 'ANATOMY OF MELANCHOLY.'

(See 9 S. xi. 181, 222, 263, 322, 441; xii. 2, 62, 162, 301, 362, 442; 10 S. i. 42, 163, 203, 282; ii. 124, 223, 442; iii. 203; iv. 25, 523; v. 146; vi. 143; vii. 103.)

THE following are further additions to earlier notes:—

P. 45, 20; 21, 43 (10 S. vi. 144), for "sanctuarium sapientæ" read *sanctuarium sapientiæ*.

P. 46, 5; 22, 11, "asini bipedes" (10 S. i. 43). Palingenius's phrase may be traced back to Juvenal's "bipedem . . . asellum" (ix. 92). Cf. "revertimur ad nostros bipedes asellos," Hieron., Ep. 27, 3 (Migne, vol. xxii. col. 432).

P. 90, n. 2 and ll. 3-8; 48, n. g. and ll. 21-5, "the people . . . melancholy" (10 S. i. 282). The passage to which Burton refers is as follows:—

"I will therefore knit up this little Treatise of this great Duchie [cf. 'Merchant of Venice,' I. ii. 1, "My little body is a-weary of this great world"], with this abrupt period, namely: That this People liues much discontented, as appeareth by their daily

and great, (but Priuate) complainings: hauing fresh in their mindes their former libertie, and heauie on their backs their present yoke. That this State is like a body which hath lately taken Phisick, whose humours are not yet well settled, or as a stomack weakened so much by purging, as there is now nothing left but melancholy. Concluding of this people, as of a person that liues alwayes vnder the hands of a Phisition, *Qui sub Medicis uiuit, misere uiuit.*"—P. 66.

Dallington's name is not on the title-page, but on A2 recto is a letter from Edw. Blount "To my worshipfull good friend Maister Robert Dalington," beginning "Sir: Being well assured that this your worke," &c.

P. 135, 9; 75, 6, "Anticyræ cœlo huic est opus aut dolabrâ," and n. 4; n. h., "Tarreus Hebus, epig. 102, l. 8" (9 S. xi. 181; 10 S. vi. 144). All the editions of the 'Anatomy' from the first onwards are at fault with regard to Barth's pseudonym, which was Tarreus Hebius. The numerical reference is also wrong; it should be 102 of lib. 2. Finally, Burton seems to have failed in his understanding or recollection of the original epigram, which runs:—

Stoicus, vt purget cerebrum, non supplicet vlli  
Anticyræ. Cœlo huic est opus, aut dolabrâ.

Lib. II. ep. 102 of "Tarrei HebI | Nobilis à Spergâ\* Scioppius Excellens. In laudem eius & sociorum, | pro | Josepho Scaligero | & omnibus probis. Epigrammatum | Libri III. | Ex triginta totis hinc inde collecti" (Hanau, 1612). It will be seen that in Barth's distich Anticyræ is not constructed with "cœlo," and that the latter here means a chisel. The epigram is found again (with only a comma after Anticyræ) as xiii. 77 in Tarreus Hebius's 'Amphitheatrum Seriorum Jocorum' (containing the 30 books, 1613).

P. 266, 4; 77 (second pagination), 15, I. ii. ii. iii. "In Westphaling," &c. (9 S. xi. 263). The modernizing process at work in Shilleto's edition has changed this to Westphalia (for Westphaling cf. the name of the Bishop of Hereford who died in 1602). In the same way "Ausborrow" (7, 3, ed. 6. I. i. ii.; "Ausburrow" in ed. 5) becomes Augsburg (i. 157, 29); "Bristow" (56, n. t. D. to the R.) becomes Bristol (i. 103, n. 5: it has already changed in ed. 7); "Bruxels" (61, 14: "Bruxells" in ed. 1) becomes Brussels (i. 110, 33); "Gaunt" (55, 23) is turned into Ghent (i. 101, 14). Must "time-honour'd Lancaster" by this rule be John of Ghent? Again, "Mordochy" (355, I. II. iii. vii.: "Mordochus" in ed. 1, 423, n. h.) appears as Mordecai (ii. 226, 29).

\* Thus on the title-page. It should be Spergâ.

"Mordechy" in ed. 7), "Thamisis at Oxford" (58, 45) as Thames.... (107, 7), and "Luke & Senes" (55, 6: the names do not occur here until ed. 4) as "Lucca and Sienna" (100, 29, "and" instead of & already in ed. 7). But the hand of the reformer has worked in a mysterious way, "Bulgary," e.g., and "Spruce" having been spared.

According to the Publishers' Note (i. p. v), "the text of the sixth edition has been followed" and "Burton's use of italics and capitals has been kept, but his erratic spelling has been somewhat altered in order to make it more consistent throughout." This is far too high an estimate of the fidelity of this edition to the earlier text. The copy from which Shilleto's ed. was printed was evidently not of the sixth, but of the seventh (1660) edition, which is not in the very strictest sense a literal reprint of the sixth, as stated in the above-mentioned note. The affiliation of the 1893 text to that of 1660 can be shown by an examination of the facsimile of the engraved title-page and by the fact that in numerous places Shilleto and the 1660 ed. have the same variants; e.g., time after time Shilleto agrees with ed. 7 against ed. 6 in substituting & for "and" (see many instances on p. 135 of vol. i. compared with 75 of ed. 6). To take another example, on p. 136, l. 10 (D. to the R.), Shilleto gives "The Pope is more than a man, as his parats make him," agreeing with ed. 7, whereas ed. 6 has (75) "as his parats often make him." More than one suggestion on "parats" is offered by the editor, who regards the word as a crux. It is merely an error for "parasites." See ed. 1, p. 68, l. 28, "as his parasites often make him." "Parats" first appears in ed. 5. Cf. iii. 384, l. penult.; 650, 17, "The Bishop of Rome (saith *Stapleton*, a parasite of his...) hath." EDWARD BENSLEY.

University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.

(To be continued.)

'*CARTULARIUM SAXONICUM*.'—The great value of Dr. Birch's collection will never be revealed in all its merits until the place-names are thoroughly investigated. There are some instances in which the editor has not succeeded in identifying places, where he has given them in his charter-titles. I beg leave to submit a few annotations.

C. 50. Peganham, Pagharn.

69. Geddingge, Gedding, in Wootton.

75. Heanburg, (?) Henbury, Gloucester, near Westbury-on-Trym (cf. Cs 272, 273).

81. Ricingham, Rainham, Essex. This very interesting charter (Barking Abbey) has several names of places familiar enough to us, but disguised most thoroughly, e.g., Angelabesham, East Ham (? lonely Ham); Hanchemstede, Wyntead; Uuidmundesfelt, Withfeld or Wyntfeld, in Barking.

97, 98. Wieghelemestun, Wielmestun, Wigelmunstun, Pleghelemestun, Wilmington, in Selling.

113, 142, 143, 147. Poelt, Pouelt, Poholt, Pouholt, Pedwell, in Shapwick.

128, 142. Bledeneye, Bledenhithe, (?) Bleadney, in Henton.

154. Husmere, Ismere, Easmore.

156, 217, 299. Tillath., Tillnoð, river Colne.

159. Andscohesham, Stoke, in Hoo Hundred.

161. Limenea, river Limen (now Rother).

165. Eastune, Aston Blank.

176, 199, 247, 248, 263. Perhamstede, Parmsted, in Kingston.

179. Cleran, (?) Highclere.

EDWARD SMITH.

(To be continued.)

"FORWHY."—This old English conjunction (see 'N.E.D.') in the Prayer Book and other old versions of the Psalms (xvi. 11; cv. 41; cxix. 111; cxxxv. 4) is almost invariably printed in two words, and with a note of interrogation, although it represents the Vulgate Latin *quoniam*, "because." Similarly "and why?" stands for *quia* in lxxiii. 3; cxvi. 8; cxix. 111; and for *quoniam* in lxxix. 7; lxxv. 8; and cii. 14. Both expressions appear, so far as I have seen, always as two words, but without the note of interrogation in exceptional cases. I have noted cii. 14, Coverdale, 1550 (an oblique pause mark); cv. 41, facsimile of MS. P.B. attached to Act of Uniformity (no stop); cxxxv. 4, Psalter, 1552 (comma); Matthews (no stop); Coverdale, 1535 (comma). My late friend E. A. Freeman was very fond of using "for why" as a conjunction. Quot. 1883 in 'N.E.D.' is from a letter addressed to me.

There is no need to refer to the Hebrew and Greek. Suffice it to say that the Vulgate is right, and that the English versions are mostly wrong.

J. T. F.

Durham.

TOAD'S IMMUREMENT.—The following paragraph was cut from *The Standard* of 6 Sept., 1906. Stone is a town in Staffordshire:—

"TOAD'S LONG REST.—Twenty years ago, Mr. George Lewis built a house at Stone, in front of which were some large stone steps. This week the



steps were removed, when a toad was found imprisoned in the stonework in a comatose state. The creature soon became active when removed into the sunshine. There could be no doubt that the toad had lived twenty years in its hermetically sealed chamber, as all round, in perfect condition, was a foot thickness of stone and cement, and the toad was found in a cavity in the centre."

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

"FURZING" CARDS.—In 'The Adventurer,' vol. i., second edition, London, 1754, on p. 304, the verb *furze* is used (in a sense omitted in the 'H.E.D.') in this phrase:—

"Mrs. Overall, the housekeeper, having lost three rubbers at wist running, without holding a swabber (notwithstanding she had changed chairs, *furzed* the cards, and ordered Jemmy the foot-boy to sit cross-legged for good luck)."

On p. 45 one reads "some infallible arguments against the Pope's infallibility"; p. 77, "that the Alderman's effigy should accompany his INTIRE BUTT BEER"; p. 221, "she has no taste for nicknacks, and kickshaws, and whimwhams"; and p. 306, "horn-mad."

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

REGISTRATION ACT, 28 JULY, 1812.—On the fly-leaf preceding a copy of this Act attached to the Register of Baptisms for Long Itchington, commencing 3 March, 1813, is the following note in the handwriting of the Rev. John Rennie, then vicar of the parish:—

*Vota Bene.*

The author of the original plan on which the following Act of Parliament is framed was the Rev. John Rennie, vicar of this parish; who had the honor to submit his manuscript copy of the same to The Most Reverend The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury (Charles Manners Sutton) on the fifth of May, 1809. At a subsequent period Mr. Rennie, by order of His Grace, delivered a printed Copy of it, with some Amendments suggested by some of the Episcopal Bench, to the Right Honorable George Rose, who was pleased to prepare a Bill on the subject, which, after undergoing a variety of *Alterations*, both in the House of Lords and Commons, during two Sessions of Parliament, received the Royal Assent on the 28 July, 1812."

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

"CREELING" THE BRIDEGROOM.—The following is copied from *The Standard* for 18 February:—

"The ancient Border custom of 'creeling' the bridegroom has been successfully revived at Lauder. The creel, a basket used by fishwives for carrying their fish, was placed on the bridegroom's shoulders, and the crowd of creelers then threw stones into it until the bride publicly kissed her husband. This she promptly did, and he was forthwith released."

HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

DAVID SCOTT, R.S.A.—It is exactly fifty-eight years ago when Scotland lost the greatest artist she ever produced, David Scott. He died, after a short but agonizing illness, at his studio in Easter-Dalry, to the west of Edinburgh, and was buried at the Dean Cemetery on the 10th of March, 1849, where a tall and antique sculptured cross of stone marks his grave. At his feet, nineteen years later, I buried my father, Joseph Ebsworth, aged eighty years except four months. I am probably the last survivor, and certainly the most grateful and loving student, of that dead master, whom I have never ceased to revere, and kept sanctified to his memory the 5th of March, 1849, and the 10th of March that followed it, hallowed by his funeral.

JOSEPH WOODFALL EBSWORTH.

The Priory, Ashford, Kent.

CARNIVAL SUNDAY IN THE GREEK CHURCH.

—Whitaker, to whom we all often have to refer, marks ('Almanack for 1907,' p. 70) the Greek Quinquagesima Sunday as Carnival Sunday in the Oriental Church. This is incorrect; for though Lent does not begin till afterwards, abstinence from flesh commences the day after Sexagesima Sunday, which is therefore called *ἡ ἀπόκριews κυριακή*, the word *ἀπόκριews* exactly corresponding to our "carnival," or, as the French spell it, "carnaval." It has been often pointed out that, notwithstanding Byron's assertion in 'Beppo,' it has nothing to do with *vale*, or "farewell to flesh" (a notion which Dr. Murray remarks, with quiet sarcasm, belongs to the domain of popular etymology), but is derived from the Low Latin *carnelevamen*=removal or putting away of flesh. The Greek apocreois, then, or Carnival Sunday, falls this year on the day which the Greeks date 25 February, and we 10 March. Whitaker gives the following Sunday.

W. T. LYNN.

Blackheath.

YTENE: ITS PRONUNCIATION.—The pronunciation of this well-known poetical name for the New Forest is given in Brewer's 'Reader's Handbook' as "E-tée-ne." This represents the usage of our poets. For instance, Gay has:—

So when two boars in wild Ytene bred,  
Or on Westphalia's fattening chestnuts fed.

Similarly I find in Scott's 'Marmion':—

Ytene's oaks have heard again  
Renew'd such legendary strain.

This pronunciation is incorrect and is a mere invention of the poets, who had no means of ascertaining the traditional sound.

As shown in Chadwick's 'Origin of the English Nation,' just published by the Cambridge University Press, *Ytene* is a later form of *Ytena* (*land*), which renders Bede's *Iutorum* (*provincia*) in an English version of the 'Ecclesiastical History.' The meaning of *Ytene* is thus "(land) of the Jutes," who colonized the whole coast of Hampshire. The pronunciation should be "E'-tē-nē," with stress decidedly upon the initial vowel. In fact, the first two syllables should be sounded like the name Eton.

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

**KING OF SPAIN'S WEDDING: EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION.**—The following paragraph appears as a foot-note in Martin Hume's 'Queens of Old Spain' (p. 365):—

"It has puzzled many inquirers why the marriages of the kings of Spain should usually have taken place in poverty-stricken little villages like Navalcarnero and Quintanapella, where no adequate accommodation existed or could be created. The real reason appears to be that when a royal marriage took place in a town the latter was freed for ever after from paying tribute. The poorer the place, therefore, the smaller the sacrifice of public revenue."

When was this precious privilege first withheld? Withheld I suppose it must be, or we should have Madrid rejoicing in a recent freedom.

ST. SWITHIN.

**SCOTT AND BISHOP HALL.**—With reference to the motto which he prefixes to the twenty-second chapter of 'The Antiquary,' Scott says in a foot-note: "The author cannot remember where these lines are to be found: perhaps in Bishop Hall's Satires." He is justified in his hesitating belief, for the passage occurs in 'Virgidemiarum,' IV. iii. In whatever form he had it—whether it was simply retained in the storehouse of his wonderful memory, or noted when read and transcribed as an extract likely to be useful—Scott is almost verbally correct in his reproduction. The opening line of his motto is, "Wiser Raymond, as in his closet pent," which represents Hall's "Wiser Raymundus," &c. The remainder of the citation is in exact accordance with the original. Recent editors of Scott may have supplemented his note; but whether or not, the point seems worthy of mention here.

THOMAS BAYNE.

**NATHANIEL MIST.**—At the end of the notice of him in 'D.N.B.' xxxviii. 57, mention is made of his widow Anne. The following note from the will-office at York tells us some of her history. On 10 May, 1735, administration of the goods of Charles

Fitzwilliam, late of Louth, co. Lincoln, Esq., but dying at "Bourdeaux," in France, intestate, was granted to his mother Ann Fitzwilliam, *alias* Mist, now the wife of Nathaniel Mist, Esq. W. C. B.

**MRS. JANE MOLONY.** (See *ante*, p. 135.)—Edmond Molony, of Clonony Castle, King's County, and late of Woodlands, in co. Dublin, married first, in 1802, Jane Malone, cousin of "Shakspear Malone." She died February, 1808. He married secondly Mrs. Jane Jackson, formerly Stuart, and *née* Shee, the "hot, passionate, and tender" lady. Perhaps the dates may be a help in tracing the work of the "superb drawer in water colours." She died in January, 1839, aged seventy-four.

ALFRED MOLONY.

## Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

**"POMPERKIN."**—According to J. Taylor, the Water-Poet, "the sixth . . . sort of British drinkes is Pomperkin . . . being nothing but the Apples bruised and beaten to mash with water put to them." It is also mentioned by W. Ellis in his 'Modern Husbandman' of 1744–50, vol. iv. p. 15, as "what we call pompirkin or cyderkin," and vol. v. p. 101, under the shorter name of *pome-pirk*. Is the name now known in the cider counties? If so, how is it divided and pronounced? Is it *pom'per-kin* or *pom-per'kin*? Can it be connected with the old name *pomepear* (F. *pomme-poire*), given to a variety of apple? I do not find the word in the eighteenth-century dictionaries.

J. A. H. MURRAY.

Oxford.

**WELDON FAMILY.**—I shall be much obliged for any information concerning Thomas (?) Weldon, of Weldon in Staffordshire (?), possibly Northamptonshire or Northumberland. Of his four sons, Walter, M.P. for Athy 1613, married Jane, daughter of John Ryder, Bishop of Killaloe; William married (?) Jane, daughter of John Bolton, of Great Fenton, Staffordshire; Robert married (in 1616, at St. Mary le Strand, London) Katherine Bambridge, Bainbridge, or Bambrick, of Apeley (?), Cumberland; and Thomas, married Anne, daughter of — Blood, of Dunbryn, co. Meath. They settled

in Ireland towards the end of the sixteenth century.

A. WELDON, Bart.

Kilmorony, Athy.

**LORD HALIFAX.**—Suis-je indiscret en vous demandant de bien vouloir m'indiquer—(1) s'il existe un ouvrage ou des articles détaillés sur la vie de Lord Halifax, ministre de Charles II.; (2) à qui je dois m'adresser pour me le faire parvenir? V. MARTEL.

Les Avenues, Compiègne.

[There is a long account of Lord Halifax in the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' vol. I., s.v. 'Savile, George.' Several articles are mentioned in the list of authorities at the end of the notice. In 1898 Miss H. C. Foxcroft brought out through Messrs. Longman & Co. 'The Life and Letters of Sir George Savile, Bart., First Marquis of Halifax,' 2 vols. A review of this work appeared in *The Athenæum* of 26 Nov., 1898.]

**HOLDEN FAMILY.**—May I renew a former inquiry respecting the parentage of Samuel Holden, a Russia merchant, and director of the Bank of England 1720–40, M.P. for East-Looe 1735? He died 12 June, 1740, and was buried in "the Holden vault" in St. Bride's Churchyard, Fleet Street, a small chapel-like structure, erected, according to an inscription over its entrance door, "in Aprill Anno 1657," which, after surviving the Great Fire, was ruthlessly destroyed only a few years ago, when the churchyard was levelled and asphalted. Samuel Holden, who was probably related to one Joseph Holden, alive in 1677, and certainly to Edward Holden, rector of Gunton, Suffolk, in 1758, and to Mary Holden, wife of Hewling Luson, lord of the manor of Gunton at the same period, married before 1715 Jane, daughter of John Whitehall or Whitehalgh, of the Inner Temple, and of Whitehaugh, Ipstones. His business house was in Winchester Street; he resided latterly at Roehampton, and owned lands at Elton, Derbyshire. I have a copy of the funeral sermon preached at Boston, Massachusetts, when the news of his death reached that province, to whose schools and clergy he had been a great benefactor.

I may add that I succeeded, by personal application to the late rector of St. Bride's, in saving the inscription above mentioned, which may be seen on the left of the entrance to the churchyard from Fleet Street.

H.

**MONAGHAN PRESS.**—I have a tract printed by John Brown, Monaghan. What is the probable date? F. JESSEL.

**HOEK VAN HOLLAND.**—It may perhaps not be generally known, and deserves to

be recorded, that the Dutch name of "Hoek van Holland," in front of which the terrible shipwreck of the Berlin happened on the morning of Thursday, 21 February, signifies a bend, an angle or corner. The current equivalent "Hook of Holland" does not seem to convey quite the same sense. Is there any place of a similar situation, on the British coast, denoting a cape or promontory, sometimes described as a "hook"?

INQUIRER.

**RICHARD II.: HIS ARMS.**—Did this king ever bear a stag as part of his coat of arms?

R. R. S.

**"VITTLE" = VICTUAL.**—On p. 124 of 'Poems upon Several Occasions,' by Mary Leapor (London, 1748), one finds the lines:

But when you gather Strength a little,  
Can walk abroad and eat your Vittle.

Can other instances of this riming and spelling of *victual* be found? In the same volume, p. 92, there is the following rime:—

But turn your back.....Aleidas with a grin  
Will vow you're ugly as a Sooterkin.

The epithet "blockish" occurs on p. 173.

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

**"BAWMS MARCH."**—In *The Weekly Journal, or British Gazetteer*, for 26 July, 1718, it was said:—

"We hear that the Honourable the Artillery Company of this City, who have appointed their Bawms March to be on the First of August, as they have done ever since His Majesty's happy Accession to the Throne, do, besides a noble Exercise, intend several fine Fire-Works, &c., in honour of that glorious Anniversary."

What was the "Bawms March"?

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

**THE ABSTRACT BAGMAN.**—I should be glad to know who or what is referred to, in R. L. S.'s essay on 'The English Admirals,' as "Mr. D'Arcy Thompson's Abstract Bagman." T. J. H.

**'CRANFORD.'**—What is the allusion in the following passage in chap. iv. of 'Cranford'?

"Miss Matty picked up her peas, one by one, on the point of the prongs, much as Aminé ate her grains of rice after her previous feast with the Ghoul."

T. J. H.

[The allusion appears to be to the second tale in the 'Arabian Nights,' with the substitution of grains of rice for seeds of pomegranate.]

**WOMEN AND WINE-MAKING.**—I have read in some book on Spain that, from time immemorial, women were never allowed to tread the winepress, or otherwise help to make wine. It would not ferment success-

fully and keep properly if they were present when it was manufactured.

Does this taboo still hold? and is it also observed in Italy and other vintage countries? Macaulay says in 'Horatius':—

The harvests of Arretium,  
This year, old men shall reap;  
This year, young boys in Umbro  
Shall plunge the struggling sheep;  
And in the vats of Luna,  
This year, the must shall foam  
Round the white feet of laughing girls  
Whose sires have marched to Rome.

No doubt, though the work is hard, strapping peasant-girls could tread grapes; but would not it be risking the success of the vintage were it permitted?

From the folk-lore point of view woman is often dangerous. Is she allowed to press Italian wine? or must it be done by the male sex, no matter what the difficulties are?

B. L. R. C.

CHARLES II. AND DR. JAMES FRASER'S DAUGHTER.—In 'Old Aberdeen,' by Ella Hill Burton Rodger (Aberdeen, 1902), p. 49, I find the following:—

"The University's great patron was James Fraser, a distinguished son of the manse, who became a tutor to noblemen's sons abroad, and had the luck to inherit a fortune. He was familiar with the Court of Charles II., and scandal said the Merry Monarch wished to marry his beautiful daughter, 'but thought better of it.'"

Mrs. Rodger probably uses "marry" as a euphemism. What foundation is there for this piece of antiquated scandal?

Fraser was the first Secretary of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea—an office which he held till May, 1718. He had two daughters: Martha, who married Elijah Impey, and became mother of the well-known Chief Justice of Calcutta; and Mary, who married Alexander Dunbar, of Grangehill.

P. J. ANDERSON.

"ESPRIT DE L'ESCALIER."—D'ou vient la phrase "l'esprit de l'escalier," que je n'ai, du reste, vue que dans un journal anglais? Est-ce qu'elle est d'un usage courant dans la littérature française? Peut-être bien c'est une allusion à ce qu'a dit Pierre Nicole de M. de Tréville: "Il me bat dans la chambre, mais il n'est pas plutôt au bas de l'escalier que je l'ai confondu." Cet esprit-là est très répandu; Olivier Goldsmith l'avait, à ce que l'on dit, mais je cherche l'origine de l'expression.

EDWARD LATHAM.

CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS.—Perhaps some of those who were kind enough to assist in elucidating certain obscure passages

in the wardens' accounts of SS. Anne and Agnes a few months since will also give their aid in connexion with the following entries in the accounts of the sister parish of St. John Zachary:—

1611-12. Paied for the iij *taprells* for the three windowes, xij.

1612-13. Paied for the grate of S<sup>t</sup> Alphage for theire watercourse, xvj<sup>d</sup>. \*

1614-15. Paid for a howreglasse and a schrve (?) pin, standing by the pulpitt, ij<sup>s</sup> vj<sup>d</sup>.

1618-19. Paid to the Scavenger for Moregate, xvj<sup>d</sup>. †

1622-3. Payed for 2 *Shadshovells*, iij<sup>s</sup>.

1640-41. Paid to M<sup>r</sup> Rolfe for his rotten *poymts*, 5<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup>. ‡

1646-7. Payd to J<sup>m</sup> Blinkow, Clerke of S<sup>t</sup> Buttolph's Ald<sup>r</sup> [i.e., Aldersgate], by Order of the Tryer of the first Classis, 6<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>.

1649-50. Layde out for Taxes for 20<sup>s</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Smith gave to the p<sup>ish</sup>, 2<sup>s</sup>; & for 3<sup>d</sup> he gave to the poore of the same, 6<sup>d</sup>.

1656-7. Payd for Candles for the x of Clocke Lanthornes, 7<sup>s</sup> 1<sup>d</sup>.

1658-9. Payd for the *Shewers*, 1<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup>.

1661-2. Paid M<sup>r</sup> Venable for half a yeare's assem<sup>t</sup> [i.e., assessment] for the Lord Maior's house, 1<sup>l</sup> 19<sup>s</sup>.

— Paid M<sup>r</sup> Sheppard when he served on y<sup>e</sup> Jury for seining [sic] the flaggetts & Billetts, 3<sup>s</sup> 2<sup>d</sup>.

1666-7. Paid a Carman for fetcheng some cheese from the Greene yard, 1<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup>; & a Porter for fetcheng some bread from the Doghouse, 1<sup>s</sup>.

1673-4. Paid for cleansing the Grate att Aldermanbury, 2<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>. §

1677-8. Paid y<sup>e</sup> ffee farmers Rent, 20<sup>s</sup>.

W. McM.

[1646-7. The *classis* was part of the Presbyterian form of church government, and was in force in England at this time. The 'N.E.D.' quotes from 'Ord. Lords and Commons,' 1646, "Scandalous sinnes.....shall be certified to any Classis." The *trier* was a commissioner appointed by Parliament to examine the character and qualifications of ministers.

1666-7. A *greenyard* is defined in the 'N.E.D.' as "an enclosure for the reception of stray animals and vehicles; a pound."

1677-8. *Fee-farm* and *fee-farm-rent* are amply illustrated in the 'N.E.D.']

"PRÆMUNIRE."—I see in all textbooks and works of reference on English law that the word *præmunire*, in the old English writs of "Præmunire," is a corruption of the word *præmonere*. Can you tell me if there is any documentary evidence to support this statement? The word *præmunire* as

\* This item occurs annually at this time. The parish referred to is doubtless St. Alphage, London Wall.

† This also was a yearly payment of the period, succeeding the above. It is "towards the Grate at Mooregate" in 1622-3.

‡ It is clearly "rotten," but perhaps "cotten" (i.e., cotton) is meant.

§ Aldermanbury lies quite outside the parish.

it stands seems amply to suit the meaning of the texts of all charters, without this seemingly unnecessary explanation and alteration.

WILFRID H. MYERS.

**MARLI HORSES.**—Could you inform me of the history of the Marli horses and something of Marli's life? I believe they were brought from Italy by Napoleon I.

MARLI.

**RUMP OF A GOOSE AND DRINKING BOUTS.**—In 'English Proverbs with Moral Reflexions,' by Oswald Dykes, 2nd ed., 1709, p. 12, is the following:—

"Both Vices may shake Hands for this scandalous Truth; that the very Rump of a Goose has created a thousand drinking Bouts."

It is part of the "Reflexion" on "Hungry Dogs will eat dirty Puddings," and refers particularly to gluttony and drunkenness. Does the "rump of a goose" mean only a thing of small importance or value?

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

**CAMOENS, SONNET CCIII.:** "FRESCAS BELVEDERES."—Among the sonnets translated by Mr. J. J. Aubertin in his 'Seventy Sonnets of Camoens' is the one written in honour of some fair ladies, perhaps of the Court, who were living in a country-house with a beautiful garden. It begins thus:—

De frescas belvederes rodeadas  
Estam as puras águas desta fonte.

(By fresh "belvederes" are the pure waters of this fountain surrounded.)

What is the meaning of the word "belvedere" in this sonnet? It is not a native Portuguese word, but of Italian origin. We may learn from Florio that the Italian *belvedere* is used in two distinct senses:—

"*Belvedere*, a goodly sight; a fair view, a beautiful prospect; also the Toad-flax, or Flax-weed, which grows to a man's height, and is very beautiful to behold."

'N.E.D.' gives instances of the occurrence of the word in English in the latter sense. In which sense does Camoens use the word? Aubertin renders: "By landscape-scenes surrounded, fresh and gay." But is it not more probable that the plant was intended? This meaning seems to be more suitable here, and to explain the gender of the word, trees and plants in Portuguese being generally in the feminine gender. A. L. MAYHEW.

**POLINDA AND ALBAROSA.**—I have a small engraving by Condé of a picture by Cosway, with date 1789, and these names under it. Can any of your readers tell me in what poem or story these characters appear?

G. G. G.

## Replies.

### 'EDINBURGH REVIEW' ATTACK ON OXFORD.

(10 S. vii. 128, 175.)

SANDFORD'S attack is in No. 70, in an article on 'Classical Education,' ostensibly directed against "close Fellowships," but really aimed at Oriel College and its Provost Copleston (see Ward's letter to Copleston in 'Lord Dudley's Letters,' p. 291; and cf. remark, p. 216, on Elmsley, "a very learned, a sensible, but not very agreeable man"). It was Elmsley who replied to this attack in a 'Letter to Daniel K. Sandford, Esq., Professor of Greek in the University of Glasgow.' Sandford's rejoinder is printed in No. 41 of *The Pamphleteer*. The controversy was a very piquant, but a somewhat puerile one, and it did not excite much public interest, as may be gathered from a volume which happens to be on the same shelf as *The Pamphleteer* in my library, viz., *The Council of Ten*, No. 4 ('University Controversies,' p. 437).

The earlier "attacks" were of a different order. They appeared in the *Edinburgh*, No. 22, in "a masterly analysis of La Place's 'Traité de Mécanique Céleste'" (Copleston, First Reply, p. 14); in No. 28, in a criticism of Falconer's 'Strabo'; in No. 29, in an article by Sydney Smith on 'Professional Education' based on 'Professional Education,' by R. Edgeworth (Maria Edgeworth's father); and in No. 31, in a rejoinder to Copleston's First Reply. Copleston's "Replies" are three in number, and were published, the first two in 1810, and the third in 1811. Falconer also published a reply in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for October, 1809, and an important contribution to the discussion was made by Drummond in 'Observations on the Strictures of the *Edinburgh Review* upon Oxford and on the Two Replies.' I call this important, for it refers to the short-lived M.A. examination at Oxford. In Bateman's 'Life of Bishop Daniel Wilson' there is a full description of this mysterious examination. As it was in all respects identical with the new "Greats"—being, in fact, the admission of men who had already passed the old "great" examination for the Bachelor's degree into the same arena as the candidates who, under the new statute, were bound to come in—I quote Wilson's account.

Wilson says ('Life,' i. 66) that he was examined with his friend Wheeler (sub-

sequently a judge of the Supreme Court at Calcutta) "and a Christ Church man": He took up Thucydides and Herodotus in Greek, but in Latin he made no selection; he took up all—*omnes aureos auctores* is his own expression. Wheeler did the same in Latin, but in Greek offered Sophocles and Longinus. In Hebrew Wilson stood alone. He had first to translate a page of the 'Gentleman's Religion' into Latin, and the Greek Testament followed, of which he read part of Mark xiii., and answered questions about the temple erected in the time of Vespasian, and the prophecies concerning it in the Old and New Testament. Livy was then opened, and a page translated; this led to many historical questions. Latin being finished, Hebrew came on. He took up the whole Hebrew Bible, but the examiner confined himself to the first Psalm and some grammatical questions. His friend having passed a similar ordeal, they were now bidden to sit down, and others were called on. Whilst they were sitting apart, the junior examiner, as if casually, asked whether Wilson had read physics, and then put certain questions, such as, "Whether the angle of refraction was equal to the angle of incidence?" "Whether a ray of light passing from a thin into a denser medium would be deflected from the perpendicular?" &c. Mathematics, logic, and metaphysics were passed by, one of the sciences only being required by the statute. When Wilson was again formally called up, the third book of Thucydides was selected, and he was put on at one of the speeches, and historical questions succeeded. Xenophon followed, instead of Herodotus (which was his book); but the passage selected was, he says, neither "obscure nor difficult." Thus ended the examination; and the senior examiner said in a loud voice that Wheeler and Wilson had done themselves the greatest credit, and obtained the highest honour. The Christ Church man gained his testamur, but nothing more; and six men were rejected. There were about one hundred auditors.

From this account it appears that the first Oxford Class List (Easter Term, 1802) is certainly (and some of the succeeding ones probably) incomplete, for it should include the names of Wilson and his friend Wheeler with those of the only two who "Examinatoribus Publicis se maxime commendaverunt," according to the present list. Wilson's description should be read in conjunction with the account of the same examination in Copleston's First Reply.

The following facts are also important to bear in mind in the same connexion: Copleston was one of the examiners in 1802-3, and Kett in 1804-5. Davison's 'Short Account' of Kett's 'Elements of General Knowledge' appeared in 1803 and 1804; and Copleston's 'Examiner Examined; or, Logic Vindicated,' a far severer castigation of the same gentleman in 1809. In the 'D.N.B.' the notice of Copleston refers to the witty 'Advice to a Young Reviewer' as directed against *The Edinburgh Review*, and as a most brilliant parody of the articles therein. Both statements are wrong; the second one ludicrously so. The little *jeu d'esprit* was called forth by an article in *The British Critic* on Mant's poems (see Abp. Whately's 'Remains of Edward Copleston,' p. 6). I should have mentioned earlier that Sandford, a few years after the *Edinburgh* article, made "a very ample and respectful apology, with many expressions of deep regret and self-reproach," to Copleston (see foot-note to 'Lord Dudley's Letters,' p. 292).

In justice to the memory of Jeffrey and Sydney Smith I may add that the Oxford they knew was the Oxford of the "term-trotter"—of such scholars as Kett, and of White's Bampton Lectures—rather than the Oxford of Eveleigh, Parsons, and Cyril Jackson, Davison and Edward Copleston.

J. P. OWEN.

EDINBURGH STAGE: BLAND: GLOVER: JORDAN (10 S. vii. 89, 131).—John Bland is such an interesting personality, one does not willingly forego the hope that his descendants may yet be discovered. When my previous communications were sent to 'N. & Q.,' giving particulars of his varied military career, I lacked confirmation of the fact that he was taken prisoner at Fontenoy; but I subsequently obtained it when searching that mine of information *The Gent. Mag.* In vol. xv. p. 249 there is a list of the killed, wounded, and missing at Fontenoy; and among the missing appears the name of Cornet Bland. A first cousin, who saw service with him at Dettingen, was General Johnston (afterwards Governor of Minorca), whose mother, Miss Bland, was John Bland's aunt. This general was known as "Irish" Johnston, to distinguish him from an English contemporary of the same rank and name; and he is frequently mentioned under this distinctive designation by Horace Walpole and others. The general's sister was second wife of Lord Napier, and grandmother of the conqueror of Scinde.

John Bland is said by Nicholas Carlisle, in his 'History of the Blands,' to have been entered as a barrister of the Temple—probably at the instigation of his father the judge; but his erratic temperament evidently drove him into the army, and finally to the stage. He was author of a novel called 'Frederick the Forsaken,' which doubtless had reference to his having been disinherited by his father. I trust that the readers of 'N. & Q.' will put me on the track of his descendants, some of whom were undoubtedly of the actor-family of Glover, and all of whom should be proud of their ancestor, notwithstanding his eccentric character. J. F. FULLER.

Brunswick Chambers, Dublin.

ADDISON AND COL. PHILIP DORMER (10 S. vii. 107).—I know nothing of the deeds of Col. Dormer. No doubt Addison had no personal relations with him, but simply mentions him as a hero. It appears from Creighton's 'Life of the Duke of Marlborough' (1889) that numbers of poems appeared in honour of the victory at Blenheim, but they disgusted Godolphin, who consulted Halifax in the effort to obtain something better. Halifax recommended Addison, who at that time was living in obscurity and poverty. Boyle, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, thereupon visited Addison in person, as Halifax had insisted that his friend should be treated with distinction. Addison gladly consented to write a poem in honour of the victory which might well be looked upon as a great Whig triumph. When 'The Campaign' appeared, Godolphin was so pleased that he gave Addison a Commissionership worth 200*l.* a year.

R. S. B.

SIR GEORGE HOWARD, FIELD-MARSHAL (10 S. vii. 129).—I can give G. F. R. B. the information he wants. Sir George Howard was baptized at St. Clement's Danes, 20 June, 1718. He received his first commission as a child of seven, being appointed ensign in the regiment subsequently known as the 24th Foot, on 28 Feb., 1725. This corps was then commanded by George Howard's father, Lieut.-General Thomas Howard. On 28 Jan., 1736, Ensign Howard was promoted lieutenant in the same regiment; and on 1 Sept., 1739, he was appointed captain in the 3rd Buffs, to the colonelcy of which his father had been transferred. George Howard commanded the Buffs at Fontenoy, Falkirk, Culloden, and Val. It is interesting to know that before

the royal army left Culloden moor a race meeting took place. *The Scots Magazine* records that Col. George Howard rode a race on this occasion with General Hawley; and that the "women's race on Shetland ponies" was won by a lady of the Buffs.

CHARLES DALTON.

"BOSSING" (10 S. vii. 69, 135).—At the latter reference no fewer than four correspondents take a shot at the sense of this word, and are all of them palpably mistaken; and all because they ignore the 'Neglected English Dictionary.'

With a wonderful unanimity, three of them attribute *bossing* to a word signifying "master," which did not really come into common use in English before 1822. This cannot explain a word used by Ray in 1691 as occurring in a common proverb.

The 'N.E.D.' gives six substantives of the form *boss*, one adjective, and three verbs. The last entry explains the whole matter. I quote it entire.

"*Boss*, dialectal for *buss*, v. to kiss. 1691. Ray, 'North-Country Words,' s.r. 'Osse.' Ossing comes to bossing (Prov. Chesh.)."

One of the correspondents refers us to the 'E.D.D.'; but refers us to the wrong word. There likewise we find the explanation in full:—

"*Boss*; see *Bass*, *Buss*."

"*Buss*, a kiss; to kiss. Hence *bussing*, vbl. sb. kissing. Cha. Ossing comes to bossing (Ray, 'Prov.' 1698)."

Other examples are added.

I think it is far better to accept the explanations already supplied in these two great dictionaries than to trust to these newly volunteered guesses.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

Wright ('Dictionary of Obsolete and Provincial English') gives, s.v. 'Oss,' the meaning indicated by the correspondents at the latter reference. He also adds a second meaning, as follows:—

"To make free with. There is a Cheshire proverb, *ossing* comes to bossing (i.e. kissing)."

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

'CANTUS HIBERNICI' (10 S. vii. 9, 73).—My thanks to MESSRS. R. PIERPOINT and C. GILLMAN for their kind replies to my query. I am also indebted to two gentlemen who answered it direct, one of whom differs from MR. PIERPOINT in his explanation of the initials "G. B.," giving them as meaning George Booth, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford; whereas MR. PIERPOINT, although he classes Booth amongst

the authors in the 'Anthologia Oxoniensis,' explains the G. B. as referring to George Butler. May I further inquire which is the correct identification? It is confusing to have two with similar initials amongst the authors of an anthology, though Mr. GILLMAN's supposition anent George Booth, which corresponds with that of my private correspondent, may after all be right.

J. B. MCGOVERN.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C-on-M., Manchester.

LUNAR HALO AND RAIN (10 S. vi. 265, 338, 412).—A Japanese encyclopædia, 'Wakan Sansai Dzu,' by Terashima, completed 1713, reprint 1906, p. 30, has the following passage:—

"A lunar halo without a star visible in it is a sign of rain. But should a star be visible in no rain will fall. In a Chinese work, 'Wan-pau-tian-shu,' we read: 'A solar halo foreshows rain; a lunar halo foreshows wind; note the point whence the ring commences to disappear, and know from that direction the wind will blow.'"

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

PICTURE OF LADY IN RED (10 S. vii. 129).—To my note on this picture of Rossetti's I should like to be allowed to add that, facing p. 122 of Mr. A. G. Temple's 'The Art of Painting in the Queen's Reign,' 1897, there is a very satisfactory reproduction of the work.

F. G. STEPHENS.

WESTMINSTER CHANGES, 1906 (10 S. vii. 81, 122, 161).—The article at p. 122 begins:

"The Millbank end of Horseferry Road remains as in the previous year, and the changes likely to take place at the other end have not begun, though a portion of Broadwood's pianoforte factory is now being utilized by the garage of the London Electrobuss Company."

As our factory was removed from Horseferry Road *entirely* in 1902, we think it should run "though a portion of *what was* Broadwood's factory," &c.

JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS, LTD.

WORDSWORTH ANECDOTE (10 S. v. 307).—May I answer my own query under this heading? In a letter to Prof. C. E. Norton, dated 7 Feb., 1876, Edward FitzGerald tells what he calls "a dirty little story about my Daddy"—Wordsworth to wit—in these words ('Letters of E. F. G.,' Macmillan, 1894, ii. p. 195):—

"Well then: about 1826, or 7, Professor Airy (now our Astronomer Royal) and his brother William called on the Daddy at Rydal. In the course of conversation Daddy mentioned that sometimes when genteel Parties came to visit him, he contrived to slip out of the room, and down the garden walk to where 'The Party's' travelling

Carriage stood. This Carriage he would look into to see what Books they carried with them: and he observed it was generally 'Walter Scott's.' It was Airy's brother (a very veracious man, and an admirer of Wordsworth, but, to be sure, more of Sir Walter) who told me this."

E. F. G. adds another morsel of "your old Granny's Gossip," which is too good to be omitted here:—

"I remember Hartley Coleridge telling us at Ambleside how Professor Wilson and some one else (H. C. himself perhaps) stole a leg of Mutton from Wordsworth's Larder for the fun of the Thing."

T. HUTCHINSON.

QUEEN VICTORIA OF SPAIN: NAME-DAY (10 S. vii. 30, 76, 156).—MR. WAINWRIGHT questions my accuracy in stating that the Queen of Spain assumed only one name on the occasion of her conditional baptism, and in calling her "Her Catholic Majesty."

Before writing my reply to the original query I took the precaution of inquiring as to the facts from my friend the Bishop of Nottingham, who conditionally baptized the Queen on her reception into the Catholic Church. His reply, dated 15 January, was as follows: "The Queen only took Mary in addition to her former ones [names]."

The rules given in a MS. in my possession by Monsignor Fornici, Secretary of the Congregation of Ceremonial, dated 15 February, 1823, for the use of cardinals, when writing to sovereigns, are as follows:—

Both King and Queen of Spain are addressed as "Sacra Reale Maestà Cattolica."

Both King and Queen of Portugal as "Sacra Reale Maestà Fedelissima."

Both Emperor and Empress of Austria as "Sacra Imperiale Reale Maestà Apostolica."

The King of France, but not the Queen, as "Sacra Reale Maestà Cristianissima."

It was Pope Innocent VIII. who gave the title of Catholic to the Kings of Spain, and the tradition and rule followed by the Roman Curia ever since form our surest guide in this matter.

HARTWELL D. GRISSSELL, F.S.A.

Oxford.

SCHOOL SLANG AT ROSSALL (10 S. vii. 125).

—Since T. N. has put on record some specimens of school terminology at Rossall in July, 1906, it may be of interest for an older boy to go back a little further. Thirty years ago a "scanty" was a roll; it was quite different from a "cob," which was a little loaf served to every boy at tea; a master's "cob" was a loaf of a much larger pattern. "Flood" for Fleetwood was used before that time. A "bully" was a scrimmage in



old Rossall football. The name "gunz" for a sergeant has, I believe, been in use at Rossall for fifty years.  
C. L. K.

Some of the words cited by T. N. are very familiar to me. I was at Rossall from 1884 to 1890. We had no Museum in those days, though there was a small collection of curiosities in the head master's hall. The abbreviation "Mu(seum)" is consequently a recent addition to the school slang. "Hos(pital)" is new to me; but we spoke of the "Old Sani" and the "New Sani," the latter being a hospital for infectious diseases. We had frequent entertainments, but I do not remember using the abbreviation "enter." "Brekker" and other words of a like formation were common at Oxford, but had not reached Rossall in 1890. I hope they will all follow the excellent example of "exhibigger" and die out. The "scanty" was a square loaf; it could scarcely be described as a roll. "Biff" is new; so also is "dak," but any Rossall boy who remembers the "Dakter," as we called him, will understand the change of vowel. Some of us—lazy young hounds—used to go to the "Dakter" for leave off "compul," inventing all kinds of diseases which drew forth caustic remarks from that kindly official. "Blood" was not used in my time. The same may be said of "mystery-bag," "It's rip," "to stick it," and "on bell." "Guntz" for sergeant is coeval with the foundation of the school. There was a legend that it was German for "sergeant."

Do the boys of the present generation still have "study-brews"? Sunday-night chapel after a "brew" on tinned meat and "Irish" buns was a painful experience. All male servants received the name John, females Mary. We used to be "whacked," not "biffed." "To root" meant to kick a boy at the root of his spine, a painful process for the victim. One of the bones in my "caudal appendix" is broken; I attribute it to a "root" received at the old school.

FRED. G. ACKERLEY.

Grindleton Vicarage, Clitheroe.

"COUNTY OF CORNWALL AND NOWHERE" (10 S. vi. 490).—There is no tombstone in Truro Cathedral on which this expression occurs. C. T. P. evidently refers to the inscription on the Robartes monument, which is as follows, the mistake being presumably made in the words in italics:—

"Heare lyeth inclosed y<sup>e</sup> body of John Robartes, esq: the sonne of Richard Robartes late of Trvroe esq. deceased: Hee married Phillippa one of y<sup>e</sup>

daughter of John Gavrigan of Gavrigan in y<sup>e</sup> covn<sup>th</sup> of Cornwall esq: by whom he had issue S<sup>r</sup> Richard Roberts knight his sonne & heire late highe sheriffe of y<sup>e</sup> Countie of Cornwall and noe more. He was in all his lifetime a trve lover of vertue in word & deed; plaine, vpright, faithfvll & constant & most ivst in performinge y<sup>e</sup> same & evermore in all his actions repvtd grave, honest, & very discret. He deceased y<sup>e</sup> xxi day of Marche in y<sup>e</sup> yeare of ovrr redemption: 1614 and of his age 70 or thereabovts."

P. JENNINGS.

St. Day, Cornwall.

PICTURES AT TEDDINGTON (10 S. vii. 88, 136, 152).—I have found mention of the Sibylla Europæa, who puzzled PROF. BENSLEY, in a book entitled 'ΣΙΒΥΛΛΙΑΚΟΙ ΧΡΗΣΜΟΙ hoc est sibyllina oracula ex vett. codd. aucta, renovata, et notis illustrata,' by Johannes Opsopæus, printed at Paris in 1599. The book opens with an account of the Sibyls by Onuphrius Panvinus, which enumerates ten: the Sibylla Delphica, Erythræa, Cimmeria, Samia, Cumana, Hellespontica, Libyca, Persica, Phrygia, Tiburtina. The editor then takes up the tale, and says that ten is the maximum number given by ancient authors, and that he does not know by what authority two were added to the number by more modern writers. He attributes it to artistic or poetic licence, going on the analogy of the twelve labours of Hercules or of the number of the Apostles. The two are the Sibylla Europæa, of whom Opsopæus states:

"De undecima hac Sibylla nihil quicquam penes quenquam auctorem reperio, præter hexastichon in antiquo codice Europææ adscriptum: quod una cum reliquarum Sibyllarum vaticiniis infra referemus," and the Sibylla Agrippina, also called Agrippa and Ægyptia.

The book is illustrated with graceful copperplate engravings of the twelve Sibyls, each with her appropriate symbol, by C. De Mallery.

In conclusion, I trust that this correspondence will not occur in the Index only under the heading Teddington.

W. R. B. PRIDEAUX.

[It will appear also under Sibyls.]

SIR JOHN BARNARD'S DESCENDANTS (10 S. vii. 90, 132).—It is definite that the descendants, in the male line, of this famous Lord Mayor terminated in his only son, John Barnard. But the identity of that son has presented some difficulty, owing to his having had more than one contemporary of the same name. The question of identity, however, is set at rest by the notices in *Gent. Mag.*, January, 1785 (pp. 64,

155), which MR. WAINWRIGHT has cited. Here we have reference to the will of "John Barnard (son of the patriotic Sir J. Barnard, many years father of the City of London), late of St. George, Hanover Square, esquire, deceased." From this, apparently, the "Dict. Nat. Biog." appositely gathers that he had died in the preceding year, 1784. The first of the two notices refers to a bequest not affecting our subject; the second tells us that

"the son and heir of the great patriot of the same name died worth 200,000*l.*, but being without issue left his real and personal estates to his nephew, Thomas Hankey, Esq."

The 'D.N.B.' tells us further that John Barnard was known as an art collector, as well he might be with his wealth. This interesting fact probably rests on the deposit at the British Museum of 'A Catalogue of that superb and well-known Cabinet of Drawings of John Barnard, Esq., late of Berkeley Square, deceased,' Berkeley Square being in the parish of St. George, Hanover Square, as in the will. The auction of the drawings—chiefly of the old masters—took place 16 Feb., 1787 (thus more than two years after the decease), and the sum realized was 2,472*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

No more is learnt of John Barnard, and it is strange that the precise date of death of the wealthy connoisseur is not found in any of the contemporary obituaries. His will, said in the above notice of it to be in the Registry of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, has been to me a very *ignis fatuus*: thrice did I seem to have caught it at Somerset House, when the will at sight proved to be of no interest. Such was that of John Barnard, of St. James's, Westminster, Esq., which, proved 17 July, 1773, seems to concern the subject of the *Gent. Mag.* obituary 13 July, 1773, represented as one of the Pages of the Bedchamber to His Majesty. He, however, had been married and left children; and similarly others of the same name did not answer particulars. Yet it is strange that the right will—or its transcript—is not found, though said to have been formerly in that depository. Possibly a descendant of the fortunate nephew Thomas Hankey might know of it.

One other stone remains to be turned, viz., the parish register of Mortlake; for is it not probable that the bachelor son was there buried with his father and mother, who are both recorded? W. L. RUTTON.

"BLUE-WATER" (10 S. vii. 109, 133). — The "Blue-water" school of naval defence

is surely not so unknown, nor the phrase so unintelligible, as HIPPOCLIDES would seem to imply. Thanks to the writings of Capt. Mahan and other experts in naval matters, the policy of making the enemy's coast the frontier of this country, and of so disposing our fleet that no foeman shall have the chance "on British ground to rally," is now pretty well understood. What, however, is not so well known is that this policy of national defence dates from a much earlier period than the eighteenth century. It was deliberately adopted at the time of the Spanish Armada, and is definitely laid down by Sir Walter Raleigh in his 'History of the World.' The policy there advocated is so sound, and the phraseology so quaint, that it will, I think, bear reproduction:—

"Although the English will no less disdain, than any nation under Heaven can do, to be beaten upon their own ground, or elsewhere, by a foreign enemy, yet to entertain those that may assail us, with their own beef in their bellies, and before they eat of our own Kentish capons, I take it to be the wisest way; to do which His Majesty, after God, will employ his good ships on the sea, and not trust in any entrenchment on shore."—Raleigh's 'History of the World,' p. 801.

T. F. D.

POONAH PAINTING (10 S. vii. 107, 152). — Comparing the description given by ST. SWITHIN in an extract from 'The Girl's Own Book' with specimens of Poonah painting in an old album in my possession, I think there must have been two kinds—one for artistic young ladies and one for children. The stencilling process for the latter required "nothing but care and neatness"; but the results achieved by young ladies in the twenties and thirties of last century could only have been produced by these means and something more. The art is not of the highest character; but the results are manifestly artistic. I suggest that there is something more in the name of the style than your correspondents seem to suspect. There was and is a process of painting practised not only in Poonah, but in other parts of India, in China and Japan, by which a picture is produced on thin paper—probably rice paper—by means of the application of thick body colour, without any or much shading, and with no background. It is this kind of painting—quite Oriental in its character—which the young ladies of my mother's generation practised in the production of flowers. It was not so simple as not to require a teacher; and I suspect that such a person is indicated in MR. H. J. BEARDSHAW's reply. The kind of brush required was a stumpy round-

headed one. Thirty years later a process of what was called *illumination* came into fashion. It was a similar process of painting in body colour, put on as dry as possible; and it required the same kind of brush as before; but it was not on thin paper. The stumpy round-headed brush seems to have retained its name long after both processes went out of fashion. I sent this information direct to DR. MURRAY; but I am afraid it was lost in the post. FRANK PENNY.

3, Park Hill, Ealing.

HICKFORD'S ROOM, BREWER STREET (10 S. vii. 128).—An interesting note on this old concert-room from the pen of the late Mr. A. J. Hipkins, F.S.A., with a full-page view of the interior from a photograph by Mr. W. J. Hardy, may be found in *The Home Counties Magazine*, vol. iv. (1902), p. 280.

To show that the locality was more or less fashionable 150 years ago the writer mentions that then the Portuguese Embassy (now Leighton the bookbinder's) was next door; but the main theme of the article is a concert advertised in *The Daily Advertiser* of 13 May, 1765, as follows:—

"For the Benefit of Miss Mozart of thirteen and Master Mozart of eight years of age: Prodiges of Nature.

"Hickford's Great Room in Brewer Street. This Day, May 13th, will be A Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Musick: with all the Overtures of this little Boy's own Composition. The Vocal Part by Sig. Cremonini, Concerto on the Violin, Mr. Bartholomew, Solo on the Violoncello, Sig. Cirii; Concerto on the Harpsichord by the little Composer and his Sister, each single and both together, etc.

"Tickets at 5s. each to be had of Mr. Mozart, at Mr. Williamson's, Thrift Street, Soho [now Frith Street]."

Of late years the room has been occupied by a German club, which extended its shelter to a Blue Hungarian Band. It is now a French club, as MR. HIBGAME mentions.

ALAN STEWART.

"LIFE-STAR" FOLK-LORE (10 S. vii. 129). The fiery apparition recorded by W. B. H. is evidently coincidental, as to customary belief, with the appearance of the corpse-candle. A candle in old English was by no means understood to be necessarily a column of wax or tallow with a wick in the middle; it also meant a light or fire in various forms—in fact, as the etymology of the word shows, anything that shone or gave light. That which, in the Midlands, is known as a "life-star" is apparently identical with the fire-drake or fire-dragon, one of the many fantastic forms taken by the ignis fatuus, or

will-o'-the-wisp. In Chapman's tragedy of 'Cæsar and Pompey,' 1607, is an allusion to this death omen:—

So have I scene a fire-drake glide along  
Before a dying man, to point his grave,  
And in it stick and hide.

That the appearance of the life-star—or the Tan-we or Tan-wed, as it is known in Wales—should occasionally be coincidental with the death of a person is of course natural, but, like all these quaint old superstitions, the reasonableness of the notion vanishes in the reflection that death is very far from being infallibly coincidental with the occurrence of the phenomenon. Walking on one occasion from Dunmow to High Roothing at night, I saw an extraordinary, almost terrifying instance of this fiery phantom. It was travelling towards High Roothing and Little Canfield, but, although I was living in that part, I never heard of any death as a sequel. The belief, however, is that a large light denotes the death of an aged person, and a small light, of a pale bluish colour, synchronizes with that of a child.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

Deene, Streatham.

The night before Julian the Apostate was mortally wounded, he saw in a dream the genius of the empire with his head veiled. Waking, he left the tent, and beheld a fiery meteor, which shot across the sky and vanished. Plutarch tells how supernatural fire foretold the fall of Cæsar. Such appearances generally announce the death of great people:—

'Tis thought the king is dead: we will not stay.  
The bay trees in our country are all withered,  
And meteors fright the fixed stars of heaven.

And Calpurnia says:—

When beggars die there are no comets seen;  
The heavens themselves blaze forth the death of princes.

In the song in 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel' it is narrated that before the death of lovely Rosabelle a blaze of supernatural fire was seen.

I know that on a very small estate in South Wales the servants always saw, or imagined that they saw, a ball of fire, or something of the sort, just before the death of the landlord or any of his family.

E. YARDLEY.

If one person has a "life-star," surely all others have; and though I never heard the term in the Midlands, yet there was a belief that some notable person's life ended coincident with the appearance and bursting of a shooting star. I remember

that on one occasion, when a shooting star burst with a report, it was said by one present, "Ah! we shall hear of some big man's death."

Country folk paid more attention to the "starry heavens" than town folk could, and "shooting stars" were signs of coming happenings.  
THOS. RATCLIFFE.  
Workshop.

SONNETS BY ALFRED AND FREDERICK TENNYSON (10 S. vii. 89, 159).—In 1871 Messrs. Harper & Brothers, of New York, published an illustrated volume entitled 'The Poetical Works of Alfred Tennyson, Poet Laureate.' Besides 'Timbuctoo' and the poems of 1830 and 1833 that were omitted in subsequent authentic editions, this American publication includes "a number of hitherto uncollected Poems from various sources." A section of the work, under the general title 'Occasional Poems,' contains various items of considerable interest, together with useful foot-notes indicative of the sources from which they have been derived. Among these is the sonnet "Me my own Fate to lasting sorrow doometh," which is said to have originally appeared in 'Friendship's Offering' for 1833. The next member of the group is a sonnet beginning "Check every outflash, every ruder sally," reproduced from the same volume.  
THOMAS BAYNE.

CALIFORNIAN ENGLISH (10 S. vi. 381; vii. 36, 136, 154).—On my return to England I have read with much interest the replies to the query which I ventured to propound 6,000 miles away. The suggestion of *tizzy* in connexion with the name *ticky* for a threepenny piece in South Africa does not, I think, help to a solution. MR. PLATT says that the Zulu word is *tiki*, and he imagines that South Africa got its word from the Zulu. If he can state that *tiki* was a pre-existent Zulu word, carrying a meaning which would relate to a threepenny piece or threepence, then I think he will have hit the point. As it stands, however, there is nothing whatever to indicate that *tiki* is anything other than *ticky* made into Zulu. Has *tiki* in the Zulu tongue any other meaning than that of the coin or value *ticky*? and, if so, what is it?  
DOUGLAS OWEN.

STATUES OF THE GEORGES (10 S. vii. 66, 155).—In speaking of the Georgian statues in London at the former reference, I forgot (as MR. PAGE points out) that of George II. in Golden Square. This was brought from

Canons, the seat of the Duke of Chandos, near Edgware, when the mansion and furniture were sold on the death of the second duke in 1747, as I mentioned at 9 S. xi. 445. There was also a statue of George I., which was removed to Leicester Square (where the statue of Shakespeare is now), and afterwards perished. In 'Old and New London,' vol. iv. p. 237, the statue of George II. is called "small and commonplace," and certainly, though it is not very small, no one can admire it. As to the statue of that king ('Old and New London,' vi. 178, erroneously calls it George III.) in the square of Greenwich Hospital (now the Naval College), erected by Admiral Sir John Jennings when Governor of the Hospital—a post to which he was appointed in 1720, and which he held till his death in 1743—that can hardly be reckoned amongst "statues in London."

I would strongly recommend your correspondents to procure the latest edition of 'Haydn's Dictionary of Dates,' published last year; for, notwithstanding the omissions to which I have referred, it is on the whole well brought up to the present time. The double mention of the statue of Richard I. is odd. MR. THOMAS is evidently not familiar with the deep regret expressed by the late Prof. Freeman that the first Richard should have been placed near the Houses of Parliament instead of the first Edward.  
W. T. LYNN.

DEAN VAUGHAN'S PUPILS (10 S. vii. 128).—The obituary notice of Dean Vaughan in the *Daily Mail*, 16 Oct., 1897, said:—

"Up to almost the last year of his life he gathered together year by year, in the Long Vacation, his old pupils, sometimes to the number of 300, in one or other of the colleges at Cambridge. They were generally known as 'Vaughan's doves,' some of whom are now bishops."

JOHN T. PAGE.  
Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

WEST INDIAN MILITARY RECORDS (10 S. vi. 428, 476; vii. 14, 78, 156).—At p. 254 of the official Army List dated 10 January, 1803, of which I possess a copy, the names of the twenty-seven officers in the 11th West India Regiment occupy a full page, the senior of them being Thomas Hislup, whose commission in it as lieutenant-colonel commanding is dated 6 Sept., 1798, and the junior of them Edward Stapleton, whose commission in it as ensign is dated 23 June, 1802. The list of 'Alterations while Printing' contains no reference to the regiment.

At p. 630 of the Army List dated 10 March,

1817, Ensign Stapleton, of the 11th West India Regiment, is shown as on half-pay since 1802.  
W. S.

LANGTRY ESTATE IN IRELAND (10 S. vii. 128).—A small estate (about two miles from the centre of Belfast) on the co. Antrim side of Belfast Lough was pointed out to me some years ago as the property in question.  
G. W. MURDOCH.

Bentham, Yorkshire.

"MOALER" (10 S. vii. 127).—Is not this a free spelling of "molar," the lamp in question having suggested to the inventor a resemblance, as it depends from the roof of the railway carriage, to the tooth known as the molar or double-tooth as it protrudes from the roof of the mouth?

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL YARD, OXFORD ROAD (10 S. vi. 469; vii. 13, 135).—The monumental inscriptions have been printed in *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, from Second Series iii. 125 to v. 379.

W. C. B.

NEWBOLDS OF DERBYSHIRE (10 S. vii. 107).—Consult the index at the end of vol. iv. of Hunter's 'Familie Minorum Gentium,' Harleian Society's Publications.

HENRY JOHN BEARDSHAW.

27, Northumberland Road, Sheffield.

"PORTOBELLO" (10 S. vii. 88).—DR. MURRAY inquires as to the nature and name of the game of "portobello," referred to in 1780. At the risk of telling him what he already knows, I may mention that Admiral Vernon's capture of Portobello in 1739 was the occasion of such a frenzy of patriotic and party enthusiasm in England as has perhaps never been equalled. The country blazed with bonfires, and the names of Vernon and Portobello hummed through the land. Medals were struck (over 100 examples are in the British Museum: Vernon, 'D.N.B.'), and "The Vernon's Head" and "The Portobello Arms" became at once the most popular of public-house signs. Portobello in Scotland owes its name to the great victory. There was also long ago a farm at Notting Hill called Portobello (I happened on a picture of it some time since in *The Gentleman's Magazine*), to which, I imagine, the to-day well-known Portobello Road was an approach. Probably a name in 1739 in everybody's mouth was seized upon by the makers of bootjacks and gimcracks, including vendors of toys and games; and it seems likely that the game of "portobello"

—whatever it was—affords only one of many instances of such nomenclature.

DOUGLAS OWEN.

## Miscellaneous.

### NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

*Literary Forgeries.* By J. A. Farrer. With an Introduction by Andrew Lang. (Longmans & Co.) A DEEPLY interesting and very curious subject is that Mr. Farrer opens out in his newly published work 'Literary Forgeries.' Much has been written about the matter, and there are few branches of scholarship into which it does not intrude itself. It is perhaps most assertive in Renaissance times, the period when classic productions were drawn to light to enrich the collections of the great Italian prelates and princes being that in which spurious discoveries were naturally most abundant, and the period of high scholarship immediately succeeding that in which the closest scrutiny was made into their authenticity.

With classical subjects Mr. Farrer begins. The Letters of Euripides and others, the famous 'Letters of Phalaris' and the proof of the scholarship of Bentley, the still more remarkable 'Supper of Trimachio,' and the authorship of the fables of Babrius are treated of in the opening chapter. These come first in chronological order, and the speculations with which they deal have still keenest interest for scholars. Charles Julius Bertram—for obvious, but inadequate reasons referred to as the Pausanias of Britain—occupies the second chapter. Quite remarkable are the ingenuity and erudition of the forgeries for which he is responsible, and the influence of 'De Situ Britannie,' fathered by him upon Richard of Cirencester, is still apparent in some supposedly literary circles. But it is with English forgeries that Mr. Farrer is principally concerned. Were it otherwise, the work that he undertakes is already accomplished, for, though far from having brought its author the recognition to which he was entitled, the 'Supercheries littéraires dévoilées, Galerie des auteurs apocryphes, supposés, déguisés, plagiaires, et des éditeurs infidèles de la littérature française pendant les quatre derniers siècles,' is a monument of erudition on the subject, and is known to all bibliographers on whose shelves the works generally of Quérard rest. Mr. Farrer deals, however, at some length with the interesting forgeries of Constantine Simonides, the extent no less than the nature of which yet remains uncertain. The most familiar forgeries treated of are those of Psalmanazar, the 'Eikon Basilike,' the False Decretals, the Rowley poems, 'The Castle of Otranto,' and what is called "the shame of Lauder," consisting of the arraignment of Milton for plagiarism from Grotius, some echoes of which still make themselves heard in 'N. & Q.' No mention is made of Macpherson's 'Ossian,' nor is there, so far as we can trace (for the work lacks an index), any reference to the long-brought charges against Payne Collier. An introduction by Mr. Andrew Lang supplies some interesting information on a favourite subject of his—spurious old ballads.

*Essays in Ecclesiastical Biography.* By Sir James Stephen, K.C.B. 2 vols. (Longmans & Co.)

HALF A CENTURY ago Sir James Stephen's essays were influential and widely read; written in a

sympathetic spirit and with great charm of style, they have attained to the position of a classic, and were well worthy to be added to "The Silver Library." Catholic in his choice of subjects, his biographical sketches range from Hildebrand and St. Francis of Assisi to Luther and Richard Baxter, and to all alike he brought great store of learning and much historic imagination. His famous essay on "The Clapham Sect," as Sydney Smith nicknamed the rising Evangelical party which found its apostles in Henry Thornton, William Wilberforce, and Charles Simeon, will always be esteemed as a faithful picture of a religious movement which has now spent its force. All the essays are eminently worth study, and in this cheaper form will, we cannot doubt, have many readers.

THE later numbers of the *Intermédiaire* contain some interesting notes on the custom of burying the dead with the face uncovered, or of bearing them to the grave in this condition. Such funerals are still usual in Turkey, Greece, Russia, Italy, Sicily, Corsica, and even, in certain circumstances, in France. In the number for 10 January there is also a query relative to the "oraison du saint Graal." Did the cult of the Graal pass from chivalresque literature into the liturgy? A certain formula quoted seems to show that it did. Other notes deal with the position of priests who married in the dark days of the French Revolution, and who were subsequently permitted to receive the nuptial blessing in church. The early use of tobacco also attracts attention. At Dijon, it appears, in 1679, to smoke was a crime, and almost the greatest which could be committed by people of evil life, frequenting places of ill-fame. The "Jaquemarts," or quarter-jacks, of French clocks come under notice too. Of that at Dijon a correspondent observes: "Ce Jaquemart est le plus illustre de tous, car il fut enlevé à la ville de Courtrai par Philippe le Hardi pour la punir d'avoir refusé de rendre les éperons d'or enlevés aux chevaliers français dans la fameuse journée des Éperons."

Several articles of historical value relate to the right of asylum in the Middle Ages. "At Sens it sufficed to touch the ring of the door of a church to be protected. Citizens were condemned for having beaten Jean le Coquelier, sub-deacon, when he had hold of the ring."

THE current number of *Folk-lore* contains a paper giving a sketch of custom and belief in the Icelandic sagas, which is certain to prove of service to all students of the civilization evolved by the ancient Scandinavians and their kindred. This article is followed by the penultimate division of Mr. Cook's account of the European sky-god. There are also notes on Spanish amulets and Spanish votive offerings, followed by Mr. Hartland's 'Travel Notes in South Africa.'

DRUMMOND OF HAWTHORNDEN is the subject of a literary appreciation by Mr. R. Warwick Bond in *The Fortnightly*, dealing with his love for the fair Auristella, from whom he was unhappily severed. 'The Brownie in Literature' is a deeply interesting essay on a subject with which many poets—including Shakespeare, and all the laureates of fairydom to Mennès and the Duchess of Newcastle—seem to have concerned themselves. It is admirably treated by Mr. Thomas Bayne. 'The Lifting of the Brontë Veil,' by J. Malham-Dembleby, gives a new study of the Brontë family. 'Mr. Mallook and the Re-

construction of Belief' is an important paper. 'The Peers and King William' deals with an historic precedent of great significance.

THE *Nineteenth Century* has many admirable articles, most of them more or less controversial. One free of such a taint is 'Macbeth on the Stage,' by Mr. Walter Herries Pollock. The Macbeth and Lady Macbeth dealt with are Mr. and Mrs. Bouchier, both of whom come in for much laudation. 'English Oral Tradition' is an interesting article by an American clergyman who has had ample opportunities of observation in England, and who feels sure that almost every country parish in England contains some valuable local oral tradition, and knows how to get on the scent of it, however trivial it may seem. Mrs. Alfred N. Macfadyen writes on 'The Birth-rate and the Mother': "It is practically certain that with a smaller number of births the proportion of deaths among infants in the British Isles would be less. In the case of colonists living, like the South Africans, amid a lower race, too large a family is fatal to the character of the white race, for in most cases the children just above the baby must be left almost entirely to the care of coloured girls who are neither enlightened nor moral, or to natives still lower in the scale of humanity." Marcelle Azra Hincks has an excellent paper on 'The Dance and the Plastic Arts in Ancient Greece.'

SOME military memories of Sir Archibald Alison in *The Cornhill* present to us a fine character. His Honour Judge William Willis is pleasantly charged with archaeological lore in 'The Courts at Westminster.' 'Electric Waves and Wireless Telegraphy' gives, without technicalities, some of the simpler details of a great subject. 'The Billingsley Rose' tells the romantic story of the Billingsley pottery. Mr. A. G. Bradley describes Marlborough and Saver-nake.

'THE OUTSKIRTS OF A TOWN,' by Matthew Maris, furnishes a striking frontispiece to *The Burlington*. Other landscapes of the same master follow; while under 'The Representation of the British School in the Louvre' are given plates of Bonington and Constable. Reproductions follow of the pictures by Gainsborough and Sir Joshua recently stolen from the collection of Mr. Charles Wertheimer. There are plates also from Mr. Pierpont Morgan's Breviary and the Grimani Breviary.

IN *The Gentleman's*, now under new management, the principal articles deal with Longfellow, 'Francis Bacon at the Bar of History,' and 'Death's Jest-Book and its Author.'

R. H. BUSK.—Last Saturday's *Morning Post* contained the following announcement among the deaths: "BUSK.—On the 1st inst., at Members' Mansions, Westminster, Rachel Harriet Busk, daughter of Hans Busk, and granddaughter of Sir Wadsworth Busk. Requiem Westminster Cathedral, 5th inst., 10.30. R.I.P." Though Miss Busk's signature had not recently been familiar to readers of 'N. & Q.,' many articles from her pen appeared from 6 S. vi. to 8 S. x.

DR. DORAN.—Next Monday will be the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Dr. John Doran, F.S.A., who succeeded W. J. Thoms as editor of 'N. & Q.' Dr. Doran died twenty-nine years ago, on 25 Jan., 1878.

## BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.

CATALOGUES are so numerous this month that we shall be obliged to devote space to them three weeks in succession.

Mr. W. Glaisher's Catalogue 352 is a Supplementary List of Reminders. We note a few items. Arber's 'British Antiquities,' 10 vols., is 12s. Colour Books include Capt. St. Leger's 'War Sketches,' 7s. 6d., and the Edition de Luxe, 16s. 6d.; and Cruikshank's 'Oliver Twist,' 'The Miser's Daughter,' and Maxwell's 'Irish Rebellion,' 7s. 6d. Under London is a book of views of 'Bygone Pleasure Gardens,' 6s. 9d. Mr. Cyril Maude's 'Haymarket Theatre' is 3s. 6d. There are a number of works on Theology and Church History, including Prothero's 'Life of Dean Stanley,' 7s. 6d.; Farrar's 'Lives of the Fathers,' 9s.; and 'The Contemporary Pulpit,' 10 vols. and Index vol., 20s.; also the Second Series at the same price.

We congratulate Mr. E. Joseph on the publication of his first catalogue. This is so interesting that we hope to receive many more from him; it is specially rich in Natural History, Botany, Zoology, and Physical Science. Among these we note Edwards's 'Botanical Register,' complete, 1815-47, 40l.; 'The Orchid Album,' 1882-97, 12l. 10s.; and Sowerby's 'Botany,' 36 vols., 1719-1814, original issue, 13l. The general list includes 'Ingoldsby,' Bentley, 1842-8, 1l. 17s. 6d.; Burke's 'Seats,' 3l. 5s.; first edition of 'Martin Chuzzlewit,' 1l. 18s. 6d.; Milnes's 'Life of Keats,' Moxon, 1848, 2l. 5s.; first editions of Lever; White's 'Selborne,' Van Voorst, 1877, 1l. 12s. 6d.; and the 'Musée Français,' 4 vols., atlas folio, original issue, Paris, 1803, 8l. 18s. 6d.

Mr. Thomas Thorp's London List No. 26 opens with two large folio volumes containing rare prints, drawings, and scarce portraits relating to France, many being of Rouen, also views of Paris, Boulogne, Amiens, &c., 26l. 10s. There are 207 items from the library of the late Albert Way. The general portion contains a number of works under Archaeologia, and Angling. Three old scrapbooks of original water-colour drawings of views in Devonshire towns, 1860, are 3l. 3s. Under Sir Joshua Reynolds is a mezzotint portrait of William Patterson, Master of the Barbers' Company, engraved by Watson, proof before letters, 25 guineas.

Mr. Thorp's Guildford Catalogue No. 6 contains Weinmann's 'Opus Botanicum,' 1736-48, 12l. 12s.; Hodgkin's 'Italy and her Invaders,' 376-814, 6l. 6s.; and Sowerby's 'Wild Flowers,' 2l. 10s. There is a long list under Botany and Natural History. Under Raphael is the series of plates from the paintings at the Vatican, 1772-6, 55l. The General Literature section includes the first edition of Addison's 'Italy,' 2l. 12s. 6d.; the third edition of Campbell's 'Chancellors,' new, polished calf, 7 vols., 4l. 4s.; Cook's 'Voyages,' with 86 charts (should be 87), second edition, 1785, 2l. 12s. 6d.; and Walpole's 'George the Second,' 3 vols., 1847, 2l. 2s.

Mr. George Winter's Catalogue 45 contains under Art Finden's 'Gallery,' 1l. 12s. 6d.; 'Sir Frederic Leighton,' with essay by F. G. Stephens, 1l. 10s.; and 'Alma-Tadema,' Edition de Luxe, 1l. 5s. Other items are Littré, 5 vols., folio, 3l. 3s.; Wells's 'Joseph and his Brethren,' first edition, 1876, 15s.; Camden's 'Britannia,' 1722, 2 vols., folio, 17s. 6d.; 'Prints from Drawings by Gainsborough in the Collection of the Baroness Lucas,' 1820, 1l. 2s. 6d.; and 'The Art of Walter Crane,' monograph by

Konody, 1l. 1s. Under Mosaics in the Addenda is Furnival's 'Leadless Decorative Tiles,' 1416. Mr. Winter might use a lighter colour for his cover or place no items on it. The present dark grey is difficult to read from in these dull days.

Messrs. Henry Young & Sons, of Liverpool, have in Catalogue CCCLXXXVIII. books from the Duke of Sutherland's library and other sources. These include Gould's 'Birds of Great Britain,' 78l.; 'Birds of Asia,' 75l.; and 'Humming Birds,' 70l. An illuminated Psalter on vellum, circa 1425, is 25l. Three fine copies of the Chaucer folios are those of 1561, 21l.; 1602, 12l. 12s.; and 1687, 10l. 10s. There are good specimens of early printing, early woodcuts, and bindings. A first edition of Cruikshank's *Omibus*, brilliant original impressions and entirely unspotted, 1842-5, is 5l. 15s.; a first issue of Rowlandson's 'Dance of Death,' 1815-17, 22l. 10s.; Pierce Egan's 'Life in London,' first edition, 1821, 8l. 15s.; a first edition of Weever's 'Funeral Monuments,' 1631, 5l. 5s.; and Hamilton's 'Volcanos of the Two Sicilies,' Naples, 1776-9, 9l. 9s. There are interesting items under Tyndale, Martin Luther, and Latimer.

## Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

TO secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

A. A. M. ("Coldharbour").—The derivation of this name has been discussed at great length in 'N. & Q.' See 8 S. xii. 482; 9 S. i. 17, 50, 73, 373, 457; viii. 376.

H. K. Sr. J. S. ("O ye who patiently explore").—Answered at p. 516 of the last volume.

A. C. T. ("Ships that pass in the night").—Longfellow's 'Tales of a Wayside Inn' (part iii., 'The Theologian's Tale: Elizabeth,' canto iv.). For parallel passages see 8 S. viii. 206.

T. M. W.—The pressure on our space is so great that we are obliged to hold over many contributions. Yours shall appear as opportunity can be found for them.

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OF  
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With Introduction by **JOSEPH KNIGHT, F.S.A.**

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LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1907.

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## Notes.

## LONGFELLOW.

(February 27th, 1807—March 24th, 1882.)

THE centenary of Longfellow was celebrated on the 27th of February by our brothers in America, and we in Great Britain have joined hands with them across the seas in rendering tribute to the most popular of modern English-speaking poets. Readers will remember the frequent references made in the pages of 'N. & Q.' to the poet. These began as far back as the ninth volume, when a discussion arose as to the origin of his name; and on the 6th of May, 1854, Mr. JAMES T. HAMMACK states that "through the kind assistance of the Registrar-General he is able to give a few of the localities in which the name of Longfellow exists in this country. It appears that there were sixty-one deaths recorded of persons of this name in the years 1838-52: of these, fifty occurred in the West Riding, thirty-five of these being in Leeds. In the metropolis there were but seven." The name is found in the records of Yorkshire as far back as 1486, under the various spellings of Langfelay, Langfellowe,

Langfellow, and Longfellow. The first of the name in America was William Longfellow, baptized at Guiseley (the parish church of Horsforth), Oct. 20th, 1650. He went over to Newbury, Massachusetts, about 1676. The poet's father was the son of Stephen Longfellow, who as Judge of the Common Pleas is remembered as a man of sterling qualities and great integrity. His son inherited from him all that is good, and well maintained the honour of the name. In 1804 he married Zilpah, daughter of General Peleg Wadsworth, who was descended from John Alden and Priscilla Mullens, of Mayflower memory.

Longfellow was only thirteen when his first poem appeared. This was entitled 'The Battle of Lovell's Pond.' It consisted of four verses, and was published in *The Portland Gazette* on the 17th of November, 1820. At the age of nineteen he first came to Europe, and during his three years of travel he gave himself up to the study of modern languages, in order to qualify himself for teaching them in Bowdoin College. One year he spent in Italy, and at the end of it his proficiency in the language was such that at the hotel where he lodged he was taken for an Italian, until he stated that he was an American. At midnight, "when the crowd is gone," he says in 'Outre Mer,' "I retire to my chamber, and, poring over the gloomy pages of Dante, or 'Bandello's laughing tale,' protract my nightly vigil till the morning star is in the sky." From that time Dante was his frequent study, but it was not until 1866 that he completed his translation, so careful and desirous was he to make it as perfect as possible. In a letter to Mr. George W. Greene on March 25th, 1864, he writes:—

"This is a lovely day, as you are well aware. Moreover, it is Good Friday, as you are equally well aware; and leaving aside the deep meaning of the day, I will tell you something of which I suspect you are not aware. Have you remembered or noticed that the days and dates of 1864 correspond with those of the Dantesque 1300?—so that in both years Good Friday falls on the 25th of March? Five hundred and sixty-four years ago to-day, Dante descended to the città dolente; and to-day, with the first cantos of the 'Inferno' in my hand, I descended among the printer's devils..... Something urges me on and on with this work, and will not let me rest; though I often hear the warning voice from within,—'Me degno a ciò nè io nè altri crede.'"

Longfellow possessed a curious relic of Dante, namely, some bits of Dante's coffin, which were discovered in 1865, and sent to him by Mr. T. B. Lawrence, United States Consul-General in Italy. These he kept

in his library in a little box covered with glass, and one day, when showing them to a visitor, he said, "Think of it! Six hundred years ago the bit of wood in that box touched Dante's bones."

While Dante is his longest effort, his work included translations from the French, Spanish, Portuguese, Latin, German, Danish, and Anglo-Saxon; and many of these shorter pieces are unsurpassed. His versions of German are far ahead of other attempts, and some might well pass as original. He was equally happy as a translator of Italian; and from a Lapland source he got the immortal lines:—

A boy's will is the wind's will,  
And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts.  
Indeed, he found perpetual inspiration in phrases from his varied store of foreign knowledge.

Like Irving in his 'Sketch-Book' and Nathaniel Hawthorne in 'Our Old Home,' Longfellow gave the world in 'Outre-Mer' a notable book of travel impressions. Stedman in 'Poets of America' says: "He stimulated our taste by choice presentation of what is rare and choice abroad. With thoughts of this singer come thoughts of peace, of romance, of the house made beautiful by loving hands." The work was first published in its complete form by Messrs. Harper & Brothers in 1835, and Longfellow, on paying his second visit to Europe in the same year, arranged for an English edition to be published by Bentley. In his preface he refers to the perils of an unknown author, "who launches forth into the uncertain current of public favor in so frail a bark as this! The very rocking of the tide may overset him; or per-adventure some freebooting critic, prowling about the great ocean of letters, may descry his strange colors, hail him through a gray goose-quill, and perhaps sink him without more ado."

While he was writing 'Outre-Mer' the duties of his professorship in Bowdoin College and the preparation of textbooks took up most of his time, so it was only by working late into the night that he was able to complete his book. This, he tells us, he did when

"the morning watches had begun, and as I write, the melancholy thought intrudes upon me. To what end is all this toil? Of what avail these midnight vigils? Dost thou covet fame? Vain dreamer! A few brief days, and what will the busy world know of thee? Alas! this little book is but a bubble on the stream; and although it may catch the sunshine for a moment, yet it will soon float down the swift-rushing current and be seen no more."

The first work written by Longfellow in his Cambridge home, in the Washington

chamber of Craigie House, was 'Hyperion,' published in New York in 1839. He called it 'Hyperion'

"because it *moves on high*, among clouds and stars, and expresses the various aspirations of the soul of man. It is all modelled on this idea, style and all. It contains my cherished thoughts for three years."

JOHN C. FRANCIS.

(To be continued.)

## DANTEIANA.

### 1. 'INF.' xv. 55:—

Se tu segui tua stella.

Surely Brunetto here makes use of a phrase common to all times and climes, yet Mr. Tozer maintains that *Stella* in l. 55 "is to be taken in a metaphorical sense, rather than as referring to the constellation under which he [Dante] was born." The matter is not, perhaps, worth disagreement between annotators, yet the allusion is so obvious that one is startled to meet with an interpretation adverse to the obvious. "Se tu segui," paraphrases Bianchi, "le inclinazioni che avesti da natura per influxo di benigna stella. Ciò è detto secondo i principi astrologici." Scartazzini also evidently regarded the allusion in an astrological sense:

"*Stella*. Nacque Dante quando il sole era in Gemini, 'Par.' xxii. 110 e seg., e gli astrologi del tempo credevano che Gemini fosse 'significatore di scrittura, e di scienza e di cognoscibilità' (Ott.) Cf. 'Inf.' xxvi. 23 e seg."

Read in the light of either reference—

Si che se stella buona,

and

O gloriose Stelle, o lume pregno  
Di gran virtù—

it is astounding how the initial allusion can be regarded in any other light than astrological.

### 2. *Ibid.*, 67-8:—

Vecchia fama nel mondo li chiama orbi,  
Gente avara, invidiosa e superba.

Cary's note supplies one of the usual interpretations of this passage thus:—

"It is said that the Florentines were thus called, in consequence of their having been deceived by a shallow artifice practised on them by the Pisans, in the year 1117."

See G. Villani, lib. iv. cap. xxx.

Scartazzini gives this *tradition* more fully, prefacing it by another, also from Villani, and calls the expression a proverb—"questo proverbio." How is it such? To be blind in the sense of deception by others bears, perhaps, the semblance of a proverb; as Scartazzini puts it, "I Fiorentini *malavveduti* (e però furono poi sempre in pro-

*verbio chiamati ciechi*) credettero alle sue [Totila]—false lusinghe.” But that the Florentines were proverbially “orbi” or “ciechi” because they were “malavveduti” once or twice is open to question. In fact, Scartazzini himself quotes Bambaglioli contrariwise: “Crede invece che Dante chiami orbi i Fiorentini ‘Ex Vitio superbie avaritie et invidie,’” and we certainly have an analogous proverb in “Blinded by passion, avarice,” &c. To which may be added “Blind to one’s own interests”; “Blind as a bat.” These are veritable proverbs, while the above is dubious. Dean Plumptre, however, accepts the phrase as a proverb:—

“The proverb of the ‘blind Florentines,’ still extant (Scart.), has been referred either to their trusting the promises of Totila (Vill. ii. 1) or their having been cheated by the Pisans, who covered with crimson cloth two columns of porphyry that had been injured by fire, and palmed them off as new (Bocc.).”

To me l. 99 enshrines a genuine proverb, rightly so termed by Scartazzini:—

Bene ascolta chi la nota.

This has all the shape and force of a proverb, and paraphrased or extended runs thus admirably as instanced by Scartazzini: “Utilmente ascolta chi ben imprime nella mente le parole dei savi.”

3. *Ibid.*, xvi. 102:—

Ove dovria per mille esser ricetto.

Authorities differ over the meaning of this line, which the absence of a noun after *mille* renders obscure. Plumptre translates it

Where should be room for full a thousand head, and gives two interpretations of it:—

“(1) As strictly a picture of the scene [the Acquacheta, a torrent rushing down a gorge near a Benedictine abbey], the rock-wall affording space for a thousand small cascades, instead of the one big waterfall; (2) as a sarcastic hit at the degenerate condition of the Benedictine abbey, where there might have been more than a thousand monks, while actually there were but few. ‘A thousand thread’ would give the former meaning.”

If the line be regarded as parenthetical (as it clearly is), *ove* probably refers to the abbey, and the allusion is intelligible. *Monaci* would then be the missing noun. If this be so, it still remains doubtful as to the nature of the “sarcastic hit at the degenerate condition of the Benedictine abbey.” Was it levelled simply against the fewness of the monks in so large an abode, or rather against the lack of generous administration of their princely revenues? Both Scartazzini and Bianchi seem to hold the latter view. Says the former:—

“Dovria: a motivo delle sue ricche rendite, che soltanto pochi si godono. Così i più.”

And Bianchi:—

“La lez. com. *dovria*, che io seguito, favorisce la Badia, di cui si accennerebbe che quei buoni monaci si godevano in pochi le rendite che avrebbero dovuto servire a molti, e a più larga ospitalità.”

It is just possible that the *pochi* and *in pochi* of these passages may signify the fewness of the brethren who enjoyed the revenues, but the *più larga ospitalità* points to a certain penuriousness on their part, whether few or many. Mr. Tozer, *per contra*, says that “the monastery does not appear to have been a rich one,” though he gives no authority for his statement. He also englishes the line as meaning “where there should have been (i.e., where it was intended that there should be) a settlement for a thousand.” This rendering of *ricetto* as “settlement” recalls another explanation of the line, which is given thus by Bianchi:—

“Poco sotto al monastero, e presso alla congiunzione dell’ Acquacheta e del Riostro è il Villaggio di San Benedetto ove ebbero signoria un tempo i nobili della Rocca San Casciano, e i Conti Guidi; onde nascerebbe il dubbio se la Badia o il villaggio sia il luogo che il Poeta dice destinato a mille.....L’ altra lez. *dovea*, che è dell’ Ottimo e del Boccaccio, s’ adatta meglio al villaggio, ove diessi che i Conti avessero in animo di indurre ad abitare gran quantità di loro vassalli, dopo che l’ avessero renduto capace; il qual disegno non ebbe effetto.”

Dr. Moore’s text (Witte’s) has *dovea*, and, with regard to *per mille*, the Doctor furnishes another view:—

“The form *mile* proves nothing for the absurd interpretation *miles* (sc. *Christi*), i.e., ‘nel quale l’ autore *dovea* essere ricevuto per frate,’ suggested by Scarabelli, *h.l.*, in his edition of the Commentary of Della Lana.”

The whole matter is evidently a case of *Utrum horum mavis accipere*.

J. B. McGOVERN.

St. Stephen’s Rectory, C.-on-M., Manchester.

## CHERTSEY MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

(See *ante*, p. 43.)

THESE inscriptions were noted some years ago, and my former article unfortunately appeared without my being able to return the proof. The following corrections should therefore be noted. Three other tablets (Nos. 34, 35, and 36) have since been erected, making the total 36. The reference to Manning and Bray should be to vol. iii., not i. The heads in the arms on Nos. 1

and 5 should be described as those of "elephants"; and in the Latin inscription on No. 8 read *dvodium*, l. 5, for "*dvodecim*"; *accurato*, l. 11, for "*accurata*"; *Elizabethæ*, l. 13, for "*Elizabethæ*"; and *religiosis-simeq*, l. 17, for "*religiosisimiq*."

I have recently succeeded in tracing a most interesting and valuable old MS. book of twenty-two foolscap pages with paper cover. This commences:—

"Chertsey Church, 21st April, 1806 | Memorandum | of the places where the mural and other tombs have been taken | up which are to be replaced after the church is built as near to the | relative situations as possible."

It contains copies of (apparently) all the inscriptions then in the church and the churchyard, with rough drawings of the inside of the old church before it was pulled down and of the tablets, with plans of the churchyard showing by numbers the exact position of each of the monuments. Needless to say, numbers of these have now entirely disappeared or are illegible. There is no record of the writer, but my own impression is that it must have been the Dr. Smith to whom Manning and Bray were indebted for the inscriptions printed by them. On the cover is written:—

"This plan of the tablets, graves, &c., in the interior of the Chertsey Church was purchased by a Mr. Boyce, a chemist in the town of Chertsey, with a quantity of waste paper, and by him presented to the Rev. C. Cotton, Vicar of Chertsey, by whom it is deposited in the parish chest, March 25, 1852. C.C."

This is followed by two lines of Hebrew. The book, however, disappeared from the parish chest, and was only recently found among some other papers by a resident, who took it to Mr. H. J. Bidwell, thinking he might be interested. The latter gentleman has kindly lent it to me to examine, and informs me that at some future time he proposes to restore it to the church.

The arms of No. 8 are a stag's head on a chief party per fess, or and arg., a crescent gules.

9. Robert Hinde, Esq<sup>r</sup> | of Chertsey Abbey, departed this life | 10th February, 1693. | Robert Hinde, his eldest son | Died 3rd March, 1734. | Elizabeth Hinde, his Widow and Relict | Died 5th August, 1736. | Venables Hinde | Their Grandson by Obryana Venables | Daughter of John Venables, of Agden, Esq<sup>r</sup> | In the County of Chester | and Obryana Lyeoester, Daughter of | Sir Peter Lyeoester, Bart., of Nether Tabley | Died 9th August, 1733. | Erected by Charles Hinde, of Langham Hall in the County of Essex, Esq<sup>r</sup> | and Robert Venables, of High Leigh in the County of

10. To the Memory of | the Honourable Sir Henry Hotham | of Silverlands in this Parish, youngest son of Beaumont, Lord Hotham | Vice-Admiral of the Red | Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath | Knight Grand Cross of | the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George | and Commander in Chief of | His Majesty's Naval Forces in the Mediterranean | who died at Malta, April 19th, 1833, aged 56 years. | His Remains are deposited at the place of his decease | Where in testimony of his high Professional Character | Meritorious Public Services, and Eminent Private Virtues | A monument has been erected by the officers of his Fleet. | Also | To the Memory of | The Lady Frances Anne Juliana Hotham | widow of the above, and eldest daughter of | John, first Earl of Stradbroke | who died at Silverlands January 31st, 1859 | aged 68 years.

11. Parentibus Decessit | Matthæo et Elizabethæ Cotton | ingenti cum avorum desiderio | hanc ita pridem elatis | huc in memoriam pietatis marmor | Hivisæ Pastor Ecclesiæ | cum Fratre inunctisqve sororibus | fientes poservnt | A.D. MDCCCLVI. | Mortui vocem filii Die audient | Eamqve Advi-dentes Vitam Recipient | Joh. 5. 25.

12. "For I know that my Redeemer liveth." | To the Memory of | John Wightwick, Esq<sup>r</sup> | of Sandgates in this Parish, who died Decr. 27th, 1816, aged 75. | Elizabeth his wife | daughter of Thomas Browne, Esq<sup>r</sup>, of Camfield Place, and Martha, daughter of George Needham, Esq<sup>r</sup> | of Wymondley Priory, both in the County of Herts | who died May 29th, 1823, Aged 80. | Francis Wightwick, Esq<sup>r</sup> | also of Sandgates in this Parish, died March 3rd, 1843, aged 69. | Juliana Wightwick, died Sept. 20th, 1807, aged 32. | John Wightwick | of the Inner Temple, Esq<sup>r</sup>, died Jan. 27, 1814, aged 34. | Anna Maria Wightwick, died Decr 22d, 1840, aged 63. | Winifred Wightwick, died May 17th, 1851, Aged 68. | Their Remains are interred in a Vault in this Churchyard. | Also to the Memory of Harriot, third Daughter of the above John and Eliz<sup>th</sup> Wightwick | who died Sep<sup>r</sup> 27th, 1803, and is buried in the Churchyard of Hertingfordbury in the County of Herts.

13. Sacred | to the Memory of | Solomon Hudson, Esq<sup>r</sup> | of this Town | who departed this life | Feb<sup>r</sup> 23rd, 1829 | Ætat. 88. | Also Sacred to the Memory of | Charlotte Priscilla,\* Relict of the above | she was the youngest daughter of | the late Rev<sup>d</sup> Egerton Leigh | Rector of Murston in Kent | by Sarah his wife | and she departed this life | April 10th, 1837 | Ætat. 65. | The Mortal Remains of the above are deposited | in a Vault in the adjoining churchyard. | "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away: | Blessed be the name of the Lord."

Arms: Party per chevron embattled, argent and gules, three escallops, 2 and 1, counter-changed; impaling Or, a lion rampant gules. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet a griffin's head erased.

14. To the Memory of | Nathaniel Rowe, of Chertsey, Esq<sup>r</sup> | who was the One and Thirtieth

\* She was eleventh in direct descent from King Henry VII.

Child of his | Father John Rowe, Esq. | of Plaws-  
worth Hall in the County of Durham | a Magis-  
trate | who administered Justice with Discernment,  
Candor and Impartiality | a Christian | Devout  
and Exemplary | in the Exercise of every private  
and publick Duty | a Friend to Mercy | a Patron to  
Distress | an Enemy only to Vice and Idleness | he  
lived esteem'd by all who knew him | and died  
lamented by the wise and good | the 16th of De-  
cember, 1778 | in the 65th year of his age.

RUVIGNY.

Galway Cottage, Chertsey.

SIR WILLIAM DRURY'S FUNERAL "EXECUTED." (See 'Parish Registers,' ante, p. 26.)—It is somewhat remarkable, in view of "exsequi funus," "exsequiari funus," and corresponding Latin expressions, and the frequent Elizabethan use of such words as "exequies" and "exequial," that the "N.E.D.," while providing phrases in which people are said to "execute" Masses, sacrifices, feasts, and the like, has no example of "executing" a funeral.

The Sir William Drury whose funeral was "executed" 10 March, 1589/90, must be distinguished from the Sir William Drury (knighted 11 May, 1570) whose life is given in the 'D.N.B.,' xii. 60. I think he is probably the Sir William Drury knighted in 1574, and not the Deputy Lieutenant of Buckinghamshire knighted in 1576. He succeeded his grandfather, another Sir William Drury (knighted 1546/7), while he was yet a minor, in 1557. There is very little to add to the account of him given in Cullum's 'Hawsted.' It may, however, be pointed out that the Sir John Borough (knighted 1586), in a duel with whom he was mortally wounded in France, was colonel in command of a Sussex regiment of 1,000 men, and Sir William Drury himself was colonel in command of a Hampshire regiment of 1,000 men, the whole of the army under the command of General Lord Willoughby de Eresby consisting of 4,000 men. The campaign in support of Henry IV. of France lasted from the end of September, 1589, to the middle of January, 1589/90. The duel seems to have taken place shortly before 21 January, 1589/90 (cf. S. P. Dom. Eliz., cccxx. 19). If, however, this is so, it is somewhat remarkable that the commission for the post-mortem inquisition was not issued till 9 February; and as A. B. C. has pointed out, the funeral was not "executed" till 10 March.

A letter from Sir William Drury on taking up his command at Portsmouth, 26 Sept., 1589, is still extant (S. P. Dom. Add. Eliz., xxxi. 69). I do not think Cullum mentions

that at the time of his death Sir William, who had been granted the receivership of the counties of Essex, Herts, and Middlesex, and of the City of London, was in the Queen's debt to the amount of over 3,000*l.*, and that great portions of his lands were sold after his death to make good the deficit. Many years afterwards his son Sir Robert (knighted before Rouen in 1591) was forgiven the balance of the debt (some 600*l.* odd), as a reward for his services. Sir William's widow married Sir John Scott, and died shortly before 1 March, 1598/9. The 'D.N.B.' in its account of Sir John Scott (li. 107) does not mention the latter fact, nor that she was a daughter of Sir William Stafford of Grafton (knighted 1545) and Sir William Drury's widow.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

"PLUMPER'S INN." (See "Plump" in Voting,' 10 S. vi. 148, 212, 276, 377; vii. 77.)—The 'Directory of the West Riding,' by Edward Baines, 1822, has, "Tinsley, in the parish of Rotherham, Swinden, John, maltster & victualler, Plumper's Inn." In the 'Sheffield Directory,' 1906, there appears twice "Plumpers' Inn." This sign is not mentioned in the 'History of Sign-boards' by Jacob Larwood and John Camden Hotten. *The Sheffield Iris*, dated Tuesday, 16 June, 1807, has: "On Thursday, in the last week of the Yorkshire Election, a Freeholder, aged 101, gave a plumper to Lord Milton."

HENRY JOHN BEARDSHAW.

27, Northumberland Road, Sheffield.

CHARLES LAMB ON THICKNESSE'S 'FRANCE.'—I take the following from an old book-seller's catalogue:—

"Thicknesse (P.). Useful Hints to those who Make the Tour of France. 1770. £1 4s.

"Charles Lamb's copy, with the following characteristic note in his autograph inside the cover: 'This is a book of no great Thicknesse.—C. Lamb.'"

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

RADNORSHIRE RIME.—The following was given me many years ago by the then member for the Radnor Boroughs:—

Radnorshire, Radnorshire,  
Without park or deer,  
Or knight or peer,

Or any one with five hundred a year,  
Except Tommy Fowler of Aberowmhir.

FRANCIS KING.

SINGLE TOOTH. (See 9 S. xi. 488; xii. 71.)—Besides the instances of this monstrosity I gave at the first reference, there is one in a passage of Herodotus (ix. 22—



trans. Cary), which only recently came to my notice. It states that after the Persians' overthrow at Plataea, among human abnormalities noticed when the dead bodies were bared of flesh, "there was also discovered a jaw, and the upper jaw had teeth growing in a piece, all in one bone, both the front teeth and the grinders."

It is to be noted that in the case of Pyrrhus, too, if we follow Plutarch, to the upper jaw was restricted the growth of his single tooth. KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

"TAPING SHOOS."—In an old oak parish chest, possessed of three locks, but now minus any keys, in the fifteenth-century parish church of St. Stephen at Treleigh (Cornwall), is a document containing a list of pauper expenses for 1709. The entry for "taping shoos" occurs frequently. *Taping* means soleing, and is a word still in very general use in the West country. Indeed in the ordinary spheres of life eight out of ten people would say, "Those boots must be tapped" rather than that they should be "soled." In broad Devon the rendering would be: "Ef zo be yū taps thew bütes, they'll least awl drü tha zummer." This quotation I give from the late Mrs. Sarah Hewett's 'Peasant Speech of Devon' (1892).

HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

"PRECKET": "CAGEFUL OF TEETH."—A doctor in North Devon, on visiting a woman, found her scolding her child—a girl of twelve—with much severity. The child left the room, and the doctor asked what was the matter. "Well," said her mother, "she's so *precket*"; and then, to explain *precket*, added, "There's too much formality about her; it's as if she wanted to reign over us all." The idea of attributing the formality which surrounds the throne to the naughtiness of a child of twelve strikes me as very ludicrous.

In North Devon they also say of a mouth full of teeth, "So-and-so has a good *cageful* of teeth."

T. M. W.

SPRING-HEELLED JACK.—In 1906 there was published a book which received some favourable notice from reviewers, 'The Revelations of Inspector Morgan,' by Oswald Crawford. One of the cases, 'The Flying Man,' pp. 95–192, seems to be founded on the accounts of 'Phenomenal Footprints in Snow' collected in 7 S. viii., ix. (1889–90). But a similar story of Spring-heeled, Spring-all, or Springle Jack forms the chief excite-

ment of 'Chums: a Tale for the Youngsters,' by Harleigh Severne, illustrated by Harry Furniss, 1878. W. C. B.

"BELL-COMB" FOR RINGWORM.—Our parish clerk informs me that up to a few years ago he had applications for "bell-comb," the grease from the church bells, which was used as an ointment in cases of ringworm and shingles. The ringers confirmed this, and also vouched for the efficacy of the remedy. I presume this custom is not peculiar to Egham, although I have not heard of it before. FREDERIC TURNER.

Esmond, Egham, Surrey.

FEMALE AUCTIONEERS. (See 8 S. xii. 327, 493).—In the early seventies there was a comic song in some vogue, entitled 'The Female Auctioneer,' which commenced:—

For I'm the female auctioneer,  
And I have not come for pelf,  
For the only thing I've got to sell  
Is just to sell myself.

A. F. R.

A JUNIUS CLAIMANT.—*The Dover Express and East Kent News* of 28 Dec., 1906, under the heading 'Mr. John Smith: his Doings and his Folly,' has the following:—

"The self-denying devotion which John Smith manifested with regard to his military leader (Lord George Sackville) has suggested the idea that he was the writer of the 'Letters of Junius.'"

Mr. John, or Captain, Smith was the father of Sir Sidney Smith, R.N.

R. J. FYNMORE.

"PARATOUT."—This word is not in 'N.E.D.' but it occurs in the subjoined announcement, which appeared in *The Observer* of 10 Aug., 1806, under the heading 'New Inventions':—

"Messrs. Barnet, of Birmingham, some months ago, obtained a patent for an improvement upon Umbrellas, which articles they have since further improved, and given to them the name of Paratouts. The form is more like a dome than those of the common kind, and effectually protects the holder from rain and snow; while, by a rapid alteration of form, it will completely shelter any part of the body, without exposing another part."

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

JOHN TALMAN, ARCHITECT.—The notices of Talman in the books of reference are extremely meagre. He was the son of William Talman, an architect with an extensive practice, who designed Chatsworth in 1681 for the first Duke (then Earl) of Devonshire, and several other noblemen's seats, including Fetcham Park, Leatherhead, for Arthur Moore, M.P. for Grimsby (1695), which was decorated by Laguerre

(4 S. ix. 138, 307). William Talman had charge of the buildings at Hampton Court under Wren, and is believed to have died about 1700. There is a letter from him to Wren in the Crofton Croker MSS. dated 12 Sept., 1699, which is printed in *The Builder*, 1849, vii. 327.

John Talman, his son, travelled in Italy with Kent, and appears to have resided much abroad. He brought Giuseppe Grisoni, the artist, to England in 1715, where he remained until 1728, according to Nagler. Thomas Madox in his epistolary discourse concerning the most ancient Great Roll of the Exchequer, commonly styled the Quinto Regis Stephani, printed at the end of his ancient 'Dialogue concerning the Exchequer' (1758), speaks of Talman as "that famous man John Talman, jun., . . . a very great architect and limner, who was very useful to me."

Nagler says that William Talman died about 1690, which is clearly an error, and adds: "Sein Sohn war Dilettant, und besass eine vorzügliche Kunstsammlung."

John Talman addressed a letter from Florence, dated 2 March, 1709/10, to Dr. Aldrich, Dean of Christchurch, recommending the purchase of the fine collection of drawings of the Bishop of Arezzo formed by Father Resta, a Milanese of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri at Rome. This letter was printed by Vertue, who says in a note:—

"This collection was purchased, I think, by Lord Somers; and Mr. Richardson, painter, collated, purchased, and exchanged many, which were sold and dispersed in his sale.

"N.B. Mr. Talman was a gentleman of fortune, and was many years in Italy; he copied very accurately, in water colors, the inside of churches, marbles, &c. He was afterwards admitted a member of the Society of Antiquaries in London, for whom he made several very fine drawings, many of which he presented to the Society."

There are two drawings by Talman in the Print-Room of the British Museum: one of a jewelled tiara at the Vatican, and the other of a doge's cap at Venice. He was an accomplished draughtsman, but does not appear to have practised as an architect—at least no buildings are attributed to him; but Walpole (ii. 241-2) says:—

"He resided much in Italy, and made a large collection of prints and drawings, particularly of churches and altars, many of which were done by himself."

I am inclined to think from this description that Talman may have amused himself by making designs for altars in churches, but did not undertake the more onerous work of designing buildings. Talman died

in 1726, and his effects were sold in the following year (Nichols, 'Lit. Anec.', vi. 159-60). JOHN HEBB.

## Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

**PANTALOONS v. TROUSERS.**—In the fourth volume of Mr. Calthrop's 'English Costume' it is said that Brummell invented black trousers buttoned at the ankle, his wearing of which in the evening made trousers more popular than knee-breeches. Is there foundation for such a statement? It seems to describe pantaloons, and then to treat the name of trousers as applicable to them. The wearing of trousers in place of pantaloons was a social crime. As an allowable alternative to breeches they are still permissible, though rare. P. I. T.

[Much on pantaloons and trousers will be found in 'N. & Q.' An editorial note at 3 S. v. 136 gave quotations from Ben Jonson and from Beaumont and Fletcher for *trousers* and *trousers*, but these, like the *trousers* of 1741, quoted at p. 220 of the same volume, differed from the modern garment so called. The third division of the article 'Pantaloons' in the 'N. E. D.' deals with the word as applied to a garment, the first meaning being defined as "a kind of breeches or trousers in fashion for some time after the Restoration." This usage is marked obsolete, but the third definition applies to the point raised by P. I. T.: "A tight-fitting kind of trousers fastened with ribbons or buttons below the calf, or, later, by straps passing under the boots, which were introduced late in the 18th c., and began to supersede knee-breeches," the earliest quotation in this sense being from Charlotte Smith in 1798: "He . . . was pantalooned and waistcoated after the very newest fashion." *The Retrospective Review*, xii. 25 (1825), stated that "in October, 1812, an order was made by St. John's and Trinity College, that every young man who appeared in Hall or Chapel in pantaloons or trousers, should be considered as absent." The prejudice against trousers was not, however, confined to the heads of an ancient university, for at 9 S. ix. 489 it appears that the founders of Bethel Chapel, Cambridge Street, Sheffield, in 1820, inserted a clause in the trust deed that "under no circumstances whatever shall any preacher be allowed to occupy the pulpit who wears trousers." Even this penalty was not a sufficient punishment in the minds of some people, the same page of 'N. & Q.' relating that the Rev. Hugh Bourne, one of the two founders of the Primitive Methodist Connexion, said of his co-founder, "That trousers-wearing, beer-drinking Clowes will never get to heaven." In addition to the above references to 'N. & Q.' see 5 S. xii. 365, 405, 434, 446, 514; 6 S. i. 26, 45, 446, 505, 525; ii. 9, 54, 94, 144; iv. 37, 215, 316; ix. 155; 8 S. ii. 489; 9 S. iii. 126, 274; ix. 268, 415; 10 S. vi. 86, 157, 257.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND ROBERT BURTON.—With reference to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's often quoted phrase, "What I have said, I have said," has it been noticed that Burton in his 'Anatomy of Melancholy' writes as follows?—

"As the barking of the dog I securely condemn those malicious and scurrile obloquies, flouts, and calumnies of railers and detractors; I scorn the rest. What therefore I have said, pro tennitate mea, I have said."—'Democritus to the Reader,' p. 10, W. Tegg's edition, 1866.

And on p. 59 in the same work Burton, in referring to the Utopia that he would establish, says as follows:—

"As of such wares as are transported or brought in, if they be necessary, commodious, and such as nearly concern man's life, as corn, wood, coal, &c., and such provision we cannot want, I will have little or no custom paid, no taxes: but for such things as are for pleasure, delight, or ornament, as wine, spice, tobacco, silk, velvet, cloth of gold, lace, jewels, &c., a greater impost."

Had Mr. Chamberlain been studying Burton before he started his Tariff Reform campaign? WALTER L. JODE.

'A SCOURGE FOR THE ASSIRIAN.'—Is it known by whom a volume of 88 pages, bearing this title, was written, and at what date it was published in Shrewsbury? The title-page reads:—

"A | Scourge for the | Assirian | the great Oppressor, | According to the Slaughter of Midian, | by the Anointing, Isai. 10, | 26, 27. [A quotation in five lines from Is. xl. 5, 6.] Collected out of the Works of an Ancient Author. | By The Testimony of Jesus is the Spirit | of Prophecy. Rev 19. | Salop: Printed by W. Laplain."

There is a copy in the Bodleian Library, where information about it is lacking. On its back there is an old label, on which is written in faded ink "T. Meredith and Moses Lewis 1756, &c. A Scourge for the Assirian." Bound up with the 'Scourge,' and before it, there is another book, of which all before p. 11 is missing. On p. 73 of this the name Thomas Meredith appears, as concluding the first part of the headless work. The next page is white. Pp. 75-102 inclusive contain twenty "Letters to some of his Friends," the signature Thomas Meredith occurring at the end of 19. The second, third, and fourth letters are addressed "To Moses Lewis." The letter on p. 92 bears the date 21 Jan., 1758; that on p. 97, 1 Jan., 1765, which gives us a *terminus à quo*. Pp. 103 and 104 are not numbered, but contain some obituary verses beginning "Ah! lovely Appearance of Death." On p. 83, in a letter "To his Brother in Denby Town," Meredith thrice

refers to "the Assirian." Was some enemy of his sect known by that name? From the appearance of the pages this book seems to have been produced at the same press as the 'Scourge.' On p. 16 of the latter begins a letter "To the Baptized Churches in South Wales." On p. 63 there is a letter signed "Morgan Lloyd"; on p. 64 another "To the gathered Church at Wrexham," signed W. E., followed by other correspondence between these two writers. On p. 77 there is a letter from Ireland signed J. R., and another "To Mr. Walter Cradock," signed W. E. On pp. 85-8 there is "A Poem, made by John Cenick, found in his Pocket Book after his Decease." Can any further light be thrown on these worthies?

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

49, Ifley Road, Oxford.

#### AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

The snowclad yew tree stirred with pain  
To hear that mournful cry;  
The old church listened, and the spire  
Kept pointing to the sky.

The quotation may not be exact, as it is twenty-five years since I read it. T. A. H.

Can 'N. & Q.' locate the following?—

Man never rises higher than when he knows not  
whither he is going (Cromwell).  
So passeth in the passing of the day (Spenser?).  
Among the wide waves set like a little nest (Spenser).

Patience and gentleness are power (Lander).  
Plato, that plank from the wreck of Paradise  
cast on the shores of idolatrous Greece (Coleridge).

ROBINSON SMITH.

1. We mortals cross the ocean of this world  
Each in his average cabin of a bark.
2. Man dwells apart, but not alone;  
He walks among his peers unread.
3. When Byron died we held our breath.....but  
our soul  
Had felt him as the thunder roll.
4. Icicles clink in the milkmaid's pail,  
Youunkers skate on the pool below;  
Blackbirds perch on the garden rail,  
And hark how the cold winds blow!

H. T. D.

Who wrote the following lines, which are set to music by Pearsall, of Clifton, in the form of a part-song?

Rest thee on this mossy pillow till the morning  
light,  
Softly wave this whisp'ring willow o'er thy bed  
to-night;  
Every mortal grief forsake thee as our drowsy  
sleep o'ertakes thee,  
Naught from blessed sleep awake thee till the  
morning light.

A. FLETCHER.

SIR GEORGE WOOD'S PORTRAIT.—As a relative of Sir George Wood, Baron of the

Exchequer, who died in 1824, I am desirous of obtaining information as to the whereabouts of a portrait of him that has been lost sight of for many years. It is by Lonsdale, and represents him in full robes, seated, holding a quill pen in the right hand, the left resting on an open book. It was engraved by Hodgetts, and published by Sweet on 12 July, 1824 (five days after Sir George Wood's death). I have a copy of the engraving, and there is another in the National Portrait Gallery.

I should like to find the original portrait, and shall be much obliged to any reader of 'N. & Q.' who can help me in the matter.

(Mrs.) D. TUCKER.

51, Belsize Park Gardens, N.W.

"GRINDY."—A set of words familiar to me from childhood, used also in other parts of New England, and I find on inquiry familiar in the north of Ireland as well—a plain survival on this side of the water, therefore—has escaped the notice of every dictionary in existence, and every recorder even of dialectic usage, so far as I am aware. This is "grindy" and its congeners, with the *i* short. It means "grimy" with a special incidence: grime rubbed or *ground* in, as the dirt into a child's or a workman's grubby hands. This adjective has a noun companion, of which it rather seems to have been the progenitor, "grind," grime as before; and a verb, "to grind"—mostly used in the participle "grinded." "You have got the dirt all *grinded* in" was fairly common; and "*grindy* hands" were almost as common in name as in fact. It seems odd that the word should so utterly have been left out of literature. The derivation I do not know. It may be simply from "grind," the shortening of the *i* being paralleled by "grindstone," mostly pronounced "grinstun" in my neighbourhood; yet I cannot think it probable that dirty hands would have been called "grindy" on the analogy above, unless the verbal form created the adjective. Could it be an old Teutonic "*gründig*" thus clipped, and the other forms outgrowths? FORREST MORGAN.

Hartford, Conn.

"PARAMOUDRA."—In 'The Age of the Earth,' by W. J. Sollas, on p. 136 is this paragraph:—

"These are known as pot-stones or *paramoudras*. The etymology of the last word is not clear. It is said that when Dean Buckland came across these objects in Antrim, he asked his guide what name they went by. The Irishman, who had heard the Dean calling stones by strange names, was equal to

the occasion, and invented '*paramoudra*' without a moment's hesitation."

In the 'N.E.D.' *paramoudra* is "suggested by H. Norton to be Anglo-Irish corruption of Erse *peura muireach* (=sea-pears)." A quotation from Buckland shows that he "adopted the word because he found it thus appropriated," i.e., as a name "known at Belfast." But if Mr. Sollas's story is correct, is there not here a delightful case of Bill Stumps's mark? H. K. ST. J. S.

STURMY OR ESTURMY FAMILY. (See 4 S. i. 606.)—I should be obliged if any reader could give me the reference to a note on this family which appeared, I believe, in an earlier series than the above; also for any particulars of the Yorkshire branch of the Sturmys. I am acquainted with the pedigree in Graves's 'Hist. of Cleveland.'

H. D.

[We cannot trace either form of the name in the General Indexes to the first three Series.]

PALEOLOGUS IN THE WEST INDIES.—Last year, cruising about in the West Indies, I met a fellow-traveller, Col. Ward, who told me that in one of the islands (I think Antigua) he had seen in some church the tomb of the last surviving descendant of the Greek Emperors, and that the rector of the parish was seeking funds for its repair. I am sure that I could not have dreamt this, and am only uncertain as to the precise island. What was the *Palæologus* doing "in that galley"? FRANCIS KING.

"BADGER'S BUSH" OR "BEGGAR'S BUSH" INN.—An old pewter tankard of the time of William III., in my possession, is inscribed "at ye Bager's Bush in Grauel Leane" [*sic*]. Can any reader inform me of any record or reference relating to this sign? I have not been able to trace the badger in any record of inn or tavern signs. There is a play of Beaumont and Fletcher called 'The Beggars' Bush.' Is it possible that this could have once been used as a tavern sign, for which this inscription might be intended?

C. V. H. S.

"LESBIAN LEAD."—What is the meaning of this expression, used by Mr. Andrew Lang in his sonnet on Homeric unity prefixed to the translation of the 'Iliad' by Lang, Leaf, and Myers? In another version of the sonnet the expression used is "tool of lead."

J. B. DOUGLAS.

MANTELPIECE.—I should be glad of any suggestions with regard to an old—probably sixteenth-century—mantelpiece in the

farm which now stands on the site of Hardham Priory, Sussex. It is decorated with shields bearing the initials W. P., alternating with barrels, or tuns. The latter would appear to be of the nature of a rebus, and suggest that the owner, or probably the prior at the time, bore a name of which the initial letter was P, and of which the termination was *ton*.  
P. M.

CROMWELL AND CHALFONT ST. GILES: PIKES FOR ARMING THE PEOPLE.—I should be glad of any information on the following two points. There is a tradition in the village of Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks, that "after the battle of Aylesbury the army of Cromwell encamped in the Silsden meadows, close to the village; that Cromwell slept at the old Stone House, since pulled down; and that his guns fired at the Church." When the church was restored, a small round-shot was found in one of the mullions of the east window, which would have been the nearest target, and another, a little larger, was found in the garden of the Rectory, on higher ground, which would have been in the line of fire. The village lies about seventeen miles south from Aylesbury and eight north from Uxbridge, in the Misbourne valley, which cuts through the Chilterns between those two towns.

In the tower of the church used to be a number of pikes, rather short, the heads of which are said to have been made from files, and which were "intended for the arming of the people." The few now remaining are in the Milton Cottage (where Milton wrote 'Paradise Regained') in the village. When could it have been intended to arm the people? and what truth can there be in the Cromwell story?

R. W. PHIPPS,

Col. late Royal Artillery.

CARLYLE AND LADY BANNERMAN.—A provincial journal has revived the story of Carlyle's devotion to Margaret Gordon, who became the wife of Sir Alexander Bannerman, M.P. She is said to have been the heroine of Carlyle's novel 'Wotton Reinforced,' which appeared in *The New Review* for January, 1892. Miss Gordon is usually stated to have been the "foster daughter of Dr. Guthrie, a London physician." Who was her father (Alexander Gordon)?

J. M. BULLOCH.

118, Pall Mall, S.W.

TAMWORTH CHURCHYARD WALLS.—What is known about the walls running east from the churchyard at Tamworth? They are

bonded with tiles in the Roman manner, and are themselves of stone. They are said, I believe, to be the remains of some monastic buildings; but that does not account for the tile bonding.  
L.

## Replies.

### CHARLES I.: HIS PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

(10 S. vii. 169.)

IN 1633 Sir Henry Wotton composed a Latin address in which he congratulated the King on his safe return from Scotland. The piece is printed in the 'Reliquiæ Wottonianæ' (fourth ed., 1685), and bears the following title: 'Ad Regem e Scotia Reducem Henrici Wottonii Plausus et Vota.' A translation "by a friend of the author" is added, from which I will make two quotations. On p. 145 we read:—

"Then were advanced to you such who faithfully instructed in learning that youth of yours, as yet unapt for business. Then such were sent for who, as your strength increased, dressed you in the exercises of the Horse; which I call to mind with how graceful a dexterity you managed: until afterwards at a solemn Tilting, I became uncertain whether you strook into the beholders more Joy or Apprehension."

On pp. 156-7 Charles's personal appearance is thus described:—

"I may say your stature is next a just proportion; your body erect and active; your colour or complexion hath generally drawn more from the white Rose of York than the red of Lancaster; your hair nearer brown than yellow; your brow proclaimeth much fidelity; a certain verecundious generosity graceth your eyes, not such as we read of Sylla, but of Pompey; in your gestures nothing of affectation; in your whole aspect no swelling, nothing boisterous, but an alluring and well becoming suavity: your alacrity and vigour, the celerity of your motions discovers; otherwise your affections are temperate, and demeanour well settled; most firm to your purposes and promises, loving Truth, hating Vice; Just, Constant, Courageous, and not simply so, but knowingly Good."

This excellent sketch is called a "true Portraiture in little" by the translator, who was, I have little doubt, no other than Izaak Walton, a great friend of Sir Henry Wotton. A likeness of the King is given in the volume, and, whether by Van Dyck or another, seems to have been honestly drawn.

In Roger Coke's interesting work 'A Detection of the Court and State of England' (fourth ed., 1719) we find on pp. 412-13 of the first volume what follows:—

"Thus fell one of the greatest and most high-born Princes of the Western World. In his Person he was somewhat more than ordinarily tall, and the Composition of it was framed in most exact natural Proportion of Parts; so that he was very active, and of a fine mien in his Motion, which was commonly more than ordinarily fast; yet he appeared best on Horseback, and excelled in managing his Horse; so that when he was in Spain, in sight of the King, Queen, the Infantas, and the Infanta Maria, whom he courted, and innumerable other Spectators, he took the Ring in his first Course. His Visage was long, and appeared best when he did not speak; for he had a natural Impediment in his Speech, and would often stutter, especially when he was in Passion."

If Charles I. had "favoured his father, the sandy and slobbering James," Andrew Marvell, in his 'Horatian Ode upon Cromwell's Return from Ireland,' would not have penned these pathetic lines:—

He nothing common did or mean  
Upon that memorable scene,  
But with his keener eye  
The axe's edge did try;

Nor called the gods, with vulgar spite,  
To vindicate his helpless right;  
But bow'd his comely head  
Down, as upon a bed.

Such evidence as this, to which more might be added, is enough to show how baseless is the assertion of the writer whose name has been mentioned.

JOHN T. CURRY.

Charles II., in the portrait after Sir Peter Lely given in Lodge's 'Portraits,' is represented in complete armour, with a long flowing peruke descending on his breast-plate; he is wearing a thick moustache, and the likeness to his father is remarkable. The original picture is said to be in the collection of the Marquess of Hertford at Ragley.

In my possession is a fine engraving by Sir Robert Strange (the great master of line engraving, who died in 1792) of Charles I. after Sir Anthony Van Dyck; he is represented at full length, in his royal robes, with immense roses in his shoes, his hand resting on a table on which are the crown and orb. There is a long inscription underneath, mentioning the dimensions of the picture, 3 ft. 9 in. by 2 ft. 3 in. The countenance wears the usual sad expression, as though prophetic of his doom, and there can be little doubt of the engraving having been taken from the original picture, as the following account of its pedigree is given underneath:—

"This picture, formerly in the collection of King Charles I<sup>st</sup>, was, amongst other portraits of the Royal family, carried abroad by James II<sup>nd</sup>. It was given by that monarch to Cardinal Philip

Thomas Howard. The Cardinal dying at Rome, it came afterwards into the possession of James Edgar, Esq., Secretary to the grandson of Charles, in whose custody it remained many years. Upon the death of Mr. Edgar, which happened during Mr. Strange's stay at Rome, he purchas'd it of the executors."

There are other inscriptions underneath. Can this be an engraving of the identical portrait of Charles I. of which Sir Walter Scott has given us such a graphic description in 'Woodstock,' in describing the interview between Wildrake and Cromwell?—

"'That Flemish painter,' he said, '—that Antonio Vandyck—what a power he has! Steel may mutilate, warriors may waste and destroy—still the King stands uninjured by time; and our grandchildren, while they read his history, may look on his image, and compare the melancholy features with the woeful tale. It was a stern necessity—it was an awful deed. The calm pride of that eye, might have ruled worlds of crouching Frenchmen, or supple Italians, or formal Spaniards; but its glances only roused the native courage of the stern Englishman.'"—Chap. viii.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

Shall we, then, free Richard III. of "Crookback," and proceed to disfigure Charles I.—adore that which we have spurned, and spurn that which we have hitherto adored? Would Marvell have written "He . . . bowed his comely head" unless beauty had been there? The metre was not exacting, and the poet not too much given to feigning.

ST. SWITHIN.

There are portraits of Charles I. by Dobson and Mytens, and also several miniatures, in none of which there appears any likeness to James I., but some resemblance to Anne of Denmark. The coins and medals also, especially those designed by Rawlins and Briot, display the same fine countenance.

S. B.

MARLY HORSES (10 S. vii. 190).—MARLY no doubt intended to refer to the well-known groups at the entrance to the Champs Élysées from the Place de la Concorde, and could have learnt from any guide-book that they are by Coustou the Younger, and are called the "Horses of Marly" because they were executed for Marly. A full account, addressed to "every visitor to Paris, even the most careless tourist," will be found in Lady Dilke's 'French Architects and Sculptors of the Eighteenth Century.' The finest work of France for over forty years was executed for Marly, and much of it now finds its place in the Louvre. "Italy" in the eighteenth century could not produce great sculpture.

M. N. D.

**BOOK-STEALING: DEGREES OF BLACKNESS** (10 S. vi. 305, 353).—On a sheet of decorated end-paper ruthlessly torn, by a snatcher of ex-libris, from its home in some folio volume, I find pasted an armorial book plate: "Ex Bibliotheca Illris Ducis Thomæ Vargas Macciucca." Beneath it is a printed list of laws for book-borrowers, so comprehensive and so quaint as to appear to deserve transference to the columns of 'N. & Q.' It runs as follows:—

Leges, Volumina ex Bibliotheca nostra commodato accepta, lecturis. Secundum auspicia lata Licitor Lege agito in Legirupionem. Mas vel Fœmina fuas, hac tibi lege, Codicis istius usum, non interdicimus.

I. Hunc ne Mancipium ducito. Liber est: ne igitur notis compugito.

II. Ne cœsim punctimve ferito: hostis non est.

III. Lineolis, intus, forisve, quaquavorsum, duccendis abstinet.

IV. Folium ne subigito, ne complicato, neve in rugas cogito.

V. Ad oram conscribillare caveto.

VI. Atramentum ultra primum exesto; mori mavult quam fedari.

VII. Pure tantum papyri philuram interserito.

VIII. Alteri clanculum palamve ne commodato.

IX. Murem, tineam, blattam, muscam, furunculum abstinet.

X. Ab aqua, oleo, igne, situ, illuvie arceto.

XI. Eodem utitor, non abutitor.

XII. Legere, et quævis excerpte fas esto.

XIII. Perlectum, apud te perennare ne sinito.

XIV. Sartum tectumq., prout tollis, reddito.

XV. Qui faxis, vel ignotus Amicorum albo adscribit: qui secus, vel notus eraditor.

Has sibi, has alii præscribit leges in re sua, Ordinis Hyeresolimitani Eques Dux Thomas Vargas Macciucca. Quoi placeas annue, quoi minus, quid tibi nostra tactio est? Facesse.

The inditer of this rather turgid and pedantic code may have been the son of Francis Vargas-Macciucca, Marquis of Vatolla (1699-1785), celebrated for his classical and linguistic attainments.

J. ELIOT HODGKIN.

On the fly-leaf of an old Latin Bible I find the following couplet:—

Steal not this Book, my Friend,  
Least [*sic*] Tyburn be thy Latter End.

W. R. H.

The following variant of the rime recorded by MR. RATCLIFFE was copied from *The Daily News* into *Church Bells* of 17 Jan., 1902: Black is the raven, black is the rook,  
But blacker is the blackguard who steals this book.  
Another variant will be found at 9 S. iv. 153.

To those interested in this subject I submit the following references to book rimes: 1 S. x. 309; 7 S. iii. 206; iv. 66; viii. 505; 8 S. iii. 385; iv. 486; v. 39, 94; vii. 143, 255; 9 S. i. 366, 512; ii. 115, 376;

iv. 153, 249, 316, 484; xii. 167; 10 S. ii. 348; iii. 187; vi. 128. Some of these are indexed under other subjects. I do not imagine the list is exhaustive, and shall be glad if other readers can add to it.

JOHN T. PAGE.

A discussion was raised a few years ago in an evening paper from which it would seem that the quotations of your correspondents require a slight amendment.

It was contended that the following was the correct version of the lines:—

Black is the *croir*,  
Black is the rook,  
But blacker still the little boy who stole this book.

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

[Some lines sent by MR. H. C. ANDREWS are, like the variant mentioned by MR. PAGE, printed, with a large number of others, at 9 S. iv. 153. The lines sent by MR. C. WATSON were printed at 9 S. i. 512 in a reply by MR. JOHN MURRAY. As is evident from the long list of references supplied by MR. PAGE, the subject has been well discussed in 'N. & Q.' and it is not desired to reprint lines that have already appeared in its pages; but room will be found for additional references to complete the list. MR. PAGE has missed a fifteenth-century French course on the book thief noted at 9 S. i. 86 by the late F. ADAMS; and an original composition by a Belgian recorded at 9 S. xi. 297.]

**TOWNS UNLUCKY FOR KINGS** (10 S. vii. 29, 74).—The statement that "the Saxon name for Lincoln was pronounced Linceul" is to me as new as it is interesting. A valuable article on the superstition appeared at 5 S. xii. 489, and there it was noted, on the authority of Rishanger viâ Canon Perry ('The Life of St. Hugh of Avalon,' p. 97), that Oxford and Leicester shared the unfortunate reputation of Lincoln.

ST. SWITHIN.

**CHARLES LAMB: WAS HE OF JEWISH EXTRACTION?** (10 S. vii. 121).—The supposition that Charles Lamb was of Jewish extraction is not a new one. The first writer to mention it is, I believe, William Maginn in his 'Gallery of Literary Characters' in *Fraser's Magazine* for February, 1835, a little less than two months after Lamb's death, who writes as follows: "He was, we believe, of Jewish family, and his real name was Lomb." Three years afterwards, in his review of Talfourd's 'Final Memorials,' we find De Quincey writing that "some people have supposed that Lamb had Jewish blood in his veins, which seemed to account for his gleaming eyes." After referring to Lamb's imperfect sympathy with the Jews, he goes on:—

"I cannot yet believe that Lamb, if seriously aware of any family interconnexion with Jewish blood, would, even in jest, have held that one-sided language. More probable it is that the fiery eye recorded not any alliance with Jewish blood, but that disastrous alliance with insanity which tainted his own life, and laid desolate his sister's."

A reference to Lamb's remarks on the Jews in his essays and letters does not seem to lend any weight to MR. BRESLAR's theory; and one cannot help thinking that if Lamb had any connexion with the Jewish race, he himself was unaware of the fact, and that his astonishment, if he could have learnt it, would have been as great as that of the "immortal and amenable soul who may come to be damned at last, and the man never suspect it beforehand." In his description of himself in his 'Autobiography' he refers to his slightly Jewish cast of face, but adds that he has "no Judaic tinge in his complexional religion." Further, in his sonnet on the 'Family Name' he states that the family could not be traced any higher than his father's "sire's sire," and that

Perchance from Salem's holier fields return'd  
With glory gotten on the heads abhor'd  
Of faithless Saracens, some martial lord  
Took His meek title, in whose zeal he burn'd.

The above lines do not strike one as being applicable to the ancestor of one for whom an Israelitish descent is claimed. Of course it might be that the Jewish strain was derived from his mother's family; but on neither the paternal nor the maternal side is there any solid foundation of fact upon which to build the ingenious theory of Lamb's Semitic origin.

MR. BRESLAR does not give us anything beyond conjecture in support of his hypothesis, though possibly, from his statement that John Lamb "knew all about" the cause of the "unhappy ferment" within his brother's mind, which is assumed to be "due to Semitic in-breeding," he may be in possession of information at present unknown to other Lamb students, by whom it would be gladly welcomed. S. BUTTERWORTH.

"Carlagulus" himself wrote on this question in a little autobiographical sketch given to William Upcott, and printed in 'The Maclise Portrait Gallery,' 8vo ed., p. 292. He declared he possessed a "cast of face slightly Jewish, with no Judaic tinge in his complexional religion." The biographer continues:—

"Was he, by the way, of Hebrew extraction? Maginn expresses his belief that his family was Jewish, and that his real name was 'Lomb.' But this could hardly be the case. Read his fine paper

on 'Imperfect Sympathies,' where he classes Jews with Scotchmen, Negroes, and Quakers. He was, he said, 'a bundle of prejudices, made up of likings and dislikings,—the veriest thrall to sympathies, apathies, antipathies.' He had not the nerve, he said, to enter a Jewish synagogue,—he did not care to be on habits of familiar intercourse with any of that nation,—and he confessed that he did not 'relish the approximation of Jew and Christian which had become so fashionable.' He thought of his favourite, Braham, that he would have been 'more in keeping if he had abided by the faith of his forefathers,' and he saw 'the Hebrew spirit strong in him in spite of his proselytism!' No, Charles Lamb was not, consciously at least, of Jewish origin,—he did not belong to that wonderful, hardly used, and greatly misunderstood people,—except, indeed, in so far as we may all form part of the missing Tribes."

R. L. MORETON.

Is it not a general rule that a surname taken from the name of an animal, unless there is special evidence against it, indicates a Jewish origin in the owner? It seems to be taken as a matter of course when I have asked the question with regard to such a name. It is like the answer to Sir Wilfrid Lawson's question as to whether a certain farmer in Cumberland had died from the effects of drink. His informant had heard nothing to the contrary. So I took it to be in the case of the Wolfs, the Harts, the Lambs, and other names of animal origin, though why, I know not. MR. BRESLAR's traits of Jewish character in Lamb, too, are very striking, as well as the zeal (real or imaginary) characteristic of the convert.

J. FOSTER PALMER.

8, Royal Avenue, S.W.

I am attracted by the suggestion of MR. BRESLAR touching the ancestry of Charles Lamb, but I think the very surname, Lamb, opposes itself to the theory that its inheritors were descendants of Spanish Jews.

ST. SWITHIN.

"HAZE" (10 S. vii. 108).—*Hase* in the phrase quoted means the hare, which plays a great part in German mythology. PROF. SKEAT will find the information he wants in Grimm's 'Deutsches Wörterbuch.' Under 'Hase' Grimm mentions the phrase "die Hasen backen," which has the same sense as "die Hasen brauen." Under the verb 'Brauen' he says:—

"Bis auf heute hat sich, in manigfaltigen Ausdruck, eine sicher uralte Bezeichnung des Berg oder Wiese drückenden niedrigen Nebels erhalten, wobei *brauen* für kochen gesetzt wird, ohne allen Bezug auf Bierbereitung; das Volk sagt, die Wichtel, die Zwerge, die Unterirdischen *brauen*, wenn diese Dünste gleichsam aus ihrer Küche empor steigen."

In short, all mists which do not rise high



above the earth were popularly looked upon as steam derived from the kitchens of hares, dwarfs, and other fairy folk.

JAS. PLATT, JUN.

According to H. Berghaus's 'Sprachschatz der Sassen: Wörterbuch der Platt-deutschen Sprache,' 1880-84 (a work unfortunately left unfinished, owing to the author's death, comprising the letters A—Paddeln), the phrase "De Hase brouet" is still current in Low German, in the very same sense as quoted from the Bremen 'Wörterbuch.' But there is, likewise, an ancient and metaphorical folk-lore expression which still survives in modern High German poetical and proverbial language, regarding a low mist or cloud closely pressing upon the mountain or meadow. People say, that subterranean goblins are brewing when such clouds or vapours rise, so to speak, out of their kitchen. And again, "The hare has brewed" ("Siehe da brauet der has im weisslichen Dampf auf der Wiese," Voss's 'Idyll,' quoted in Grimm's 'Wörterbuch,' ii. 322).

H. KREBS.

Dr. Heinrich Berghaus's 'Sprachschatz der Sassen' proves that some twenty-five years ago the phrase "De Hase brouet" was still current in Low German, for under 'Hase' = hare I find:—

"De Hase brouet, sagt man in Niedersachsen, wenn an Sommer-Abenden sich plötzlich ein dicker Nebel über den Erdboden zieht, der sich nicht hoch erhebt, sondern in der Ferne wie eine Wasserfläche aussieht. Engl. *Haze*."

According to Dr. Berghaus, the only other meanings of *Hase* are "chine" and "stocking." The fact that the explanation of the phrase occurs under *Hase* = hare led me to think that the phrase might be metaphorical, the hare being compared to a brewer, more especially as I remembered the following passage in Dickens's 'Christmas Carol': "To see the dingy cloud come drooping down, obscuring everything, one might have thought that Nature lived hard by, and was brewing on a large scale."

The hare plays more than one part in the imagination of the people of Northern Germany; why not that of a brewer?

When, however, I looked up the word *brouet*, I was referred to *broen* (*brugen*, *bruggen*), under which verb, strange to say, Dr. Berghaus does not mention the phrase "De Hase brouet." But he does tell us—what seems to me of great importance—that, besides "to brew" and "to boil," this verb means *steigen*, *sich erheben*, i.e., "to rise." Now if this is the meaning of

*brouet* in the above phrase, the meaning of *Hase* must be haze.

That the word *Hase* in Low German must have another meaning besides "hare," "chine," and "stocking" is almost certain when we consider that "Hees" or "Heze" is of pretty frequent occurrence as a geographical name to the east of the Rhine, north of Siegen, and is occasionally met with to the west of the Rhine, near Crefeld.

In 'Nomina Geographica Neerlandica' I read that the etymology and original meaning of this name are unknown, but that the old form "Hasibenna" for "Heesbeen" in North Brabant points to an older form "Hasi," the *i* having changed the *a* into *e*.

While consulting 'Het Nederlandsch Woordenboek' I happened to come across the Flemish verb *hazegrauwen* = to grow dark, which is supposed to be a compound of *haas* = hare and *grauw* = grey, dusk; the expression "het hazegrauw" is said to mean "It is growing so dark or grey that a hare, which is also grey, can no longer be distinguished."

I consider this explanation rather far-fetched. Can it be that L.G. *Hase*, D. *Hees*, *Heze*, Fl. *Haze* (*grauwen*), and Engl. *haze* are after all the same as Icel. *hōss*, grey or dark, and that PROF. SKEAT's explanation of Engl. *haze* in his 'Etym. Dict.' is more correct than is assumed by the 'N.E.D.'?

I may add that I am looking for the origin of *haze* and *hazy* in another direction, and the results of my researches I hope to publish in these columns before long.

J. F. BENSE.

Arnhem, the Netherlands.

I would refer PROF. SKEAT to Grimm's 'Dictionary,' vol. iv. ii. p. 527a, and the references there given. The hare plays a prominent part in German folk-lore. He lays the Easter eggs, roasts chickens, bakes bread (*Hasenbrot*), &c. The fox "brews" as well as the hare. Every child in North and Middle Germany knows that the hare and the fox brew. So do the mountains, especially the Brocken. Eng. *haze* must be of different origin. H. C. G. BRANDT.  
Hamilton College, Clinton, N.Y.

WINDMILLS IN SUSSEX (10 S. vii. 149).—The most exhaustive history of nature-driven mills is to be found in Bennett and Elton's 'History of Corn-Milling,' 1899, 2 vols., 8vo. The second volume deals with water- and wind-mills, supplying views of and information on Fishbourne, Rustington, and Rye, together with a list of over a hundred Sussex water-mills mentioned in

Domesday Book and their respective valuations. One curious rating is Mellinges, 4l. 10s. and 2,000 eels. If your correspondent is unable to find a copy in a local library, I shall be happy to send further information direct on application. WM. JAGGARD.  
Liverpool.

The windmills in Sussex in 1905 were 30 wind, 20 wind and steam, and 4 wind and water. I take these figures from the return published in the last edition of Kelly's 'Sussex Directory,' 1905.

ALFRED SYDNEY LEWIS.

Library, Constitutional Club.

THE LEICARRAGAN VERB (10 S. iii. 267).—It has not, I think, been pointed out that there are variants in certain copies of Leicarraga's Baskish New Testament of 1571, at least in the earlier chapters of the Gospel of St. Matthew. When the author and his assistants, mentioned in one of the prefaces, were discussing the merits of the newly printed pages, they found time to change in the copy at Hamburg, and (as I am informed by M. le Professeur Henri Gavel, du Lycée de Bayonne, who studies Baskish) also in that at Bayonne, *diotsó* into *diotsa*, iv. 6, 9, 10; *diroano* into *deaqueano*, v. 26; and *drauanari* into *draúanari*, v. 40.

It is evident that these copies can be considered correcter than those which differ (those of the Bodleian Library, the British Museum, and the British and Foreign Bible Society, for instance), because after chap. xx. one never finds *diotsó* in the whole of the translation, but only *diotsa*. It is a pity that the all but quite correct reprint produced at Strassburg in Elsass in 1900 should have been taken from the copy at Leipzig, in which the stop-press improvements were not made. It may be that, while my 'Analytical Concordance to the 920 Verbal Forms used in St. Matthew's Gospel' is being composed at the Oxford University Press this year, I shall light upon other words which were altered by the pioneers at La Rochelle, who worked for the Queen of Navarre, grandmother of the consort of King Charles I. of England. E. S. DODGSON.

"MONY A PICKLE MAKES A MICKLE" (10 S. vi. 388, 456; vii. 11, 112).—In connexion with what has been said on this subject, it may not be amiss to mention the occurrence of a very curious and diverting variant. In a clever and well-written novel by a lady, published about the middle of February, the author has occasion to state the difficulties of a detective over a very intricate

and puzzling case. The suspicions of the expert have fallen upon a young lady, and at a critical stage of his investigations he pauses to consider the position in all its bearings. He is represented as running over in his mind all that can possibly be advanced against the suspect; and finding that in the aggregate it does not amount to much, he is fain to solace himself with a philosophical summary. "Even if she did all these things," he sententiously reflects, "it might not amount to much, but it is the mickle that makes the little, and the little the lot." It would be curious to know what meaning is attached to the term "mickle" by the writer of this cryptic intimation. Apparently, the belief is that the signification is akin to that of the Latin *hīlum*, out of which came *nihilum* and *nihil*, and which one school of etymologists used to define as "the black spot on a bean." The statement as it stands affords a striking illustration of how a faintly remembered proverb may be completely misrepresented.

THOMAS BAYNE.

"ADESPOTA" (10 S. vii. 105).—In Liddell and Scott the second meaning of *ἀδеспότος* appears thus: "of reports or writings, without owner, anonymous, Dion. H. 11, 50, Plut. Cic. 15, &c."

Schrevelius gives "sine domino, sine certo auctore."

In 'Epist. ad Fam.' xv. 17, Cicero speaks of "rumores tristiores, sed *ἀδеспότοι*."

Webbe's translation is:—

"There are certain reports, rather bad than otherwise, but they are not credited, by reason that they come from no certain places."

Melmoth's is:—

"Some flying reports indeed have been spread that things do not go well there: but they are reports without authority."

In the latter translation the reference is x. 20.

Bergk, in his 'Poetæ Lyrici Græci,' Lipsiæ, 1853, p. 1044, calls the ownerless fragments "Fragmenta adespota": Nauck, in his 'Tragicorum Græcorum Fragmenta,' Lipsiæ, 1856, p. 648, calls them "Adespota."

In 'Lexicon Ciceronianum Marii Nizolii,' 1820, appears "Adespotos, auctore carens et principe." ROBERT PIERPOINT.

FRENCH QUOTATION (10 S. vi. 88).—The passage quoted by J. B., beginning with the words "Je ne voudrais pas reprendre mon cœur de cette sorte," is from the 'Vie Dévote' of St. Francis of Sales, third part chap. ix., the title of the chapter being 'De la Douceur envers nous-mêmes.' J. B.

does not give the passage quite in full, and where he writes, "Nous voilà tombés dans la fosse" (*italics mine*), I have it in my copy of the 'Vie Dévote': "Nous voilà tombés dans la fosse laquelle nous avions tant résolu d'échapper." M. HAULTMONT.

FEBRUARY 30 (10 S. vii. 146).—For other instances see 10 S. i. 166, 233. R. B. Upton.

REV. R. GRANT (10 S. vii. 88, 155).—See Foster, 'Alumni Oxon., 1715–1886,' p. 550; Welch, 'Alumni Westmon.,' 1852, pp. 366, 377. W. C. B.

HORNSEY WOOD HOUSE: HARRINGAY HOUSE (10 S. vii. 106, 157).—If I may be permitted to say so, PROF. SKEAT's communication on this subject is not quite so clear as usual. Hering is either a personal or a tribal name. From the passage in the 'A.-S. Chronicle,' *sub anno* 603, it would seem to be a personal name, possibly of Scandinavian origin, and allied to Hæring, which is found in runes on a comb in the Copenhagen Museum. But if a personal name, the *-inga* would not be a genitive plural. The genitive singular *-es* is, however, constantly slurred over in place-names. We find a similar instance in the neighbouring parish of Hackney, the *ēg* of Hacun or Hakon. It may be noted that in two fines, dated respectively 1350 and 1357, the word is spelt Haryngeseye, from which the modern Hornsey is of course derived (Middlesex 'Feet of Fines,' ed. Hardy and Page, i. 145, 152).

There is a pretty accurate account of Hornsey Wood House in 'Old and New London,' v. 430, 431. The map on p. 432 shows that "Haringay" House and Hornsey Wood House were quite distinct, and situated at some distance from each other.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

I knew Hornsey Wood House (or Tavern) very well when I was a lad in the early fifties of the last century. It was pleasantly situated on rising ground which afforded a fine view of the surrounding country, and was a favourite resort for schoolchildren coming out in summer-time in vans, &c., from London, or robust pedestrians taking footpaths through what were called "Southgate fields," and crossing the (then) rural track known as the Seven Sisters Road. The wood was a small one, and composed (if I rightly remember) of white-barked birch trees.

Beyond the wood, to the north, the clear and gentle New River wound its course

through green meadows. It abounded in crayfish, living in holes in the banks below the surface of the water. These we used to catch by means of a baited fish-hook fixed to the end of a stout bit of wire, five or six inches long, the other end of the wire fastened to a short stick of eighteen inches or so. The *modus operandi* was to lie on the bank, find a hole, and insert the baited wire, moving it gently about. The crayfish (crablike) would seize the bait with its claws, and hold on tenaciously enough to enable it to be drawn out of its hole and landed safely on the bank.

In recent years I have tried in vain to locate the old place—miles of houses have supplanted what were once miles of fields and open country. D. D.

MEAUX ABBEY (10 S. vi. 248, 290, 354, 397; vii. 134).—On what is generally known as "Lord Burghley's Chart of the Holderness Coast" the name of the abbey is written "Mewes," which leaves no doubt as to the pronunciation of the name in Queen Elizabeth's time. The chart is in the British Museum. L. L. K.

'PENROSE'S JOURNAL': TURTLE-RIDING (10 S. vii. 148).—Admiral Sir Harry Keppel's 'A Sailor's Life under Four Sovereigns,' has several references to turtle-riding (see vol. i. 79, 90; ii. 173; iii. 51). At the first reference is a picture of *six* men mounted on a tortoise!

R. B.

Upton.

In 'Scenes from the Life of Edward Lascelles,' 2 vols., 12mo, each containing a frontispiece and vignette by George Cruikshank—a book I have not seen for fifty years—a vignette represents the hero riding on the back of a turtle in the sea. The book was really written by Clinton Wynyard, once Consul at Riga.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

On referring to the 'D.N.B.' vol. xvi. p. 313, I find it stated that John Eagles edited 'The Journal of Llewellyn Penrose, a Seaman,' 4 vols., 8vo, London, 1815, one edition of which he sold to Murray for two hundred guineas. Another edition was published by Taylor & Hessey, 8vo, London, 1825. It is a narrative partly founded upon incidents in the life of the author, one Williams, whom Thomas Eagles (father of John Eagles) had rescued from destitution. Williams bequeathed the manuscript to his benefactor. Nearly half a century afterwards John Eagles told the tale in one of his latest

and best *Blackwood* essays, 'The Beggar's Legacy' (*Blackwood's Magazine*, March, 1855; 'Essays,' ed. 1857, pp. 490-501).

ALFRED SYDNEY LEWIS.

Library, Constitutional Club.

'The Journal of Llewellyn Penrose' was first published in 1815. John Eagles was the editor, and in the dedication to Benjamin West, the celebrated painter, he gives a clear intimation that the journal was in existence in 1805. If D. J. will refer to the original dedication, he will find it is stated that John Eagles's father (Thomas Eagles, 1746-1812), seeing that Williams (or Penrose ?) was in a state of poverty,

"supplied his immediate wants. Subsequently he was enabled to place him comfortably in the Merchants' Almshouse in this City [Bristol], endowed for the reception of decayed mariners."

I think there is very little doubt that Benjamin West knew Williams in his early days in Philadelphia; that Williams was a traveller or sailor who was able to sketch or paint; and that West, who himself had a reputation for wild adventure in his youth (it is stated that he learnt the art of making certain colours from a Cherokee Indian), had been told by Williams some of his adventures. It is further stated in the dedication that

"it was a subject of pleasing recollection to my father [Thomas Eagles] that this extraordinary Narrative first led him to make your acquaintance; and I am happy that the honour has been extended to myself [John Eagles]."

It has been pointed out in *The Bristol Times and Mirror*, by the Rev. A. B. Beaven, of Leamington, that Benjamin West was dead when the "new edition" quoted by D. J. was issued in 1827. It is inconceivable that John Eagles, who was a man of probity, would have brought West's name into the dedication in the original issue of 'The Journal' without his permission. All the circumstances point to Williams as the narrator, if not the actual writer of some part of 'The Journal'; but it is more probable that Thomas Eagles was the original editor of the MS., in the form in which it existed in 1805; in fact, he may have written it himself from statements made by Williams, and it is by no means improbable that Thomas Eagles invented the name of Penrose. Thomas Eagles was the possessor of considerable literary attainments (see 'D.N.B.'). John Eagles, the editor of the original publication of 'The Journal,' who was an honoured contributor to *Blackwood's Magazine*, and the author of several published works, was a master in the art of

description, and most fertile in the faculty of imagination. Unless it should happen that the MS., which was in existence in 1805, is still in existence, it will probably never be known to what extent John Eagles altered or added to the original narrative; it is, however, certain that no more competent editor for such a work could easily have been discovered.

An editorial note in *The Bristol Times and Mirror* sums up the matter as follows:—

"Penrose is evidently the second Alexander Selkirk who came to Bristol, and whose story was taken up by a gifted editor, not lacking in some of the qualities of Defoe."

I may add that the late William George, a former contributor to 'N. & Q.,' always treated Thomas Eagles as the author of 'The Journal.'

G. E. WEARE.

Weston-super-Mare.

AUTHOR OF QUOTATION WANTED (10 S. vii. 169).—I transcribe for Mr. WELLS BLADEN the quotation from the 'Life of Charles Kingsley,' vol. ii. chap. xxviii. :—

"Some say—thus he spoke in the chapel of Windsor Castle—some say that the age of chivalry is past, that the spirit of romance is dead. The age of chivalry is never past, so long as there is a wrong left undressed on earth, or a man or a woman left to say, 'I will redress that wrong, or spend my life in the attempt.' The age of chivalry is never past, so long as we have faith enough to say, 'God will help me to redress that wrong, or if not me, He will help those that come after me, for His eternal will is to overcome evil with good.'"

H. S.—R.

BENJAMIN KENNET, VICAR OF BRADFORD (10 S. vii. 127).—In a 'List of Vicars of Bradford Parish Church,' in *Yorkshire Notes and Queries*, I find the following: "Instituted 1720, Benjamin Kennet, A.M. Patron Francis Buller, vacated by death, successor instituted 1752."

A pedigree of White Kennett, Bishop of Peterborough, shows a sister married to Vicesimus Gibson.

'D.N.B.' gives an antiquary, Kennet Gibson, 1730-72.

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

PUBLIC OFFICE=POLICE OFFICE, POLICE COURT (10 S. vii. 47, 90).—Mr. and Mrs. Webb's recent work on 'English Local Government' relates (pp. 337-42) the circumstances connected with the institution of the Bow Street Office, apparently about 1730, by Sir Thomas de Veil. In a later chapter (p. 573) details are given of the development, under Sir John Fielding, of the Bow Street Office, "unknown to the Constitution," and his efforts from 1768

onwards to establish "public offices" elsewhere. A careful study of the copious authorities quoted will no doubt establish the use of the term "public office" early in the eighteenth century. Dublin apparently had public offices in 1786.

R. S. B.

**THIRKELL FAMILY** (10 S. vi. 229).—Your correspondent will find references to pedigrees of this family in Marshall's 'Genealogist's Guide,' 1903, p. 769, *sub* Thirkeld and Thirkell.

The name Threlkeld occurs in the registers of Hebburn, Northumberland, from 1732 to 1758, and relates to those of Morpeth and Tritlington.

The following notes of the name may be of interest:—

1. A Chas. Thirkill witnessed a marriage at Ryton, Durham, in 1757.

2. Elizabeth Thirkill, of Hampsthwaite, Yorks, married Wm. Colbeck, of Ripley, by banns, at the former place, 20 Aug., 1729.

3. Thomas Thirkhill was buried from the workhouse in Kippax Churchyard, Yorks, 7 June, 1810.

The name "Thirkyld" appears on p. 189, vol. xi. of *The Ancestor*.

CHAS. HALL CROUCH.

5, Grove Villas, Wanstead.

**SPELLING CHANGES** (10 S. vi. 403, 450, 493; vii. 51, 171).—MR. T. WILSON seems to be unaware that the pressure of public opinion forced President Roosevelt to withdraw his proposals for spelling "reform," and they have now been relegated to the "might-have-beens." The truth is that the English, both in this country and America, are temperamentally Tories, and averse to change on merely theoretical grounds. They will not be dictated to by philologists, even if backed by the whole strength of the British Academy and the *sella curulis*. No one denies that there is some need of reform, but it will have to be worked out gradually by a natural process of evolution. Our great-grandfathers wrote *physick*, *musick*, *chuse*, and so on; and I dare say our great-grandchildren will write *meter*, *specter*, *theater*, which after all have Elizabethan sanction, as well as *honor*, *favor*, and others of that kind. But I should be sorry to lose "our King and Governour."

It has often been urged that our variegated system of spelling renders the task both of teacher and pupil more difficult, and prolongs the rudimentary period of learning. But why teach English spelling at all? Boys learn French and German without the aid

of a spelling-book. Spelling is mainly a matter of memory, and an intelligent child learns to spell words from the books he reads. Some people, like Robert Louis Stevenson, can never learn to spell properly, and are always shaky about the words containing *ie* and *ei*, to say nothing of greater posers. But what matter? Such words can generally be slurred over in ordinary correspondence; while if the writer is a contributor to the press, which will probably be the case in nine instances out of ten, the printer's reader can always set matters right. I personally think we may safely leave the spelling question to take care of itself.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

**HATCHING CHICKENS WITH ARTIFICIAL HEAT** (10 S. vii. 149).—It was probably the alleged conduct of the ostrich which suggested to ancient Egyptians the practice of encouraging domestic hens to relegate their maternal duties to the biped featherless. How the eggs were dealt with the picture galleries of the land of Ham do testify; and, in Mr. Edward William Lane's time modern Egyptians had not forgotten the lesson, which may since have been improved on by the proprietors of a lively window in Regent Street:—

"The Egyptians have long been famous for the art of hatching fowls' eggs by artificial heat. This practice, though obscurely described by ancient authors, appears to have been common in Egypt in very remote times. The building in which the process is performed is called, in Lower Egypt, *ma'amal el-fira'kh*, and in Upper Egypt, *ma'amal el-furroo'g*; in the former division of the country there are more than a hundred such establishments; and in the latter more than half that number. The proprietors pay a tax to government. The *ma'amal* is constructed of burnt or sun-dried bricks; and consists of two parallel rows of small chambers and ovens, divided by a narrow, vaulted passage. Each chamber is about nine or ten feet long, eight feet wide, and five or six feet high; and has above it a vaulted oven of the same size, or rather less in height. The former communicates with the passage by an aperture large enough for a man to enter, and with its oven by a similar aperture: the ovens, also, of the same row, communicate with each other; and each has an aperture in its vault (for the escape of smoke) which is opened only occasionally: the passage too has several such apertures in its vaulted roof. The eggs are placed on mats or straw, and one tier above another, usually to the number of three tiers, in the small chambers; and burning *gel'leh* (a fuel composed of the dung of animals, mixed with chopped straw, and made into the form of round fat cakes) is placed on the floor of the ovens above. The entrance of the *ma'amal* is well closed.....In general only half the number of chambers are used for the first ten days; and fires are lighted only in the ovens above these. On the eleventh day, these fires are put out, and others are lighted in the other ovens and fresh eggs placed

in the chambers below these last. On the following day, some of the eggs in the former chambers are removed, and placed on the floors of the ovens above, where the fires have been extinguished. The general heat maintained during the process is from 100° to 103° Fahrenheit's thermometer. .... On the twentieth day, some of the eggs first put in are hatched; but most on the twenty-first day; that is, after the same period as is required in the case of natural incubation."—*An Account of the Manners and Customs of the Modern Egyptians*, vol. ii. pp. 4, 5.

I may add that Pliny records, as a modern invention, the hatching of eggs covered with chaff in fire-warmed places, where a man was employed to turn them over (bk. x. ch. lxxvi.).

ST. SWITHIN.

Artificial incubation, like many other arts and devices, is said to have been understood and practised in Egypt from time immemorial, and some knowledge of this fact may have conceivably stimulated Sir Thomas More. According to authoritative statements on the subject, the Egyptians effect their purpose through the use of "comparatively simple ovens," and by this means they are said to produce at the present time thirty millions of chickens per annum. It would appear that successful experiments in the art were not made in Western Europe till late in the eighteenth century. In 1777 Bonnemain set a fruitful example with a hatching apparatus which proved serviceable for the Parisian markets. What has happened since is matter of general knowledge.

THOMAS BAYNE.

Why not "Incubators" for the title? Paul Lucas, who undertook a voyage to the East by the orders of Louis XIV., gives a description and engraving of incubators ("fours où l'on fait éclore les poulets") as used in the whole of Egypt in his days. His book was published at Rouen in 1719, and the plate in question faces p. 7 in vol. ii.

L. L. K.

"WHAT WANTS THAT KNAVE THAT A KING SHOULD HAVE?" (10 S. vii. 169).—This is the "question of appeal" with which James V. of Scotland sealed the fate of the Border chieftain John Armstrong. In or about 1529, says Lyndsay of Pittscottie, the famous reiver was induced to do homage within the royal quarters, the King being in his neighbourhood, ostensibly on a hunting expedition, but fully resolved in reality "to daunton the thieves of Tividail and Annerdaill." Coming as he did with a brave display of loyalty, Armstrong had expected a gracious reception, but he was

quickly undeceived. Pittscottie graphically delineates the situation in these terms:—

"When the king saw him and his men so gorgeous in their apparrell, and so many braw men vndir ane tirrantis commandement, throwardlie, he turned about his face, and bad tak that tirrant out of his sight, saying, 'Quhat wantis yon knave that a king sould have?' ..... He sieing no hope of the kingis favour towardis him, said verrie prouddie, 'I am bot ane fool to seik grace at ane graceless face. Bot had I knawin, Sir, that yee would have takin my lyff this day, I sould have leved vpoun the borderis in displyte of king Harie and yow baith; for I knaw king Harie wold doun weigh my best hors with gold to knaw that I war condemned to die this day.' So he was led to the scaffold, and he and all his men hanged."

For the ballad of 'Johnie Armstrong,' beginning "Sum speikis of lords, sum speikis of lairds," see 'Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border,' i. 407, ed. 1833.

THOMAS BAYNE.

See Pittscottie's 'History,' p. 145, quoted in the introduction to 'Johnie Armstrong,' in Scott's 'Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border,' vol. i. p. 119 (Edinburgh, Archibald Constable & Co., 1825).

T. F. D.

The words occur in the ballad of 'Johnie Armstrong.' Its story is that of James V. of Scotland, who summoned to his presence John Armstrong, Laird of Gilnockie. Obeying the royal mandate, Gilnockie presented himself before the king "with all his men sae brave to see," and was forthwith denounced as a traitor, the monarch exclaiming:—

What wants that knave that a king suld haif,  
But the sword of honour and the crown?

The incident is one of the most familiar tragedies in Border history. Armstrong was reputed to be as good a chieftain as ever was upon the borders either of Scotland or England.

Historical details will be found in Robt. Bruce Armstrong's 'History of Liddesdale,' &c., vol. i. p. 274 *et seq.*, where the ballad is also given on p. 277. The version is that printed by Prof. Child in 'English and Scottish Popular Ballads,' No. 169c. under the title of 'Johnie Armstrong,' taken from Allan Ramsay's 'Ever Green,' 1724, ii. 190, and there said to be "copied from a gentleman's mouth of the name of Armstrong, who is the 6th generation from this John."

R. OLIVER HESLOP.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

See 'D.N.B.,' *s.n.* 'Armstrong, John, or Johnie, of Gilnockie.' Several verses of the ballad will be found under this name in William Anderson's 'Scottish Nation.'

LIONEL SCHANK.

## Miscellaneous.

### NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

*Perrigilium Veneris*. Latine incerto auctoris Græce Hugonis H. Johnson. (Oxford, Blackwell.)

THIS little pamphlet contains the remarkable poem concerning the coming of spring which has been ascribed to Hadrian's time, and a Greek version in the same metre by Mr. Johnson, an Oxford scholar now resident in France, we believe. Mr. Johnson has not succeeded in producing anything satisfactory for the famous refrain of the poem, and he allows himself certain liberties of style and metre. But his version as a whole is distinguished for taste and resource. The repetition of the verb "tacere" at the end is no doubt tedious, but we do not think it well to introduce variety by such a phrase as *Μούσαν ἱλὸν ἐστραμῆσας*. No one without the Latin would take this to mean "perdidi Musam tacendo." We doubt *ἱλὸν* altogether, and should at any rate read *ὢν ἀναυδὸς* instead of *ἐστραμῆσας*.

To "The New Universal Library" of Messrs. Routledge & Sons has been made an all-important contribution in the shape of numerous volumes of John Ruskin's works, now first free, as regards many of them, from copyright restrictions. Even yet a portion only of them has appeared in the shilling form in which they are all before long to appeal to the general public. Those now issued are, however, in themselves a treasury, and constitute the foundation of a reputation for English prose such as no previous writer has enjoyed. First in the number comes *Modern Painters*, appearing, as hitherto, in five volumes, with 315 illustrations and plates, and one coloured plate. With this work began what was most representative in the modern teaching of Ruskin and his successors. Next, in three volumes with 173 illustrations and plates, and seven coloured plates, is the *Stones of Venice*, with its warm defence of the Pre-Raphaelites. Earlier than this came *The Seven Lamps of Architecture*, which did so much to encourage the Gothic revival of the middle of the last century. *Lectures on Architecture and Painting* has 23 illustrations, and *Elements of Drawing* 48. *Unto this Last* and *The Two Paths* are among the less ambitious, but the more characteristic of the works now reprinted. 'The Political Economy of Art,' subsequently called *A Joy for Ever*, comes penultimate in the list of republications; while the last (long one of the scarcest of his works and the most in demand) is the *Selections from Ruskin's Writings*.

To "The World's Classics" of Mr. Henry Frowde, issued from the Oxford University Press, some additions have been made. These include *The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club*, in two volumes, with 45 illustrations by Seymour and Phiz; Douglas Jerrold's *Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures*, and other *Stories and Essays*, with an Introduction by Mr. Walter Jerrold, and 90 illustrations by Charles Keene, John Leech, and Richard Doyle; Hood's *Poems*, serious and comic, also with an Introduction by Mr. Jerrold, incorporating Poe's high, but far from exaggerated eulogy; Dr. John Brown's *Horæ Subsecivæ*, with an admirable preface by Mr. Austin Dobson; and Mrs. Gaskell's *Cranford*, *The Cage at Cranford*, and *The Moorland Cottage*, with an exegetical Introduction by Mr. Clement Shorter.

THE death, sudden and painless, on the 9th inst., of F. G. Stephens, the well-known art critic of *The Athenæum* for many years, deprives 'N. & Q.' of a valued contributor. Under his own signature, or that, scarcely less familiar, of O., he supplied during a long period much important information, largely, but not wholly, concerned with artistic subjects. Four weeks ago we printed a long reply from him on the subject of a picture by Rossetti; and our number for last Saturday, the day on which he passed away, contained a short communication from him, supplementing his former one. His death reduces to two—Holman Hunt and W. M. Rossetti—the list of the Pre-Raphaelite Brethren, one of the original members, and to a certain extent an historian, of which he was. A man of wide range of knowledge, he was, like all students and experts, ever ready in supplying to others the information with which his memory was charged, and was one of the most amiable as well as the most erudite of men. It is difficult to appraise the services he rendered to the most earnest and enlightened pursuit of modern art. Our personal loss cannot easily be estimated. He has left a durable monument to his name in the volumes of the 'Catalogue of Satirical Prints' which he edited for the Trustees of the British Museum.

DR. COPINGER informs us that he has decided to print only 150 copies of 'The Manors of Suffolk,' and not 250, as originally announced. In reviewing the first volume (10 S. vi. 16) we remarked: "The whole work is monumental in erudition and in labour. It will be nothing less than iniquitous if the encouragement required for the publication of the remaining volumes be not forthcoming." Dr. Copinger has these six volumes ready for the press, and the price on publication of any copies not subscribed for will be raised from one guinea to two guineas a volume.

THERE being five issues of 'N. & Q.' this month, it has been found convenient to hold over the Booksellers' Catalogues till next week.

## Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

MEDICULUS ("Who shall decide when doctors disagree?").—The first line of Pope's 'Moral Essays,' Epistle iii.

ERRATA.—*Ante*, p. 85, col. 1, l. 16 from foot, for *pugu* read *puga*; col. 2, l. 11, insert *not* before "appear."

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## Notes.

## ORDER OF THE TUSIN.

IN Haydn's 'Dict. of Dates,' under 'Knights,' we are told that the members of the Order of the Tusin were Hungarian Knights, and that the order was founded about 1562. This statement, is no doubt, copied from Archer's 'Orders of Chivalry,' and due to some misunderstanding. Hieronymus Megiser in his 'Tractat von dem dreyfachen Ritterstand' (Frankfurt, 1593) mentions a military order of Hungarian knights, which, he heard, was founded to fight the Turks after the fall of the Hungarian capital. The members of the order wore a red habit with a green cross on white ground on their breast (the Hungarian national colours); but the order, if it ever existed, was not that of the Tusin; and as Buda was occupied by the Turks in 1541, the order could not have been over 200 years old in Megiser's time, as stated by him.

The date 1562 is also wrong, but is, with curious persistency, repeated in all books on the subject whenever a date is given. It is generally stated that Albert II. founded

the order in that year, which is manifestly wrong, as the emperor died in 1439. Some of the authors, however, have noticed the glaring anachronism, and get over it, like F. C. Woodhouse, *e.g.*, by making the founder Albert III., who is unknown to history, or Maximilian II., who appeared too late on the scene.

The 'Diccionario Universal,' by Francisco de Paula Mellado (Madrid, 1848), describes the order as follows:—

"*Tusin*.—Orden de caballeria creado en Alemania en 1562 ó antes, puesto que consta que en este año el emperador Alberto II. la dió á Diego de Valera."

But Diego was born about 1420, and the emperor died in 1439, as already stated; and all that I can find about the former is that he was at Prague in 1437, when Albert II., King of the Romans, made several barons in his presence. This is his own statement in the 'Tratado de los Rieptos' (on the penultimate page), and no mention whatever is made of any order having been conferred on himself. It is another author, Franciscus Mennenius, who is to be held responsible for disseminating the error. He in his turn quotes Hieronymus Romanus as his authority in the following passage:—

"Refert et Hieronymus Romanus ex historia hispanica Regis Joannis, tempore Sigismundi et Alberti Imp. floruisse in Germania tres insignes ordines equestres, nec non Moysem [sic?] Didacum de Valera Hispanum, probatæ fortitudinis equitem ab eo Alberto, tribus militiæ insignibus fuisse condecoratum; Draconico nempe, tamquam a Rege Hungariæ; Tusinio ut a rege Bohemiæ, et collaris Disciplinarum aquila candida (quæ et Polonorum Regum in Campo rubeo tessera est) exornato, ut a Duce Austriæ."—'Deliciæ Equestrium Ordinum,' Antwerp, 1613, p. 156.

Either Hieronymus Romanus or his authority was probably mistaken about the individual upon whom the three decorations were conferred by Albert II., because another Spanish hidalgo and traveller, Pero Tafur, records in his 'Andances e Viajes' that he was presented, in 1438, to Albert II. at Breslau, on which occasion the emperor conferred on him the identical three orders of chivalry, viz., the Hungarian Order of the Dragon, the Austrian Order of the Eagle, and "el Tusenique, que quiere dezir tovaja que es de Bohemia," that is, the Bohemian Order of the Towel, which was no doubt the Tusin.

Tafur's modern editor, M. Jimenez de la Espada, explains in a note that the Tusenique was the "orden de la Toalla ó Banda," and that its device was "una cruz verde de la misma forma que la Montesa en campo

rojo," which agrees with Mellado's statement that the device of the Tusin was "sobre un manto encarnado, una cruz llana de verde." The cross of the Order of Our Lady of Montesa is depicted in H. Schulze's large work on 'Military Orders,' and is of the same shape as the red cross in the arms of Switzerland.

Another modern author, A. M. Perrot in his 'Ordres de Chevalerie' (Paris, 1820), repeats the statement that the cross of the Order of the Tusin was green, and gives an illustration of it; but I have been unable to verify his description of the colour and shape of the device from any contemporary source.

With regard to the name of the order, in modern Bohemian a towel is called *rutshnik*—I spell the word phonetically to avoid the use of Slavonic characters—which is similar to the German *Handtuch*, i.e., a "hand-cloth"; but I am open to correction.

The Order of the Tusin—if that is the correct name—is, as will be seen, not a mythical one, as W. Maigne avers, but, on the other hand, very little is known about it. "We do not know when and by whom it was founded," writes Biedenfeld; "we do not know its rules; the origin and meaning of its name are also unknown; but the existence of the order in past times can be proved by documentary evidence." Unfortunately he gives no reference to the documents in question.

L. L. K.

### LONGFELLOW.

(See *ante*, p. 201.)

'HYPERION' was written while Longfellow was still under the shadow of a great grief; and to understand it aright it is requisite to remember this. In September, 1831, he was married to Mary Storer Potter. Her character and person are described as being alike lovely: she had dark hair, with eyes of deep blue which lighted a countenance "singularly attractive with the expression of a gentle and affectionate disposition." Husband and wife were devoted to each other; never was a home more happy than theirs. But the sweet companionship was to last only four brief years. From Rotterdam, on the 28th of November, 1835, Longfellow wrote to his father that his wife "had again fallen ill, and that his anxiety was very great." On the following day she died, "closing her life by a still more peaceful death; and though called away when life was brightest, yet going without a murmur and in perfect willingness to the

bosom of her God." In the lonely hours which followed, the bereaved husband would repeat the hymns which had soothed her last hours and dwell upon her promise, "I will be with you and watch over you." Less than a month after her death another sorrow came to him by the death of his brother-in-law and dearest friend, George W. Pierce, of whom he wrote, after twenty years had passed, "I have never ceased to feel that in his death something was taken from my life which could never be restored." His poem 'The Footsteps of Angels' is consecrated to the memories of his wife and his friend, and the remembrance that they "had lived and died" consoled him in his loneliness.

It is strange now to remember how near we were to losing Longfellow as a poet. Shortly before his return home from his first visit to Europe he wrote to his father: "My poetic career is finished. Since I left America I have hardly put two lines together"; and writing to his friend George W. Greene from Bowdoin College on the 27th of June, 1830, he said:—

"I am proud to have your favorable opinion of those little poetic attempts of mine which date so many years back. I had long ceased to attach any kind of value to them, and, indeed, to think of them.....If I ever publish a volume, it will be many years first."

It was not until the autumn of 1839 that his first volume of original poems appeared, 'The Voices of the Night.' Its publication was a sudden thought, coming to him in the exhilaration of his busy life. In the volume he included some of his poems written before he was nineteen. Its success was signal, and in three weeks the publisher had only fifty copies left out of nine hundred; and by July, 1846, between eleven and twelve thousand copies had been sold.

On the 19th of December, 1841, 'Ballads and other Poems' appeared. To most of these a history was attached. The skeleton in armour really exists, and was seen by the poet, who "supposed it to be the remains of one of the old Northern sea-rovers who came to America in the tenth century." 'The Village Blacksmith' was in praise of the first Stephen Longfellow, who by the early death of his father was left to care for himself, and became a blacksmith; but he sent his son to Harvard. The ballad of the schooner *Hesperus* occurred to Longfellow as he sat with his pipe by the fire at midnight on the 30th of December, 1839. He went to bed, but could not sleep, and got up at three to finish the poem; he was pleased

with it, and it cost him hardly an effort. On the following night, the last of the old year, he writes in his diary :—

“ Shake hands, old friend ; I have learned much from thee ; and sung thy spring in prose and thy autumn in song. And now farewell !

Unveil thy bosom, faithful tomb !  
Take this new tenant to thy trust,  
And give these sacred relics room  
To slumber in the silent dust.”

‘ Poems on Slavery ’ were composed during his return from Europe in 1842, and published in a pamphlet of thirty pages. These were followed by ‘ The Spanish Student.’

Although the scheme was not completed until thirty years later, it was on the 8th of November, 1841, that Longfellow entered in his diary :—

“ This evening it has come into my mind to undertake a long and elaborate poem by the holy name of Christ ; the theme of which would be the various aspects of Christendom in the Apostolic, Middle, and modern ages.”

The second part was published in 1851 as ‘ The Golden Legend ’ ; the third part was ‘ The New England Tragedies,’ issued in 1868 ; and the last written was ‘ The Divine Tragedy,’ which appeared in 1871. The whole, with the title of ‘ Christus,’ was published in the autumn of 1872.

On the 13th of July, 1843, Longfellow married Frances Elizabeth Appleton. She was twenty-five years of age, and is described as “ a woman of stately presence, of cultivated intellect, and deep, though reserved feeling.”

The event of 1847 was the publishing of ‘ Evangeline,’ followed by ‘ Kavanagh ’ in 1849. The name of the tale is that of an old Roman Catholic family of Maine, now extinct. On the 3rd of August, 1849, in the early morning, Longfellow’s father, whom he had always consulted in reference to his poems, died at the age of seventy-three ; and on the 5th, at sunset, in the Western Cemetery at Portland, he was buried. On his return from the funeral the son wrote in his journal : “ Farewell, O thou good man, thou excellent father ! ”

Longfellow, who had long felt dissatisfaction with his work at Harvard, on account of the lack of time for writing, at length resigned, and on the 12th of September, 1854, received from President Walker the information that the resignation had been accepted.

‘ Hiawatha ’ was published on the 10th of November, 1855, by Ticknor & Fields. It was a great success : four thousand out of the five composing the first edition were sold on the same day, and a new edition of three thousand ordered ; while David

Bogue, the publisher in Fleet Street, wrote in December, when sending Longfellow 100*l.* for the early sheets, that he had “ sold eighteen hundred of the five-shilling edition, and 10,000 of the shilling edition.”

In November, 1857, the first number of *The Atlantic Monthly* was published by Phillips & Sampson, Longfellow contributing his ‘ Santa Filomena,’ a poem in honour of Florence Nightingale.

‘ The Courtship of Miles Standish ’ was published in 1858. Ten thousand copies were rapidly sold, and a second edition of the same number soon followed.

On the 9th of July, 1861, a great calamity came to him. It is thus recorded in the ‘ Life ’ edited by Samuel Longfellow, vol. ii. p. 369 (Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.) :—

“ His wife was sitting in the library, with her two little girls, engaged in sealing up some small packages of their curls which she had just cut off. From a match fallen upon the floor, her light summer dress caught fire. The shock was too great, and she died the next morning. She was buried three days later at Mount Auburn. It was the anniversary of her marriage day, and on her beautiful head, lovely and unmarred in death, some one had placed a wreath of orange blossoms. Her husband was not there,—confined to his chamber by the severe burns which he had himself received.”

After this there is a great break in his usually well-kept journal, the first entry being the following lines from Tennyson :—

Sleep sweetly, tender heart, in peace !  
Sleep, holy spirit, blessed soul !  
While the stars burn, the moons increase,  
And the great ages onward roll.

JOHN C. FRANCIS.

(To be continued.)

## GRANGER ANNOTATED BY CAULFIELD.

(See ante, p. 65.)

IN compliance with requests received, I am transcribing the whole of Caulfield’s notes for these pages. The bracketed figures following the name indicate the page in Granger, second edition, 1775, vol. iv.

Nathanaelis Highmori [18].—“ 7*s.* 6*d.* The Portrait of Highmore is a small square at the right corner of an engraved title-page ; it is very often overlooked as a Portrait, but is the only one of him extant.”

A copy in Dodd’s sale of portraits, 4 April, 1811, lot 173, sold for 1*l.* 5*s.* In the Sykes Sale, March, 1824, lot 862, 6 prints, bought by Rodd for 18*s.*, included this print, “ small head in a *frontispiece*.” Lot 863, “ Nathaniel Highmore, M.D. (oval), by A. Blooteling, 4*to*, fine proof,” sold for 7*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* (Hunt). The last named was not known to Bromley.

Samuelis Collins [22].—"17. 1s. The Portrait of Collins used to be very common, and seldom sold for more than 5s.; but within these few years it has experienced a rapid advance, seldom selling in any Portrait Sale for less than 17. 1s. It generally has a view of the College of Physicians Printed at the back, but without it is worth from 17. 11s. 6d. to 22. 2s."

Richardson in his 'Catalogue of Prints,' 1791, offered two copies at 7s. 6d. and 4s.

Richard Atkins [73].—"3l. 13s. 6d. Though Atkins's 'Growth of Printing' is often met with, yet it rarely is found with more than one print in it, containing the portraits of Charles 2<sup>nd</sup>, Genl Monk, etc. The Portrait of Atkins comes fronting this print, but I never saw more than three copies which had both prints; it generally sells for what I have marked it."

If Caulfield's statement is accurate, and the portrait of Atkins actually forms part of the book as published, the following copies at least must be considered imperfect: the Blades and Reid copies at the St. Bride Foundation Library; the Huth Library copy, collated as perfect; and the three copies at the B.M. Included in the last named is the large-paper copy in contemporary binding, from the library of Charles II. probably presented by the author, with additional marginal indices skilfully added in imitation of the printed characters. This should be the most perfect copy. There is confirmation of Caulfield's statement in Bromley ('Catalogue of Engraved British Portraits,' 1793), who identifies the portrait as "prefixed to his 'History of Printing,' 1664, scarce"; and a copy of the print occurred in the Sykes Sale, lot 847, bought by "Smith" for 3l. 15s. Neither Lowndes nor 'The Universal Catalogue of Books on Art' mentions the portrait.

John Kersey [81].—"10s. 6d. The print of Kersey when fine is worth 10s. 6d., but there are many vile impressions hardly worth a shilling."

Richardson's 'Catalogue of Prints' offers copies at 10s. 6d. and 1s. 6d.

Francoiscus Glissonus [11].—"Dolle sc., 7s. 6d. Faithorne sc., 5s. Glisson's Portrait by Dolle is not so well engraved as Faithorne's, but is worth more money, as six of Faithorne's is [sic] seen to one of Dolle's."

A copy of the Faithorne print with seven others formed lot 853 in the Sykes Sale, and sold for 18s. (Rodd).

Doctor James Wolveridge [24].—"17. 11s. 6d. The portrait of Wolveridge is very scarce, though badly executed. I do not remember to have seen one in a sale for several years. I had two, which I sold for 17. 11s. 6d. each."

Not any of the catalogues of print sales to which I have referred mention this print.

Robertus Boyle [84].—"15l. 15s. This is one of the finest as well as rarest Prints by Faithorne; Mr. Sutherland has one that, though it does not come within the purpose of his collecting—Clarendon—he has refused several times to part with. Sir Mark Sykes offered him fifteen guineas for it, but he waits till he can find any Gentleman who has a rare Clarendon print that he wants, who will exchange with him for that of Boyle."

The portrait here referred to is of "Robertus Boyle, Armiger," with an air-pump, within an oval of foliage. *Vide* Bromley, p. 188. It was re-engraved by Diodati, and Caulfield values this at 7s. 6d.; but a copy of Faithorne's print in the Sykes Sale, lot 1273, was bought by Molteno for 28l. 17s. 6d.!

Sir Henry Oxenden de Barham [58].—"5l. 5s. Sir H. Oxenden is one of the rarest Portraits we have. Sturt in Oxford Road had one, which he copied at least ten times, and sold the Drawing[s] at 10s. 6d. each. He afterwards sold the original to Mr. Weston for 5l. 5s. Richardson has copied one he had belonging to Sir W<sup>m</sup> Musgrave."

"Sturt in Oxford Road" I cannot identify. Richardson published his reprint 1 Feb., 1800; and Sir W. Musgrave's copy of Glover's print was lot 14, tenth day of the Musgrave Sale, Feb.-March, 1800, bought by Tyssen for 7s. 6d.! In the Sykes Sale, "Lot 770, Sir Henry Oxenden de Barham, Bart., small oval, by Glover, 1647, very fine and scarce, and copy of the same," sold for 2l. 10s. (Grave). The italics are mine, and correct Granger.

Willielmus Davisonus [26].—"17. 1s. The Portrait of Davison is a very beautiful Print, and rarely occurs in England, the few I have seen were brought from Holland by Humphrey, where the Plate most probably is at present."

Richardson in his 'Catalogue' of 1791 offered a copy at 6s. "Humphrey" perhaps refers to Humphries the auctioneer, of 86, Tottenham Court Road (1811).

Margaret, Dutchess of Newcastle [60].—"Without her name, standing in a nich [sic], 10s. 6d. Sitting at her study, under a canopy, 17. 1s. Though both these prints come from the same book (her Plays), yet the last is very rarely found in it, and is worth double what the first is."

The first-named print was unknown to Bromley. Richardson reissued the second print—a very beautiful engraving—1 June, 1800. Lowndes refers to both portraits occurring in the one work ('Plays'), but can only give a single instance of so complete a copy being sold, viz., in the Prince Library Sale, 4l. 18s. Lilly in his 'Catalogue of Rare Books,' 1870, offered the 'Poems and Fancies,' 1653, and the 'Plays' (2 vols., folio, 1662-8), each with the portrait of the authoress "standing in a niche"; but only this single plate—not two, as Caulfield states. The copy of the 'Plays' in the

Huth Library has but one portrait, "sitting at her study, under a canopy"; and only this plate occurred in the Sykes Sale, lot 913, bought by Grove at 1*l.* 12*s.*

Bulstrode Whitelock [84] — "Gaywood sc., 5*l.* 5*s.* Hulsbergh sc., 1*l.* 1*s.* Bulstrode Whitelock by Gaywood is scarcer than any other print of him, though Faithorne's sells for 8*l.* or 10*l.* Gaywood's is not so fine a Print, which probably is the reason it does not bring an equal price, many collectors contenting themselves with one Print of a person. I do not remember Hulsbergh's print in 8*v.*, but think it must be worth 1*l.* 1*s.*; the folio one by him, copied from Faithorne's, is worth 2*l.* 2*s.*"

A copy of Faithorne's print occurred in the Sykes Sale, lot 1297, "from the collection of Mr. Allen," and was bought by "Clarke" for 19*l.* 19*s.* This is the print reproduced by Richardson, 1 Feb., 1800.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

39, Hillmarton Road, N.

(To be continued.)

I can remember seeing in a volume of *The Universal Magazine*, of perhaps 120 years ago a whole-page engraving representing 'Louise de Querouaille, Duchess of Portsmouth, in an Undress.' Perhaps this was reduced from a larger engraving. It depicted a very handsome woman, seated with a fan in her hand.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

PACOLET.—Pacolet is the name Steele gives in *The Tatler* to a familiar spirit. Isaac Bickerstaff sees a "venerable gentleman" sitting on a bench in Lincoln's Inn Fields, who declares himself to be a guardian angel. "Mr. Pacolet"—the name occurs only once—explains his knowledge of human nature by the statement that he had been born the heir of one of the wealthiest families in Great Britain, but was accidentally drowned at the age of one month. This familiar appears in only three numbers of *The Tatler*, namely, 13, 14, 15 (10, 12, and 14 May, 1709). Exactly where Steele got the name from does not appear, but he was not the inventor of it. Prof. Victor Chauvin, of the University of Liège, contributed an interesting note on 'Pacolet et les Mille et une Nuits' to *Wallonia* for Jan.-Fév., 1898. In a French 'Valentine et Orson' the name of Pacolet is given to an adept in magic art who constructs a wooden horse worked by a plug or pin in its head. This horse of Pacolet is coupled with that of Pegasus by Rabelais in a passage in 'Pantagruel' (liv. ii. c. xxiv.). Prof. Chauvin follows this quotation by citations from

Marot, Cyrano de Bergerac, Madame de Sévigné, and other French writers. At a later date *pacolet* came to mean a talisman. The clever dwarf of the marionette theatre of Liège a generation ago retained the characteristics of Pacolet the magician. But he was generally identified with the little devil — *diablotin* — in the service of a sorcerer.

*Pacolet* is a French word not admitted to the 'Dictionnaire' of the Academy, but synonymous with *cheville*. Hence it is suggested that *cheval à pacolet* has been transformed into *cheval de pacolet*, and thence into *cheval de Pacolet*, thus giving the magic horse a magician rider.

Prof. Chauvin thinks that the story of Pacolet may be linked by the 'Cléomades' of Adenet-le-Roi and the 'Méliacin' of Girard d'Amiens, probably through a Spanish source, with the episode of the magic horse to be found in more than one form in different editions of 'The Thousand and One Nights.' Evidently Steele's "Mr. Pacolet" can claim a pedigree as long, and perhaps as veracious, as some of those to be found in Burke.

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

Manchester.

BERWICK LAW.—Recent historians of Scottish literature, fired with zeal for a ready-made theory, have striven to show that the record of their country's poetry ends with the work of Robert Burns. The impartial student may, however, find products of a somewhat later date not unworthy of consideration. There is, for instance, a notable achievement to be set to the credit of Robert Tannahill (1774–1810), a handloom weaver, whose mastery of lyrical form is at once genuine and distinctive. Four or five of his songs—some of them, perhaps, indebted to their musical setting by the author's friend R. A. Smith—have had a steady popularity in Scotland, and they fully deserve a wider recognition. As it is possible that the English reader may come upon the standard edition of Tannahill's poems, edited by David Semple, it may be well to draw attention to a note on the song 'Wreck on Gloomy Isle of May,' which occurs at p. 278 of the volume. The poet represents a forlorn damsel giving voice to her sorrow over the shipwreck by which she has been for ever bereft of her lover. The picture is in some respects the converse of that which is given in Burns's "Go, fetch to me a pint of wine," and the Firth of Forth, with Berwick Law overlooking it, is the scene of both lyrics. Tannahill's desolate maiden, thus opens her lament:—



Wi' waefu' heart and sorrowing e'e  
 I saw my Jamie sail awa;  
 Oh! 'twas a fatal day to me,  
 That day he passed the Berwick Law.

It will be remembered that the youthful hero in Burns's song states that the boat awaiting his convenience "rocks at the pier o' Leith," while the ship to which it is presently to waft him over "rides by the Berwick-law." Annotating Tannahill, Semple remarks that "Berwick Law is a hill in the County of Berwick, on the shore of the German Ocean." This is a perfectly natural mistake to make if one is unaware of the difference between North Berwick and Berwick-on-Tweed. The former is in East Lothian, with the Bass Rock and Tantallon Castle in the vicinity, and the conical Berwick Law at its back. The Isle of May lies some miles off, and nearer the Fife shore, forming a kind of natural guardian to the Firth just as it opens to the North Sea. Thus the vessel that sailed from Leith and was wrecked on the May had made but little progress when she suffered disaster.

THOMAS BAYNE.

CURTAIN LECTURES.—Douglas Jerrold, in his preface to the collected edition of 'Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures,' which first appeared in an early volume of *Punch*, and were a great success at the time, explains that the idea of the work occurred to him while watching some schoolboys at play, but does not make any reference to the title, which appeared to be sufficiently original.

It would seem that the title was not Jerrold's own. Pope makes use of the expression in his Prologue to 'The Wife of Bath,' 164-5, written when he was between sixteen and seventeen, i.e. about 1706. The lady says:—

I still prevailed, and would be in the right,  
 Or curtain lectures made a restless night.

In Chaucer she says:—

As by continual murmur or grutching,  
 Namely a-bed; ther hadden they meschance;  
 Ther wold I chide.

JOHN HEBB.

[The 'N.E.D.' gives two seventeenth-century examples of "curtain lectures," the first being dated 1633. A new edition of Douglas Jerrold's work, with an Introduction by Mr. Walter Jerrold, was mentioned in last week's 'Notes on Books.']

"AUTHOR" USED FOR "EDITOR." (See 9 S. v. 166, 323, 425.)—It would not be safe to assume that Thackeray is to be caught tripping in causing Swift to exclaim to Harry Esmond (as quoted at the last reference), "I presume you are the editor of *The Post-Boy*, sir"; but there appears to be no

contemporary evidence of this use of the term, though, while Swift was still writing and *The Post-Boy* still being published, the words "director" and "author" were employed to indicate the one whom we now call "editor."

In an explanation why a certain letter had appeared, given in *Mist's Weekly Journal*, or *Saturday's Post* (No. 272), for 11 Jan., 1724, it was observed:—

"The Letter came by the Penny-Post on the 11th of December, with a Request to have it inserted that Week; the Director of this Paper having perused its Contents, ordered that it should be deferr'd to the Week following, intending, in the mean Time, to inform himself, in the best Manner he could, of the Authorities therein mentioned."

But the personage whom Mist described as "the Director" was being contemporaneously termed in *The British Journal* and *The Instructor* "the Author," contributions appearing in the former addressed "To the Author of *The British Journal*," and the imprint running:—

"London: Printed for T. Warner, at the Black Boy in Pater-Noster-Row, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author are taken in; and Compleat Sets may be had."

The *Journal's* imprint, save for the address, is similar. The same style is to be found in the imprint to *The Tea-Table*, published twice a week during that same spring, this being

"Sold by J. Roberts [who also published *The Instructor*], near the Oxford Arms in Warwick-Lane. Where Advertisements are taken in, and Letters to the Author."

There is no mention of this signification of "author," however, in 'N.E.D.'

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

"PISCON-LED."—This is a term used by an old lady, whose account of Pembrokeshire folk-lore is given by "M. S. Clerk" in *Folk-lore* for June, 1904. It is applied to the curious experience of an old Welsh fisherman, who, on his way home one evening, came to a field, out of which he was unable to find his way all night, but kept wandering round and round it till morning. "Piscon-led," or "pisco-led," the old lady maintained to be the correct phrase, although "pixie" was suggested by her auditor.

In an article on 'Popular Superstitions,' by Sir Francis Palgrave, in an early number of *The Quarterly Review* the same superstition is incidentally referred to as existing in Normandy, and believed there to be caused by treading on *l'herbe maudite*. At Llandybïe, Carmarthenshire, I know of a meadow which was the scene of an adventure similar

to that which befell the old Pembrokeshire fisherman. No explanatory name was attached to the tale as I heard it; but the inference I should draw from "piscon-led" and *l'herbe maudite* is that *bysedd y cwn* ("foxgloves"), and not "pixie," would be the probable Welsh term. J. P. OWEN.

"ATTORNEY."—When Compiègne, abandoned by the English, and unable to hold out like Paris, was forced to surrender to the French princes and Joan Darc, King Charles was received, we are told in the *Revue de Paris* for 15 March, by "Les attornés." Littré spells the word with one t. D.

THE FLAG.—M. Anatole France tells us that the flag of the English army in France under the Regency of the Duke of Bedford was "the red cross." It is probably a slip which makes him in another passage seem to call it by the name of St. Andrew, though it is not clear that England rather than Burgundy is here intended. D.

[References to numerous articles on the national flag will be found in the General Index to the Ninth Series, s.v. 'Flag.']

"PRESIDENT": "PRECEDENT." (See *ante*, p. 155).—"President" was quite commonly used in the seventeenth century where we should now write *precedent*. Many years ago, when I was a law student, I also thought it was a "mistake," and supplied considerable evidence at 5 S. xi. 507. But I wish so far to retract my former statement as to admit that in many cases. I think "president" is meant in the sense of *præsidium*, and is equivalent to "munit," which is still in use. W. C. B.

"BULK" AND BASKISH "BULKA."—In the 'H.E.D.' the reader is asked if "to bulk" means "to beat." In the only quotation there presented it certainly appears to bear that sense. It seems to me that it must be connected with Baskish *bulka*, which also means "to beat." This word occurs in several places in the Baskish New Testament of J. de Leizarraga; for instance, in Acts xii. 13, where it renders *frappé*=knocked, or beaten (the door). It also means "to push," as in Acts xix. 33, where Calvin has *poussans*. It may be that the etymon is *furca* in Latin. A Romance *f* initial often becomes a *b* in Heuskara. For instance, Castilian *forza* is turned into *bortcha*, *fortis* into *borthitz*. A fork serves to push and to give blows. But *block* also suggests its claim to be considered in the question; and Gaelic *mulcaidh*, which in

the 'Dictionarium Scoto-Celticum' (Edinburgh, 1828) is translated "Push, butt with the head, as a calf, or ram."

E. S. DODGSON.

## Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

"THEN WITH RODNEY WE WILL GO, MY BOYS": 'THE VICAR OF BRAY.'—Can you or one of your correspondents tell me who was the author of the song of which the following is one of the verses? It has a strong flavour of Charles Dibdin, but I do not find it in the 1841 edition of his songs:—

If she should prove from Boston or Norfolk to say  
We with our mighty chain-shot will break her  
masts away.  
We'll rake her and we'll board her, and we'll say,  
"My lads, take care, O,  
And keep a proper distance from an English  
man-of-war, O."

The refrain after each verse was:—

Then with Rodney we will go, my boys, with  
Rodney we will go,  
With a blue cockade stuck in our hats, to meet the  
daring foe.

While on the subject of songs, I should like to know who wrote 'The Vicar of Bray' and what was the date of it. ALDENHAM.

[LORD ALDENHAM will find a good deal about 'The Vicar of Bray' at 6 S. xi. 167, 255, 335.]

LADY CLARA SPARROW.—I desire to learn the lineage of Lady Clara Bernard Sparrow, whose portrait, drawn by J. Downman, was sold at Christie's on the 23rd ult.

G. H. JOHNSTON, Lieut.-Col.

Kilmore, Armagh.

THE PRESTON JUBILEE.—Can any reader oblige me with the information whether any records exist of the theatrical performances given in the first half of the eighteenth century at this festival, which was apparently held every twenty years, late in August or early in September?

A paragraph in *Faulkner's Dublin Journal* for 24 Aug., 1742 (No. 1688), says:—

"Yesterday Messrs. Delane, Garrick, and Arne and Mrs. Cibber embarked for England; and the Company of Comedians belonging to Smock Alley Theatre will sail for Liverpool this day in order to entertain the Nobility and Gentry at Preston, at the Jubilee which is held there once in twenty years."

Mr. Percy Fitzgerald in his 'Life of David

Garrick' (1868, i. 125) gives an incorrect date in connexion with little Davy's departure for Parkgate; but he conjectures very feasiably that as he was unaccompanied by Peg Woffington, she doubtless remained to go with the Smock Alley company to Preston.

Tate Wilkinson paid an unprofessional visit to the Jubilee in August or September, 1762, but was disappointed with his experience. "At Preston," he writes in his 'Memoirs,'

"we found very bad accommodation, very dear, very dirty, and much crowded. The procession was tolerable, but not worth the trouble or expence of a journey to see it; indeed, I was very glad on the second day to persuade Mr. Sowdon to quit Preston for Chester, for it was all confusion and mire, except the main street, which I recollect is spacious and handsome, but it was the crowd and inconveniency that made us glad to depart."

Wilkinson also tells us that during the festival of 1762 Hull and Younger's players came from Birmingham to support the London performers who had been engaged.

W. J. LAWRENCE.

#### AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

1. "O Charidas! What is there down below?" "Much darkness." "And what is this other life?" "A lie!" "And the god of hell?" "A fable." "All is over with death!"

This is attributed to Callimachus. Can any one supply me with the reference?

2. "Did we think victory great? So it is. But now it seems to me, when it cannot be helped, that defeat is great, and that death and dismay are great."

Walt Whitman expresses the same idea ('Song of Myself') in these words:—

Have you heard that it was good to gain the day?  
I also say it is good to fall.

3. Quæ venit indigno pœna, dolenda venit.

CHR. WATSON.

264, Worpole Road, Wimbledon.

[No. 3 is slightly varied from Ovid, 'Heroides,' v. 7.]

What are the source of the following quotations in Coleridge's 'Biographia Literaria'?—

1. Vir bonus es, doctus, prudens; ast haud tibi spiro.—Bohn's Library Ed., p. 116.

2. Their visnomies seemed like a goodly banner spread in defiance of all enemies.—P. 252.

The second quotation is, according to Coleridge, taken from Spenser; but I have not been able to trace it in Spenser's works.

J. SHAWCROSS.

KIRBY HALL, NORTHANTS.—When and in what paper did an article on Kirby Hall, Northants, by either Lady Constance Howard

or the Lady Winefred Howard of Glossop, appear? I do not know the title of the article.

(Miss) F. CHAPMAN.

79, Eccleston Square, S.W.

ARMS WANTED.—Can some correspondent identify for me the following arms, apparently foreign? Quarterly, sable and argent, on a scutcheon of pretence a tree (perhaps an orange tree from its shape)—the tincture not very clear, but possibly or. They are in the corner of a panel portrait of a man of about twenty-five, with an amiable but rather weak face, in the "Puritan" black, with plain collar, and with flowing locks, circa 1640–60.

W. C. J.

ROGER LANGDON, MUS.DOC.—Roger Langdon, Doctor of Music, was clerk of the parish church of Chiselborough, in the county of Somerset, from 1769 to 1791. He died 27 August, 1791, and was interred on the 29th, in the seventy-third year of his age. I am anxious to discover further particulars about him or any members of his family.

(Mrs.) TEMPLE.

8, Keble Road, Oxford.

PORLOCK CHURCH.—There is a niche roughly cut in the north-eastern face of an octagonal column in the nave of Porlock Church, the purpose of which I should like to ascertain. The demolished rood-screen formerly came against this column, so that the niche would be just to the right of the return stalls. The bottom of the niche is 3 ft. 8 in. from the present floor; its height is 10½ in., and width 6½ in. It is cut 3 in. into the column, and its floor is rectangular. The upper part of the niche is semicircular in front, and coved back. There is no trace of an ambry in the chancel, and the piscina has double basins, so that there is little room for movable utensils.

My own opinion is that the niche was used for the pax, but I should be glad of other opinions.

JOHN H. WHITHAM, M.D.

Seaward Cottage, Porlock, Taunton.

"TWO PENCE FOR MANNERS."—Was this charge at all common in private schools? and when was it discontinued? The *Daily Mirror*, in an article the other day, dealing with the present time and manners, said:—

"We were never the politest of people, and unless we take care we shall become the most boorish. The old joke against unmanly people, that their parents hadn't paid an extra twopenny for them to be taught manners, has unfortunately become true of the British nation."

The only reference I can recall just now to this practice is in that excellent novel

'Oliver Westwood,' by Emma Jane Worboise. The story opens in 1830, and the authoress seems to draw very largely on her own recollections for contemporary things, the introduction of railways, &c. The curiosity shown on the top of a stage coach concerning the display of a steel pen (evidently new in 1830) seems strange at this date. Flannel waistcoats (*ante*, p. 95) were still fashionable in 1840. The hero was asked by an old lady, "if he wore flannel waistcoats." He said, "No, as his aunt did not wear them herself, and therefore did not approve of his doing so." Tea cosies were novelties in 1840. Oliver inquires why that queer thing "like a night-cap" is on the teapot. It is explained to him, and he is told that the invention probably came from the North Country. The description of a village school is admirable and true to life. It is probably autobiographical. I take the following extract from it:—

"It had been Miss Grimly's school for a good half century! The finishing school of the town at one time, as she was wont to boast, though it was now of such small account that she was obliged to take small boys and girls, and instruct them in their Primer, and give them their first lessons in writing and cyphering for the small sum of 6d. per week. But there were extras. Was there ever a school of any kind where extras were unknown? Grammar was *3d.* per week extra, so was Latin, so, I believe, were the higher grades of arithmetic—by which I do not mean algebra, but all that came beyond long division. The traditionary *twopence for manners was not charged*. It never occurred to Miss Grimly or her Satellite Miss Blum to teach us how to behave ourselves in society."

The italics are mine. The period referred to is 1830. J. H. MURRAY.

100, Lothian Road, Edinburgh.

[For "Twopence for manners" see 9 S. ix. 129. Societies for the reformation of manners are described at 2 S. i. 273; 4 S. iii. 313; ix. 202, 298; 6 S. xii. 454.]

"WOODHENS."—Extracts from the report of commissioners appointed to examine witnesses upon certain interrogatories in an action *circa* 1656 (Shropshire):—

"Interrog. [7]. Do you know, or have you heard, that the Inhabitants of the Stitt and Cothercot did pay Woodhens unto the Bailiff of the said Manor, that he might permit them to hack wood and make swine styes within the said forest of.....?"

"Reply. To the 7th interrogatory this deponent saith that he heard this deponent's father say that the deponent's Grandfather, being Bailiff of the said Manor, did receive hens from the Inhabitants of the Stitt and Cothercott for liberty to put upon the Common belonging to the said Manor styes for their Swine."

What is meant by "woodhens"?

HERBERT SOUTHAM.

DANTE ON PAOLO AND FRANCESCA.—I should be much obliged if any of your readers could kindly inform me in what translation of Dante I could find the following lines, descriptive of the pathetic story of Francesca da Rimini and Paolo at the end of canto v. of the 'Inferno':—

One day we read for pastime and sweet cheer

Of Lancelot, how he found love tyrannous.

We were alone, and without any fear

Our eyes were drawn together reading thus.

Full oft and still our cheeks would pale and glow.

But one sole point it was that conquered us,

For when we read of that great Lover, how

He kissed the smiles which he had longed to win,

Then he whom nought can sever from me now

For ever kissed my mouth all quivering.

I saw these lines in a fine-art catalogue underneath a print of an etching of Rossetti's picture of Francesca and Paolo.

The following translations have already been consulted in vain: Pollock, Sibbald, Wright, Boyd, Cary, Longfellow, W. M. Rossetti, and Plumptre.

GEORGE G. NAPIER.

9, Woodside Place, Glasgow.

ELEANOR, DAUGHTER OF EDWARD I.—The following is the pedigree given in the genealogy of the Hughes of Gwerclas:—

King John.

Edward I.	Eleanor, m. Simon de Montfort.
Eleanor, m. Henry, Comte de Bar.	Eleanor, m. Llewellyn ap Griffith.
Eleanor, m. Llewellyn ap Owen.	Catharine, m. Philip ap Ivor.
Thomas ap Llewellyn, m.	Eleanor.
Eleanor, m. Griffith Vychan, Lord of Glyndwedwy.	

Owen Glendower.

Lowry.

But Mrs. Everett Green—a careful writer—says that Eleanor, daughter of Edward I., left but *one* daughter, Joan, who married Earl Warren and died before her husband; and several historians concur in saying that the only daughter of Llewellyn the Great and Eleanor de Montfort died a nun. As a descendant of Lowry, I am much interested in ascertaining whether this pedigree is correct or not. Can any one help me?

HELGA.

ARCHBISHOP'S IMPRIMATUR.—In a copy of "Delectus auctorum sacrorum Miltono facem prælucens... adcurante Gulielmo Laudero, A.M. Londini: excudebat Jacobus Ged, Anno 1752...." in the Cambridge

University Library, there are to be found labels gummed upon the back of the titles to vols. i. and ii. Vol. i. is "Andree Ramsai....Poemata Sacra....editio tertia," with a dedication, occupying 3 pp., to Thomas Herring, Archbishop of Canterbury. The label in this volume is:—

Lambeth, November 29th, 1752.

These are certifying that Mr. Lauder has my Allowance for prefixing my Name to the New Edition of Ramsay's Sacred Poems, just now published by him. Thos. Cantuar.

In vol. ii., dedicated to John, Earl Granville, the label reads:—

Arlington-Street, December 5th, 1752.

These are certifying that Mr. Lauder has my Allowance for prefixing my Name to the New Edition of the Adamus Exsul of Grotius, just now published by him. Granville.

What would be the reason that could make it necessary to print such a notice as an afterthought? E. J. WOMAN. Cambridge.

MARTINDALE, WESTMORLAND.—Wanted particulars of later history of the following, all curates of Martindale (for printed Registers of Martindale):—

William Townley, curate of Brampton, 1774.

Joseph Gilbanks, curate of Bouness, 1755 [? Wordsworth's early tutor].

David Wray, curate of Martindale, 1760.

John Hayton, 1764.

Thos. Martindale, 1774.

John Robinson, 1776.

John Reay, 1777.

Wm. Sisson, 1780.

Wm. Poore King, 1842.

Replies direct to HENRY BRIERLEY. Thornhill, Wigan.

SERINGAPATAM.—I shall feel indebted to any reader of 'N. & Q.' who will kindly say where I can find a full and detailed account of the storming of Seringapatam in 1799, with the names of the officers who distinguished themselves there.

F. GODFREY.

2, Morton Crescent, Exmouth.

MOURNING RITES IN PERSIA.—Will any reader kindly inform me if the Persians—ancient or modern—have prescribed periods of mourning for sovereigns, parents, wife, &c., and the duration of such periods for the respective relationships. Of what colour is Persian mourning? What is the best book on Persian manners and customs?

KATHAY.

[The best modern books on Persia are by Prof. E. G. Browne, of Cambridge.]

## Replies.

### "BAWMS MARCH."

(10 S. vii. 188.)

THE following quotation from *The Protestant Mercury* of 20 Sept., 1700, is to be found in Sibbald's Scott's 'British Army,' vol. ii. p. 147:—

"The exercise of arms performed by the Artillery Company in the fields leading to Baums, on Tuesday last, under the command of Sir R. Jefferies, General; Sir Jeffrey Jefferies, Lieut.-General; Captain James Ball, Major; Captain Daniel Newcomb, 1st Captain; H. Longley, 2nd do.; W. Jewell, 3rd do.; Major Thomas Lesley, Captain of Grenadiers; W. J. Kelson, Captain of the Pioneers, were as follows: The General having made a review in the Artillery Ground, orders a march to Baums (afterwards Sir George Whitmore's), to preserve the ancient privilege; which orders are accordingly pursued, and the whole body marches in one battalion through the east gate into an open field about half-way thither, where it is drawn up; and the Lieut.-General sent with half the army to the eastward, at which he is disgusted, and resolves to revolt; therefore possesses several passes through which the General must march to the southward, and accordingly attacks his van by a detachment of grenadiers and musqueteers, forcing them to give way; but they making an orderly retreat, in which the Lieut.-General also draws up in battalia, which brings them to a general battle, in which the Lieut.-General, having the disadvantage, retreats to a strong pass, defending it for some time, but being overpowered, maintains a running fight to an eminence strongly situated, and with great celerity fortifies it, which the General attacks, and, after springing several mines and carrying the outworks, prepares for a general assault, which obliges the besieged to beat a parley, and surrender upon articles."

Scott then refers to an article by Steele on another of these sham fights, *Tailler*, No. 41, 14 July, 1709.

At p. 137 of the 'British Army,' vol. ii., reference is made to Highmore's 'History of the Artillery Company,' and it is said that, "considerable encroachments having been made upon the archery marks belonging to the Company, the court, on 30 July, 1786, ordered a notice to be sent to the occupiers of all the lands in Baumes and Finsbury Fields, between Peerless Pool towards the south, Baumes Pond to the north, Hoxton to the east, and Islington to the west, wherein any of the marks were placed, to remove any obstruction to the Company's rights. The Company, on its march over Baumes and Finsbury Fields, ordered the fences of a piece of ground, enclosed for about two years by Mr. Samuel Pitt, to be pulled down by the pioneers, and other obstructions were levelled."

W. S.

Walford ('Old and New London,' vol. v. p. 526) states that "The Bawms March" was "a favourite exercise at Arms" held

by the Honourable Artillery Company in the fields near the old mansion called Bawmes or Balmes at Hoxton. It was an exercise in which the removal of certain encroachments formed an important part.

It is necessary to remember that a patent was granted by Henry VIII. in 1537 to create—or, what is more likely, to confirm (as there is a probability of a previous existence as a fraternity)—the “Fraternity or Guild of Artillery of Long-bows, Cross-bows, and Hand-guns.” The patent included a licence to shoot at all manner of marks, butts, &c.

In 1638 the Corporation of the City of London gave to the Company the Artillery Grounds which they hold to-day near Moorfields. Hatton in his ‘New View of London,’ 1708, cited by Tomlins, ‘Yseldon,’ 1858, p. 150, referring to the Artillery Company, says they

“do by Prescription march over all the ground from the Artillery Ground to Islington and Sir George Whitmore’s, breaking down gates, &c., that obstruct them in such marches.”

Finsbury Fields, Hogsden or Hoxton Fields, and Islington had wooden marks, and stone rovers, utilized as the archers’ marks. Balmes or Baulmes House was better known as Sir George Whitmore’s (Lord Mayor 1631–2), it having been his residence. Many of the most prominent of the aforesaid rovers were placed in the fields or grounds of this estate; therefore the Company made a special feature of marching over this particular property in order to ascertain what encroachments or removals had been made with regard to the ancient marks belonging to them. Many notices occur respecting these marches over Bawmes and Finsbury Fields and the removing of obstructions (see Lewis’s ‘History of Islington,’ 1842, pp. 20–26, and Tomlins’s ‘Perambulation,’ 1858, pp. 149–158).

It may be of interest to add that the Balmes estate to which we have been referring was held on lease by Mr. William Rhodes, the grandfather of the Right Hon. Cecil; but the lease was set aside by the courts. Suffice it to say that the original carriage-way to Balmes mansion was for years a private approach to Mr. Rhodes’s premises. It may be recognized to-day as Whitmore Road, Hoxton.

JOSEPH COLYER MARRIOTT.

36, Claremont Road, Highgate.

The last “Baums March” of the Honourable Artillery Company was held in 1779.

These marches to Baums or Balmes were formerly known as “General Days,” of which there were three (one in May, June, and August), and had been regularly held since the Restoration.

ALFRED SYDNEY LEWIS.

Library, Constitutional Club.

“VITTEL”=VICTUAL (10 S. vii. 188).—It is worth while to remind your readers that the original spelling was *vitaile*, a spelling which occurs more than a dozen times in Chaucer, and lasted down to 1530, when Palsgrave gave us the equivalent form *vystaile*. But with the revival of learning, as it was called, the day came when the English people awoke to the amazing discovery that the Old French *vitailes* represented a Latin *vitualia*; and they were so intoxicated thereby that they celebrated it by the idiotic insinuation of a *c* before the *t*, in order that this wonderful fact might never be lost, and under the delusion that etymological spelling means a worship of the letter without any regard to the sound. And now we all have to insert this idiotic *c*; for such is its right epithet.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

Scottish writers use *vittal*, *vittel*, and *vittle*. In the ‘Scottish Dictionary’ Jamieson says, “*Buchan-vittal* is applied to meal of which the ‘twa part is aits, and the third bear’”; and he adds that it is said of an untrustworthy person, “He’s *Buchan-vittal* that.”

The following passage occurs in Sir David Lyndsay’s ‘Historie of Squyer Meldrum,’ l. 1097:—

Quhen to Makferland, wicht and bauld,  
The veritie all hail wes tauld,  
How the young Squyer Meldrum  
Wes now into the cuntries cum,  
Purpoisand to seige that place;  
Than vittailit he that fortrees,  
And swor he suld that place defend,  
Bauldie, untill his lyfis end.

Burns’s forms are *vittel* and *vittle*. In the Third Epistle to John Lapraik he speaks of “a’ the vittell in the yard”; and in the song ‘Robin shure in Hairst’ he writes:—

Robin promis’d me  
A’ my winter vittell;  
Fient haet he had but three  
Goosefeathers and a whittle.

“Sooterkin,” it will be remembered, is used by Pope in the sense of an abortive jest. See “Fruits of dull heat and sooterkins of wit” in ‘Dunciad,’ i. 126. For “blockish,” signifying dull and stupid, cf. ‘Troilus and Cressida,’ I. iii. 374:—

Make a lottery;  
And by device let blockish Ajax draw  
The sort to fight with Hector.

THOMAS BAYNE.

In Swift's 'Stella at Wood Park' the spelling of this word is made to conform to the pronunciation:—

I must confess your wine and vittle  
I was too hard upon a little;

and Walker, in his dictionary, complains of the Dean for having thus, "in some of his manuscript remarks" also, done a "mischief to language." Walker seems to have regarded the pronunciation *vittle* as being itself a corruption; but surely the word was always pronounced so—or, at least, without any sound of the c. Butler ('Hudibras,' I.ii. 87-8) has the couplet:—

His death-charg'd pistols he did fit well,  
Drawn out from life-preserving vittual.

But Butler's rimes prove nothing except his facility in twisting sounds. C. C. B.

POONAH PAINTING (10 S. vii. 107, 152, 195).—An earlier reference than any given so far is contained in the following advertisement in *The Liverpool Mercury* of 19 Sept., 1817:—

"Poonah Work or Oriental Painting.—This elegant and fascinating Art, which enables any Lady to ornament her Dress or embellish her Rooms, Furniture, &c., in a style at once superb and nouvelle, taught in a few lessons, with the greatest facility, and at a very moderate expense. Days for inspection of the above work, Tuesdays and Fridays from 12 to 4 o'clock, No. 33, Bold St."

R. S. B.

Probably the *modus operandi* was the same in the case of young ladies as in that of children, though the former would exercise more care and taste, and produce less pardonable results. I now remember seeing Poonah stencil patterns in a portfolio containing some of my mother's early works; and I have an impression that she had no great opinion of the effect which she had produced by rubbing colour through the holes. In one respect she was like Rebecca Linnet in 'Janet's Repentance,' chap. iii. (a friend has very kindly directed me to the passage):—

"At school.....she had spent a great deal of time in acquiring flower-painting according to the ingenious method then fashionable, of applying the shapes of leaves and flowers cut out of cardboard, and scrubbing a brush over the surface thus conveniently marked out."

My mother's stencil patterns were cut in paper.

ST. SWITHIN.

"POMPERKIN" (10 S. vii. 187).—Has not this word been reduced to the present usage

of *pumpkin*? A *pomekin* or *pomerkin* would seem to be a fruit akin to other fruit of the tribe of Pomaceæ. *Pepones* (from the Greek *πέπων*, mellow, melon; and the Latin *peponem*, accusative of *pepo*, a large melon) are described in Salmon's 'New London Dispensatory,' 1676, as being "pompions or great Melons." Cf. also *Pepo cucumeralis* and *l'epo sylvestris*, or wild pompon.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS (10 S. vii. 189).—1646-7. With reference to the editorial note in regard to my query under this date, I would remark that it is not an explanation of the classical system of the interregnum that I desire. I am fairly well acquainted with it, and Dr. Shaw's exhaustive church history of the period shows that the triers of the *classis* referred to were really three in number. What I want is an expression of expert opinion as to the probable reason for the payment of a modern "lawyer's fee," by the wardens of St. John's, to the parish (?) clerk of St. Botolph's, by order of a member of a body which had no jurisdiction over either parish.

1661-2. For "scineing" read *scizeing*.

W. McM.

"Taprells" is probably an abbreviation of "tape-purles," i.e., fringes of tape hanging from the head of window-curtains, and corresponding to the modern valance (see Nares).

Would not the grate for the watercourse be a drainage receptacle for rainwater flowing from a pipe or conduit, as in the waterspout of to-day?

By a "schurve-pin" would appear to be meant the shrieve staff of office, or something to represent it, standing at the entrance to the sheriffs' pew. "Shrieve," says Cowel, was *vulgarly* sheriff.

"Poynts" were laces, and performed the office of buttons.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

WESTMINSTER CHANGES, 1906 (10 S. vii. 81, 122, 161, 193).—Stillington Street was probably named after Robert Stillington, who was a Prebendary of St. Stephen's, Westminster, and afterwards became Bishop of Bath and Wells and Lord Chancellor. He died after a rather stormy career in 1491. There is a memoir of him in the 'D.N.B.'

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (10 S. vi. 449).—I have since been informed by Miss Charlotte Lloyd, of Quebec, that the:

lines on the monument to the Quebec men killed in the Boer War, "Not by the power of commerce, art, or pen," &c., are from the pen of the Rev. Dr. F. G. Scott, Rector of the Anglican Episcopal Church of St. Matthew, St. John Street Without, Quebec, who wrote them expressly for the monument.

G. H. J.

CAMOENS, SONNET CCIII.: "FRESCAS BELVEDERES" (10 S. vii. 190).—In Burton's 'Lyricks of Camoens,' 1884, p. 160, the opening lines of this sonnet are rendered as follows:—

By bents encircled, blooming green and gay,  
Pour the pure waters flowing fro' this fount.

Unfortunately, *bent* is a term of varied signification; but I think it is permissible to conclude that Burton took the same view of this passage as MR. MAYHEW, and that *bents* here denotes some kind of ornamental grass.

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

In my edition of Camoens—that of Barreto, 1720—this sonnet is numbered ccix. Unfortunately, there are no notes to the sonnets. The Portuguese-English dictionary of Valdez (seventh ed.) gives: "*Belvedere*, s.m. (bot.), belvidere (a plant of China)." La Fayette's pocket dictionary (1897) gives: "*Belvedere*, s.m., belvedere, the herb broom." These modern dictionaries, therefore, favour the idea of a plant, but both give the word as masculine. Does MR. MAYHEW know of yet a third meaning of the Italian word? The sole sense given to the word in Alberti's Italian-French dictionary (1788) is a slang and vulgar expression for "that part of the body with which one sits."

E. E. STREET.

Camoens can hardly have been understood to have surrounded a mere fountain with fine prospects of landscape. The allusion certainly seems to be to the toad-flax, of which there are, according to Sprengel, no fewer than ninety-three varieties under the generic name of *Linaria*. However, the particular species in question is evidently that described in Nathaniel Bailey's 'Dictionary,' 1740, s.v. '*Belvedere*,' which is explained as being the "Herb Broom Toad Flax."

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

HOLDEN FAMILY (10 S. vii. 188).—H. will find an account of the Rev. Edward Holden, rector of Barsham in Suffolk from 1774 to 1797, in my 'Notes on Barsham juxta Beccles,' vol. xxii. p. 76, New Series of *The Genealogist*. He was son of Edward Holden, of Algerio (*sic*); see Foster's 'Al. Oxon.' He married Susanna, daughter of the Rev.

Thomas Missenden, and was father of the Rev. Manning Holden, of Caius College, Cambridge, and of Charles Holden (also of Caius College), aged eighteen in 1784, vicar of Great Cornard, Suffolk; also of Susanna Holden, who married the Rev. John Love, of Great Yarmouth. See Venn's 'List of Members of Caius Coll.' and Palmer's 'History of Great Yarmouth,' vol. i. p. 285, vol. iii. p. 365. (Mrs.) F. H. SUCKLING.

Highwood, Hants.

Consult Hunter's 'Familie Minorum Gentium,' also 'Musgrave's Obituary,' Harleian Society's Publications.

*The Gentleman's Magazine*, 1740, p. 317, has:—

"Deaths—June 13, Samuel Holden, Esq., Governor of the Russia Company, a Director of the Bank, and Member for Eastlow, Cornwall, worth 80,000*l*. He left two maiden Daughters."

HENRY JOHN BEARDSHAW.

27, Northumberland Road, Sheffield.

WOEPLE WAY (10 S. iv. 348, 396).—The word was originally *wapple* and *whapple*. The entry in Wright's 'Dialect Dictionary' has ample references in evidence that it simply means "bridle-way." Naturally, these references come nearly all from 'N. & Q.,' as 1 S. ix. 125, 232; 6 S. vii. 348; 7 S. vii. 437.

This is one of the words easily transformed by careless locution. On Stanford's large map of London (first ed.) it occurs in Wandsworth as Warple, in Putney as Whirlpool, in Wimbledon as Walpole. At Mortlake they have it Worpel.

EDWARD SMITH.

[There are also communications on the subject at 1 S. ix. 478; 6 S. viii. 54, 373; 7 S. vii. 200, 314.]

JOHN LAW OF LAURISTON (10 S. vii. 149).—The remarkable collection of books, pamphlets, views, &c., relating to the "South Sea Bubble and the Mississippi scheme of John Law" was sold by Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge in May, 1897. The collection contained 481 articles.

*The Athenæum* (8 May, 1897, p. 617) expressed the hope that the collection might be "permanently lodged in the Guildhall." A fortnight later (p. 683) the same paper announced that its sale had realized 240*l*. The auctioneers would no doubt give the name of the purchaser.

W. P. COURTNEY.

PITCH-CAPS PUT ON HUMAN HEADS AND SET ON FIRE (10 S. vii. 169).—There is a natural tendency to receive with suspicion much which was written and rewritten



regarding the Irish Rebellion of 1798, in consequence of baseless or grossly exaggerated charges brought against officials who lived in those very difficult times, and because (quoting a letter from Mr. Lecky in my possession) "a thick cloud of misrepresentation or positive mendacity hangs over most of those who played a leading part in them."

The book illustrated by Cruikshank referred to by O. is one of the misleading works, for I presume that Maxwell's 'History of the Irish Rebellion of 1798' is pointed to. Not less misleading is 'The Lives of the United Irishmen.' Mr. Lecky refers to Madden, the author, as a "furious partisan." Fitzpatrick, author of 'The Sham Squire,' 'Secret Service under Pitt,' &c., is also misleading, and we certainly ought to be reassured as to the accuracy of excerpts in his books: his reputation for contributions to serious history depends much upon this.

I think your correspondent would accept the authority of Mr. Lecky, whose honesty in dealing with the subject of the rebellion must be manifest, and I briefly quote from his 'History of the Eighteenth Century' to elucidate the statement which has been questioned.

After recording in vol. viii. the arrest in Dublin of the General Committee of the United Irishmen, Mr. Lecky reviews the state of affairs elsewhere in Ireland, and proceeds:—

"Some soldiers of the North Cork Militia are said to have invented the pitched cap of linen or thick brown paper, which was fastened with burning pitch to the victim's head, and could not be torn off without tearing out the hair or lacerating the skin. One soldier obtained a special reputation by varying this torture. He was accustomed to cut the hair of the victims still shorter, to rub into it moistened gunpowder, and then to set it on fire."—P. 18.

"Young subalterns, sergeants of militia, common soldiers, ordered and perpetrated these things, and it is but too probable that they often acted on the whispered suggestion of a private enemy."—P. 19.

"The torture of the pitched cap, which never before appears to have been known in Ireland, was now introduced by the North Cork Militia, and excited fierce terror and resentment.....It was in the week previous to the rebellion that these excesses reached their height."—P. 77.

Concerning Joseph Holt, the capable rebel leader, who lurked in the Wicklow Hills, Mr. Lecky states: "The picture he gives of the barbarities on both sides is probably drawn with no unfaithful touch." He then quotes from the memoirs of Holt, e.g.:—

"Many of the cruelties of the rebels were in retaliation of the previous enormities committed upon them by the yeomanry, who in their turn

revenged themselves with increased acrimony, and thus all the kindlier and best feelings of humanity were eradicated..... The rebels were not less atrocious or refined in their cruelties, but they were excited by the heads and hands over them.....and considered their acts meritorious.....Each party accused the other of cruelty and barbarous inhumanity, and the accusation on both sides was just."—Pp. 237-8.

Mr. Lecky mentions that working farmers and uneducated middlemen, in counties where there were few resident gentry, were often made justices of peace and also yeomanry and militia officers; that during the rebellion they rendered real service, but their worst qualities appeared in the hideous military licence which followed (pp. 243-4).

H. STRR.

GREAT HOLLOW ELM AT HAMPSTEAD (10 S. iii. 187, 257).—Graves's collection of prints was sold by Thos. Dodd at 101, St. Martin's Lane, on Tuesday, 6 Feb., 1810, and seventeen following days, at half past 5. The catalogue, now very rare, is of exceptional merit and interest. Unfortunately, my copy is not priced.

Lot 546 was a copy of the print by Wenceslaus Hollar, then evidently scarce, as over a page is devoted to its description. This concludes:—

"The print being thus distributed was usually folded up by the persons frequenting the spot, and being afterwards worn in the pocket, usually got destroyed, which accounts for the extreme scarcity of the print. An impression in this state is considered as unique; which has induced me to be thus particular in its description."

There follows:—

"Lot 547. The same print, an unique proof, previous to the account being engraved beneath the print. The flock of birds about the tree are not introduced, and there are only four persons in the turret at top instead of five, as in the finished impressions."

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN ON BRITAIN'S SUPREMACY OF THE SEA (10 S. vii. 169).—The following is an extract—taken from Hansard's 'Parliamentary Debates,' Third Series, vol. 334, p. 1272—from a speech made by Mr. (now Sir) H. Campbell-Bannerman (Stirling, &c.) in the House of Commons, 1 April, 1889, on naval defence:

"I accept in the fullest and most complete form the doctrine that it is necessary for this country to hold the supremacy of the seas, and that, further, I accept the doctrine that the test and standard of this supremacy is that our fleet should be as strong as the combined strength of any other two fleets in the world. That supremacy I believe to be the traditional possession of this country. I believe it is necessary, on account of our insular position, and the extent of our colonial empire, and I further

believe that that necessity has not been impaired, but rather increased, by the development of our trade, by the multiplication of our interests in all parts of the globe, and by the increased facility of communication all over the world."

If W. C. C. will compare the above speech with his version, he will see that it is worded slightly differently.

ALFRED SYDNEY LEWIS.

Library, Constitutional Club.

"THE MAHALLA" (10 S. vii. 45, 96, 133).—May I quote the following extracts from a Spanish translation of the 'Kirthas' ?—

"El 24 de Safar (30 de Abril, A.D. 1285) llegaron á la *almafalla* los benimerines y alarabes que habian quedado sobre.....Vejer de la Frontera y sus distritos....."

"En estos mismos dias llegaron á la *almafalla* los caballeros muzlimes que habia en Tarifa....."

In a foot-note the modern translator thus explains the meaning of the word in italics :

"*Mahalla*, y con el articulo *al-mahalla* es lo mismo que campamento real, alojamiento de la hueste; de donde se formó por corrupcion la palabra *almafalla*."—'Memorial Historico Español,' vol. x. p. 593.

L. L. K.

SIR GEORGE HOWARD, FIELD-MARSHAL (10 S. vii. 129, 192).—Colonel of the 7th Dragoons, 13 May, 1763. Colonel in army, 21 Aug., 1749. Major-General, 16 Jan., 1758. Lieutenant-General, 22 Feb., 1760. See 'Army List,' 1773. R. J. FYNMORE. Sandgate.

'CRANFORD' (10 S. vii. 188).—The allusion is to 'Sidi Nouman,' one of the later stories in the 'Arabian Nights.' But I doubt whether it is in all the collections. I think that it is not in Lane's edition. I give two extracts from the story :—

"My wife [Aminé], instead of making use of a spoon, drew from a case a sort of bodkin, with which she began to take some rice, and carried it to her mouth by single grains."

"I then gained the end of a wall which reached the burying-place, and perceived Aminé with a female Ghoul."

E. YARDLEY.

DUKE OF KENT'S CHILDREN (10 S. vii. 48, 115, 172).—I cannot give any other authority for the suggestion that the father of Constance Kent was a son of the Duke of Kent than that of persistent rumour. My impression is that what was considered as exceptional treatment of the criminal was attributed to the relationship I have suggested.

WM. H. PEET.

THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER: POLITICAL SONG (10 S. vii. 128).—The particular song inquired for by POLITICIAN was rather before

my time. I have, however, a little Chartist song-book. It is called No. 1, but I do not think any more were published. There are several others in my uncle's Leicester newspaper *The Commonwealthman*, of which I have a complete file. I have also a batch of letters from Stafford Gaol, secretly written by Cooper to my father; and a first edition of 'The Purgatory of Suicides,' with my father's emendations in many places, which were adopted in a later edition.

The title-page of the song-book reads :—

"People-Songs. No. 1. Written in Stafford Gaol. By Thomas Cooper, the Chartist. Second Edition. London: Printed for the Author, by M'Gowan & Co., 16, Great Windmill Street, Haymarket, 1845. Price 2d." 16 pp. Crown 16mo, and wrapper.

The contents are as under :—

Nos. I. to VII. Air, 'The Lion of Freedom.' Each 6 verses of 4 lines. "The broad flag of Freedom now waves in the wind."

VIII. Air, "Sound the loud timbrel." 2 verses, 8 lines each. "Swell the blythe chorus in Freedom's high name."

IX. Air, "Begone, dull care." 4 verses, 8 lines each. "With heart and hand."

X. Air, 'Chartist Chant,' 4 verses, 9 lines each. "Truth is growing :—Hearts are glowing."

XI. Air, "The brave old oak." 6 verses, 8 lines each. "A song for the Free—the bold and the free."

XII. Air, 'Canadian Boat Song.' 6 verses, 6 lines each. "The time shall come when Wrong shall end."

It might be worth while trying to identify the air of No. X. from some one who has heard it.

GEO. CHALONER.

30, Weston Park, Crouch End.

CATHAY (10 S. vii. 168).—The modern pronunciation is stated in the editorial note, but there can be no doubt our forefathers called it Cat-hay, or sounded the *th* as simple *t*. Shakespeare writes for the adjective either Cataian or Catayan. The spelling with *th* seems confined to modern English. The Persians write Khatay, the Russians and Bohemians Kitay, the Poles Kitaj, the Roumanians Chitai. In the Slavonic and Roumanian tongues it is used, not only as a name for China, but also to denote a kind of cotton stuff (English *nankeen*). In Moscow the whole commercial quarter is comprehensively styled Kitay-Gorod, "Cathay-Town."

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

Khitan, or Khatai, is the collective name of several Mongolian tribes who in the tenth century inhabited Eastern Manchuria, and, conquering the northern provinces of China, maintained their rule there for 200 years (till 1123). Their name, in the forms

Khitai, Khata, Cathay, &c., thus came to be used for nearly a thousand years as the name of China among the people of Central Asia and those European nations which became acquainted with China through that channel. ALFRED SYDNEY LEWIS.

Library, Constitutional Club.

NAPOLEON'S CARRIAGE (10 S. vii. 170).—When the carriage came into the possession of William Bullock, and was exhibited at the London Museum (afterwards the Egyptian Hall), a 20-page illustrated 'Description and History' was on sale. The several statements that it contains relative to the capture of the carriage agree with Blücher's letter and the affidavit of Jean Hornn, the coachman, that Major von Keller had a mixed force of two battalions of Fusiliers from the 4th Corps of the Prussian army, some Tyrolese, and a few other Prussian light infantry.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

39, Hillmarton Road, N.

Siborne says:—

"The most valuable and most interesting object consisted of Napoleon's travelling carriage, which with all its contents fell into the hands of the Fusilier-battalion of the 15th Regiment (Prussian)."

W. P. M.

Napoleon's travelling carriage was captured by the Fusilier battalion of the 15th Regiment of Prussian Infantry at Genappe, three or four miles away from the battlefield of Waterloo, about an hour after the battle was over. Some English painters have represented Napoleon escaping from the carriage. This is a mistake. Napoleon had not been in the carriage during any part of that day. When not seated on a chair at a table, or walking about with his hands behind him, he was on horseback, although suffering from a complaint which made it painful for him to ride.

WATERLOOENSIS.

CHESTERFIELD AND WOTTON PORTRAITS (10 S. vii. 168).—Lely's portrait of Lady Elizabeth Butler, Countess of Chesterfield, was exhibited at South Kensington in 1866 (No. 966) by Earl Stanhope, so that there should be no difficulty in tracing this portrait, of which Miss Wotton could probably obtain (or see) a photograph at the photographer's stall at the Victoria and Albert Museum.

W. ROBERTS.

47, Lansdowne Gardens, Clapham, S.W.

'NEW YORK TIMES': 'CHRISTIAN UNION' (10 S. vi. 9).—When I was in New York lately I was told at the office of the *New*

*York Times* that their papers were to be seen on file at the office of the *London Times*, 100, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

N. W. HILL.

Philadelphia.

MUSICAL GENIUS: IS IT HEREDITARY? (10 S. vii. 170).—Genius, usually has neither father nor mother, and has less succession than the phoenix; but tastes run in families, and, as far as my observation goes, I should say that music is not exceptionally individual in its attack. It is quite possible to cite the instance which ENIGMA desiderates. John Sebastian Bach came of musical stock; he married more than once; he had "into the teens" of children, and at least three of his sons distinguished themselves in the art which owes so much to their blood. Alessandro Scarlatti and his son Domenico are both known to fame; and so on another grade are the two Johann Strausses. Beethoven, Mozart, Rossini, Bellini, and Brahms, were, I believe, all indebted to tuneful parentage. ST. SWITHIN.

[MR. HOWARD COLLINS also refers to Bach.]

MUSICAL COMPOSERS AS PIANISTS (10 S. vi. 490; vii. 34).—Of the "great musical composers" only Mozart, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, and Brahms can take rank as great pianists. Some may add Weber, Chopin, Liszt, and Saint-Saëns.

The list is longer of great composers who have no fame as pianists: Haydn, Handel, Bach, Gluck, Schumann, Schubert, Wagner, and Berlioz. Some will add Spohr, Meyerbeer, Dvorák, Tchaikowsky, and Gounod.

H. K. ST. J. S.

HOEK VAN HOLLAND (10 S. vii. 188).—If *Hoek* = "a bend, an angle or corner," and be pronounced by Dutchmen very much as we pronounce "hook," which also connotes a bend, an angle or corner, it is hard to see what we could do better than write and speak of the promontory as the Hook of Holland: this INQUIRER would do well to inspect on a map of largish scale. We have Hook Head in Ireland, near the approach to Waterford Harbour; but I do not know of any other example within the bounds of the United Kingdom. There is Sandy Hook, just across the Atlantic; and an inland Batavian Waal Hoek in Cape Colony.

ST. SWITHIN.

The grossly ignorant substitution of *Hook* for *Hoek*—words with contrary meanings—was queried at 9 S. i. 387. What induced such a useless and meaningless corruption

it is impossible to imagine. We can forgive our ancestors of hundreds of years ago, when the densest ignorance prevailed with regard to foreign languages, for doing things of the kind; but in the present day such a misleading corruption is unpardonable.

RALPH THOMAS.

[C. C. B. also refers to Sandy Hook.]

LEGENDS ON ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER COINS (10 S. vii. 183).—Since MR. JAMES WATSON has done me the honour of mentioning my name, I may perhaps be allowed to make a few remarks on his interesting note with the above title.

Henry III.'s gold penny is the first native gold coin struck after the Conquest; but of course in earlier times there was a gold coinage of the ancient British kings. The introduction of this coinage occurred probably about the middle of the second century B.C., the type being derived from the stater of Philip II. of Macedon; but the type of both obverse and reverse suffered a sad "sea-change" in the course of translation from East to West.

The legend from Luke iv. 30, "*Jesus autem transiens per medium illorum ibat*," was believed by Ruding to refer to Edward III.'s great naval victory over the French off Sluys on Midsummer Day, 1340.

The later legend in full runs: "*Per crucem tuam salva nos Christe Redemptor*."

"*Tali dicata signo mens fluctuari nequit*" on Henry VIII.'s George noble is from a hymn by Prudentius written in the fourth century, entitled '*Hymnus ante Somnum*.'

"*Veritas Temporis filia*" was adopted by Mary Tudor with the device of "Time drawing Truth out of a pit," in allusion to her attempts at a reconciliation with Rome. The legend from Psalm cxviii. 23, was in full: "*A Domino factum est istud et est mirabile in oculis nostris*."

There is a misprint in the legend from Matt. xix. 6: "*Quæ Deus conjunxit nemo separat*."

Charles I.'s "*Religio Protestantium leges Angliæ libertas Parliamenti*" is a reference to the King's declaration to his Privy Council at Wellington on 19 Sept., 1642. It occurs constantly, in its abbreviated form, upon the fine coins of the Oxford Mint when that city was the royal headquarters.

Another of this king's mottoes is generally given as "*Amor populi præsidium Regis*."

The title of "*Fidei Defensor*" is first used by George I. on his coins, but is found on the Great Seal from the time of Henry VIII.

The shilling of 1504 gives the first genuine portrait; but I suppose the heads of the kings on the coinage before the assumption by Edward I. of the conventional Gothic full-face were generally intended to be portraits more or less—probably rather less than more. Compare the Conqueror on his pennies with his likeness on the Bayeux Tapestry.

A. R. BAYLEY.

The text "*Jesus autem transiens per medium illorum ibat*" was, I believe, regarded as a protection against robbers when carried about in the pocket inscribed on coin or medal. Was it in concession to that belief that our kings adopted this legend, thus giving a kind of Government security—not worth very much—to the holders of their gold pieces?

ST. SWITHIN.

"*ESPRIT DE L'ESCALIER*" (10 S. vii. 189).

—Is not this "backstairs" wit? It was customary to build royal palaces with a staircase for State visitors, and another for those who sought the sovereign upon private matters. Will Chiffinch, with his vulgar bluntness, was an indispensable page of the backstairs to Charles II., and a menial who had probably become spoilt by persons who sought an interview with his royal master, when it was very desirable on the part of such applicants to conciliate those who were appointed to guard the backstairs: Once, we confess, beneath the patriot's cloak, From the cracked bag the dropping guineas broke, And, jingling down the backstairs, told the crew "Old Cato is as great a rogue as you."

Pope's 'Epistle to Lord Bathurst.'

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

For an explanation of this phrase, and an instance of mistranslation by an eminent man of letters, see '*The King's English*,' foot of p. 32. FRANCIS P. MARCHANT.

Streatham Common.

This phrase was discussed in the *Intermédiaire* in 1877, vol. x. pp. 226, 366, 530. Unfortunately, no definite result was attained. One correspondent ascribed it to Rousseau, in the form "*Je n'ai jamais d'esprit, qu'au bas de l'escalier*."

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

"*FORWHY*" (10 S. vii. 185).—In '*Hymns Ancient and Modern*' the first line of the fourth stanza of "All people that on earth do dwell," No. 166, is printed

For why? the Lord our God is good.

W. C. B.

THE CHILTERN HUNDREDS (10 S. ii. 441, 516; iii. 18, 114).—At the third of the above references MR. FRANCIS G. HALEY gives as the name of an authoritative work on the subject 'The Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds,' by F. S. Parry, C.B., published by Eyre & Spottiswoode in 1893. I have failed to find this book at either the British Museum or the Guildhall; it does not appear in Fortescue's catalogue; and in reply to an inquiry Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode state that they do not publish it. I shall therefore be grateful for further information as to this book.

The interesting article on the word "Chiltern" in the 'N.E.D.' gives no explanation of the origin of the word; and as its list of early references is not exhaustive, I venture to set down here all those known to me, in the hope that I may be referred to others, and that possibly some explanation of the name may be forthcoming.

The earliest use of the word seems to be in the ancient document conveniently named by the late Prof. Maitland 'The Tribal Hidage,' for the original of which Mr. Corbett has on good grounds claimed a seventeenth-century date. This document attributes 4,000 hides to the "Ciltarnsœtna."

Two references to the Chiltern Forest are found in Kemble's 'Codex Diplomaticus.' The first dates from 1006, but is asterisked as a possible forgery: it refers to Risborough as "Hrisebeorgam margine luci Ciltarni villula ecclesiæ Christe rite pertinens—Hrisebyrgan be Ciltarnes efese to Cristes cyrcæantun rihte tōgeligende." The later one is of Edward the Confessor's reign, and speaks of the same place as "innon Bucchingamscire be Ciltarnes efese."

The 'Anglo-Saxon Chronicle,' under date 1009, speaks of the Danes as going through "Ciltarn."

The chronicles of St. Alban's Abbey record that Abbot Leofstan, contemporary to Edward the Confessor, cleared away the trees on either side of Watling Street, which ran through dark woods "a limbo Ciltriæ usque fere Londoniam."

The name Chiltern does not appear anywhere in the Buckinghamshire section of Domesday Book. A. MORLEY DAVIES.

Winchmore Hill, Amersham.

'THE KINGDOM'S INTELLIGENCER,' 1660-1663 (10 S. vii. 148).—Will the following answer W. J. C.'s inquiry with reference to why *The Kingdom's Intelligencer* was discontinued in 1663?

On 31 Aug., 1663, Roger L'Estrange was

appointed "Surveyor of the Printing Presses" and "Licensor of the Press." The liberty of the press was virtually destroyed by Roger's appointment, and no new paper could appear without a licence. In January, 1664, L'Estrange started a paper which was published twice a week. The Monday edition was called *The Intelligencer*, and the Thursday edition was named *The News*. This paper was published "with privilege"; but towards the close of 1665 Roger was out of favour; he lost his appointment and *The London Gazette* took the place of his paper.

JOHN PETHERICK.

Torquay.

LORD HALIFAX (10 S. vii. 188).—M. MARTEL trouvera un peu de détails de cet homme d'état-ci à 'L'Histoire de la Place St. Jacques' (à Londres), par A. I. Dasent, 1895, pp. 11, 18, 21, 24, 29, 31, 43, 44, 94, 95. Il était des partis l'un et l'autre, "a Trimmer." Il y a un sarcophage de George Savile, Marquis d'Halifax, avec buste-médaille, dans l'aile nord de l'Abbaye à Ouestrminster.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

## Miscellaneous.

### NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

*The Generall Historie of Virginia, New England, and the Summer Isles: together with the True Travels, Adventures, and Observations, and a Sea Grammar.* By Capt. John Smith. 2 vols. (Glasgow, MacLehose & Sons.)

AMONG the additions to the great records of Hakluyt and Purchas, 'The General History' and other works of Capt. John Smith are intrinsically the most interesting and bibliographically the scarcest. Their inclusion in the "Library of Travels of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries," into which the important undertaking of Messrs. MacLehose has developed, is thus a matter for congratulation to the scholar and a notable addition to the value of the series. Almost alone among these records, the travels of John Smith have something of the flavour of romance, and even of sentiment—a fact which may perhaps be held to account for the species of opposition they have encountered. All we know concerning Capt. Smith is told us in 'The True Relation,' and nothing in his European adventures is more remarkable or harder of acceptance than Coryat's 'Crudities,' "hastily gobbled up in five moneths' travells in France, Savoy, Italy, Rhetia, Switzerland, High Germany, and the Netherlands," or the 'Totall Discourse of the Rare Adventures and Painfull Peregrinations' of William Lithgow. Quite astonishing is, however, the opposition begotten by the statement (in which, nevertheless, there seems to be nothing inherently improbable, when her subsequent career is remembered) concerning the protection accorded Capt. Smith by the young Princess Pocahontas,

whose burial is recorded in the parish register of St. George's Church, Gravesend (see 3 S. v. 123). Her marriage to Thomas Wroth or Rolfe was known and acknowledged by the Queen, in company with whom she attended Ben Jonson's 'Christmas,' the Twelfth Night Masque of 1617. Doubt as to the accuracy of Capt. Smith's statement found early utterance, being expressed by Fuller in his 'Worthies.' More modern writers have treated Smith's account with discredit, and even with levity. On the other hand, writers of authority are found to vouch for his accuracy. Among the sceptics it is regrettable to find Dr. S. R. Gardiner.

The illustrations of the original are given in admirable reproductions. These include a striking portrait of Pocahontas, one of Frances, Duchess of Richmond and Lenox, and Maps of the Summer Isles and of Virginia.

*The Poetical Works of John Keats.* Edited by H. Buxton Forman. (Frowde.)

AMONG the many editions of Keats which are due to the enterprise of Mr. Frowde, this "Oxford Edition" is remarkable for its combination of beauty, cheapness, and completeness. It supplies in a handy form an authoritative text of the whole body of Keats's work in verse. It has a portrait of Keats from a drawing by Joseph Severn, and Haydon's life-mask of the poet. The text and notes occupy considerably over five hundred closely printed pages. Sixteen lines appearing in the introduction are in no other edition.

#### BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.

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Mr. Andrew Baxendine sends from Edinburgh his Catalogue 104, which contains lists under Angling and under Flowers. The general portion includes Bohn's extra volumes, 1846-61, 7 vols., 3l. 3s.; Burns's Works, 4 vols., Kilmarnock, 1867-9, 1l. 5s.; Canova's Works, 2 vols., imperial 4to, 1824, 2l. 10s. 6d.; De Morgan's 'Budget of Paradoxes,' 1872, 1l. 18s. 6d.; first edition of 'Our Mutual Friend,' in parts, 1l. 5s.; Kinglake's 'Crimea,' 8 vols., half-calf, 4l. 4s.; first edition of 'Hiawatha,' Boston, 1855, 1l. 5s.; and Wordsworth, edited by Prof. Knight, 12 vols., 1l. 4s. There are a number of editions of Scott, and much of interest under Scotland, including 'Scottish Poets,' 16 vols., 2l. 10s. 6d., and 'Facsimiles of National Manuscripts,' 3 vols., atlas folio, 1867-71, 3l. 15s.

Mr. L. C. Braun's List 51 contains French and German literature, the other entries including Allibone's 'Dictionary of English Literature,' 1l. 10s.; Green's 'History,' 4 vols., 1l. 15s.; Washington Irving's Works and Life, 13 vols., half-calf, 1854-5, 1l. 15s.; first edition of Doyle's 'Brown, Jones, and Robinson,' 1l. 5s.; Knight's 'Gallery of Portraits,' 1l. 12s. 6d.; Sue's 'Mysteries of Paris,' 2l. 2s.; Hone's 'Every-Day Book,' &c., 4 vols., 1826-32, 3l. 3s.; first edition of Purcell's 'Orpheus Britannicus,' 1698, 2l. 10s.; first edition of Browning's 'Men and Women,' 1855, 1l. 15s.; Thomson's 'China,' 4 vols., folio, 1873, 2l. 2s.; and Sir John Franklin's 'Polar Sea Journeys,' 2 vols., 4to, 1823-8, 1l. Under Topography are old views of London churches, 1s. 6d.

each; and Oliphant's 'Royal Edinburgh,' 10s. There are also lists under Theology, Spiritualism, and Emblems.

Mr. James G. Commin, of Exeter, has in his Catalogue 229 the first six volumes of *Bentley's Miscellany*, 1837-9, 2l. 5s.; Boswell's 'Johnson,' edited by Napier, 5 vols., half-calf, 1884, 2l. 5s.; Boulton's 'Amusements of Old London,' 2 vols., 4to, 15s.; 'Bridgewater Treatises,' 12 vols., full calf, Pickering, 1833, 1l. 5s.; Byron's Works, illustrated by Turner, with Moore's Life, 17 vols., 12mo., half-calf, 1832-3, 3l. 17s. 6d.; Devonshire Association *Transactions*, 1862-1906, 39 vols., new half, morocco, 18l.; Dugdale's 'Monasticon,' first edition, 1655, 1l. 10s.; English Dialect Society's Publications, 33 vols., 14l. 14s.; Evelyn's 'Silva,' York, 1786, 1l.; Froude's 'English in Ireland,' 1l. 15s.; Hood's 'Tynney Hall,' 3 vols., 1834, 7s. 6d.; Lloyd's 'Statesmen of England,' extra illustrated, 1665, 5l. 5s. London items include Arnold's 'Chronicle,' 1811, and 'A Chronicle of London, 1069-1483,' 4to, bound by Bedford in one volume, 1811-27, 3l. 7s. 6d. In Arnold's 'Chronicle' were first printed many of the City charters, besides songs and poems, including the original of "the nutte-brown maide." Lysons's 'Environa,' 1811, is 1l. 15s. Under Portraits are the 'Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Females,' 2 vols., 1833, 2l. 2s.; and Lodge's 'Illustrious Personages,' 12 vols., full russiā, gilt, 1823-34, 4l. 15s. The catalogue also includes Pinkerton's 'Voyages,' 18 vols., 4to, full calf, 1806-14, 3l. 10s.; Prince's 'Worthies of Devon,' 2l. 10s.; Rastell's 'Chronicle,' full bound by Bedford, 2l. 10s.; first edition of Lord Roberts's 'Forty-One Years in India,' 1l. 2s. 6d.; and 'The Faerie Queene,' Wise and Crane's edition, 6 vols., 4to, 3l. 10s.

Messrs. George T. Juckes & Co. of Birmingham, have in their Catalogue 178 Hogarth's Works, elephant folio, Baldwin, 1822, 6l. 6s.; *Punch*, the first 100 vols. as issued by *The Times*, 12l. (cost 25l.); 'Encyclopedia Britannica,' 13l. (the present *Times* price 79l., net cash); 'The Year-Book of Edward IV.,' 1556-72, 3l. 3s.; Pope's Works, 6 vols., 4to, half-morocco, 1760-1807, 2l. 15s.; the 'Biographical Edition' of Thackeray, 1904-5, 13 vols., bound by Riviere, 5l. 10s.; Ruskin's 'Poems written between 1826-45,' edited by Collingwood, 2 vols., 4to, 1l. (this copy contains the poem "Twist ye, twine ye," written by Scott, and inserted as Ruskin's: the mistake, it is believed, was corrected in later editions); Reclus's 'Geography,' 19 vols., as new, 5l.; 'Naval and Military Trophies,' by Holmes and Viscount Walseley, 1l. 10s.; Brockendon's 'Alps,' 2 vols., 4to, 1l. 5s.; Ogilby's 'China,' with plates by Hollar, folio, 1673, 2l. 2s.; and Burton's 'Arabian Nights,' 8l. 8s.

Messrs. Charles King & Son, of Torquay, have in their Interim Catalogue some autograph documents of Earls of Essex, Huntingdon, and Leicester. Under Biography may be noted 'Lady Byron Vindicated,' by Harriet Beecher Stowe, 1870, 3s. 6d.; Alfred Austin's 'Vindication of Lord Byron,' 2s. 6d.; and Algernon Taylor's 'Memories of a Student, 1838-88,' privately printed, 10s. 6d. The last is by John Stuart Mill's stepson, and contains biographical matter respecting the philosopher. Under Fiction is a set of Surtees, the "Jorrocks Edition," 1l. 1s. Miscellaneous items include John Dunton's 'The Athenian Oracle,' 1728, 12s.; John Bickerdyke's 'Curiosities of Ale and Beer,'

8s. 6d.; 'Hudibras,' 1710, 1l. 1s.; and 'All the Talents,' a satirical poem with notes, 1808, 6s. There are a number of works under British Topography and Devon and Cornwall.

Mr. W. M. Murphy, of Liverpool, has in his Catalogue 124, 108 rubbings of monumental brasses from the collection formed by the Rev. E. Horley, with MS. notes, circa 1820-50, 20l. Interesting items will be found under America, including Barcia's 'Historiadores Primitivos de las Indias Occidentales,' Madrid, 1749, 14l. 14s.; and Janson's 'The Stranger in America,' 1807, 4l. 4s. There are also works under Ireland and Lancashire. The general list includes the Aldine Poets, 52 vols., 1808, 7l. 7s.; Catlin's 'American Indians,' 2l. 10s.; *Copperplate Magazine*, 2l. 10s.; Cruikshank's 'Falstaff,' 9l. 10s.; De Morgan's 'Budget of Paradoxes,' with full general index, 2l. 2s.; Fagan's 'Collectors' Marks,' 3l. 15s.; Staunton's 'Shakespeare,' Edition de Luxe, 15 vols., 7l. 7s.; and the first folio of Spenser, 6l. 10s. There is a fine copy of Audubon's 'Quadrupeds,' New York, 1854, 12l. 12s.; also a complete set of Linden and Rodigas's work on 'Orchids,' 1885-1903, very scarce, 28l.

Messrs. W. N. Pitcher & Co. send from Manchester their List 144, which contains Bond's 'Gothic Architecture,' 1905, 1l. 11s. 6d.; also Brandon's, 1860, 1l. 10s., and Rickman's 'Styles,' 1881, 2l. 2s. Bewick's 'Birds,' 1826, the last edition published in his lifetime, is 1l. 16s.; and Caldecott's pictures, 2 vols., large paper, 4to, 4l. 4s. There are lists under Cheshire and Cruikshank. The first editions of Dickens include 'Domby,' 15s.; 'Cricket on the Hearth,' 9s.; 'Haunted Man,' 9s.; 'Edwin Drood,' in parts, 10s.; 'Sketches by Boz,' first 8vo edition, 2l. 2s.; and 'Tale of Two Cities,' 2l. 10s. Fielding's Works, 12 vols., 1904, are 1l. 10s.; Froude's 'England,' 12 vols., Library Edition, 5l.; and Lydekker's 'Natural History,' 6 vols., 2l. 18s. Among Manchester items are Green's Plan, 1794, 2l. 10s.; and the weekly periodical *Momus*, 1878-81, 3l. 3s. Under Venice is Molmenti's 'Streets and Canals,' 2l. 5s. Other items include Waugh's Works, illustrated by Caldecott, 11 vols., imperial 8vo, 4l. 10s.; Stirling-Maxwell's Works, 6 vols., 2l. 15s.; Turner's 'Ceramics of Swansea,' 3l. 3s.; and Solon's 'English Potter,' 5l. 5s. There are also important works under Botany.

Messrs. James Rimell & Son's Catalogue 205 is mostly devoted to the Topography of Great Britain and Ireland, and is full of interest. We have views of the Frost Fair (1814), the Queen of Bohemia's Palace, Drury Lane, Covent Garden, the Market, the Piazza, and the Theatre. Under City of London will be found Milk Street on May Day (1784), and views of Newgate, the Bank, Bride-well, and Chancery Lane (1800). Under Westminster are the Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, old and new, &c. Railways include the Liverpool and Manchester, Ackermann, 1831, 15l. 15s.; and London and Birmingham, 1837, 6l. 6s. The views are arranged under counties, thus making reference easy. Among books we note a complete set of 'The Annual Register,' 19l.; 'The Antiquarian Repertory,' 1807-9, 2l.; *Archæologia*, 1779-1900, 18l. 18s.; and Archdall's 'Monasticon Hibernicum,' 1786, 4l. On the back page of the catalogue are particulars of a series of eleven large beautifully coloured aquatint engravings of Thames scenery. These views were probably never published, as they

are not included in the British Museum or any other collection. They are all proofs before letters, circa 1800, and are priced 55 guineas.

Messrs. Henry Sotheran & Co.'s Price Current 670 opens with a most interesting collection of books relating to Napoleon and the French Revolution. The list forms a valuable record. We note a few: Barères 'Mémoires,' translated by De V. Payen-Payne, printed on Japanese vellum, 4l. 4s.; Bourrienne's 'Mémoires,' 1l. 2s. 6d.; Gronow's 'Reminiscences,' scarce, 4l. 4s.; Houssaye's 'La Première Restauration,' 2l. 15s.; Jomini's 'Guerres de la Révolution,' 4l. 15s.; Louvet de Couvray's 'Amours du Chevalier de Faublas,' "chez l'Auteur," 1798, 52l. 10s.; 'Campaign in the Netherlands,' by Mudford (editor of the *John Bull*), 14l. 14s.; *The Naval Chronicle*, complete set, 1799-1818, scarce, 18l. 18s.; 'Tableaux des Campagnes d'Italie,' plates by Vernet, 1806, 4l. 10s.; and 'The Invasion of Russia,' a poem by Christopher Wordsworth (afterwards Bishop of Lincoln), which obtained the Chancellor's medal at Cambridge, and is not mentioned in the account of the bishop in the 'D.N.B.' There are several items under St. Helena, including two from Napoleon's library. Among the Napoleonic portraits is one engraved from a picture by Appiani, "in the possession of the Earl Wycombe," by J. R. Smith, printed in colours, in modern gold frame of Empire pattern, 63l. An original drawing of Napoleon, done at St. Helena, is 25l. Under Cruikshank is a complete set of Ireland's 'Napoleon' from the Truman Collection, 14l. 14s. There are also a number of Napoleonic caricatures. The general portion of the catalogue contains Keats's 'Poems,' the rare first edition, with inscription "From J. K. to his friend C. C. C." (Charles Cowden Clarke), 157l. 10s.; Tennyson, "Cabinet Edition," with inscription, 15l.; and 'Nelson and Lady Hamilton,' a collection of engravings, including autograph letter of Lady Hamilton and a set of Attitudes, newspaper cuttings, panoramic view of Nelson's funeral, and an admission ticket to St. Paul's, 40l. There are many other most valuable works, including books from the libraries of Dickens, Toole, and Violet Fane.

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With Contributions by **W. J. LEWIS ABBOTT, F.G.S.,**

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This volume, dealing with a district most important with respect to its evidences of prehistoric man, sets forth the record of one of the most interesting areas in Great Britain, from a Geological, Historical, and Archaeological point of view.

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## Notes.

## NETHER WORTON, OXFORDSHIRE.

THIS thinly populated parish, situated in an agricultural district, was occasionally known in Tudor times as Nether Orton or Horton. It is about twenty-five miles from Stratford-upon-Avon. This piece of information appears at first sight to be an unnecessary detail; but the reason will be found in the following particulars, which are given in a condensed form to save space.

4 Eliz. Feoffment, by Godith Bulstrode, of the manor of Nether Worton to Thomas Nash, on his marriage with her daughter Anne. The grandson of Nash married Elizabeth Hall, Shakespeare's grand-daughter.

5 Eliz. Fine. Tho. Nash pl.; John Price and Cecilia his wife def. Lands at N. Worton.

10 Eliz. Fine. Tho. Averill pl.; Margaret Greswold, widow, def. Lands at N. Worton. The said Margaret was daughter of Hall, and widow of Richard Greswold, of Solihull, Warwickshire.

18 Eliz. Indenture. Tho. Nashe, of Strat-

ford, gent., and Richard Purefoy, of Pycheley, gent. Particulars wanting: probably a sale of lands at N. Worton to Purefoy.

20 Eliz. Indenture. Richard Purefye, of Picheley, gent., and Philip Babington, son and heir of Sir William Babington, of Kidlington, Oxon, Kt. Grant to said Philip of the manor house at N. Worton. Sir William was also of Broadway, Worcester-shire.

20 Eliz. Indenture. Philip, son and heir of Sir Wm. Babington, dec., and Dame Margery Babington, widow. Demise of the manor of N. Worton.

28 Eliz. Deed of exchange of premises in King's Norton, Worcestershire, and N. Worton, Oxon, between Tho. Greswold, of Solihull, and Henry Greswold, his brother.

36 Eliz. Deed. Tho. Greswoulde, of Solihull, gent., and Ralph Sheldon, of Beoley, esq. Sale of "Hall's Farm" in N. Worton to Sheldon.

38 Eliz. Deed. Ralph Sheldon, of Beoley, esq., Edward Sheldon, his son and heir, John Boulte, of Tanworth, gent., and Richard Parsons, of N. Worton. Sale of land in N. Worton. Bolt married Valentine, daughter of Wm. Underhill who sold New Place to Shakespeare in 1597. Parsons was a well-known name at Stratford.

38 Eliz. Indenture. John Penne, of Penne, Bucks, esq., and Philip Babington, of Kidlington, esq. Sale of lands at N. Worton to said Penne.

42 Eliz. Indenture. John Walliston, of Rislippe, Middlesex, esq., Nowell Sotherton, of London, esq., Griffith Penn, second son of John Penn, of Penn, esq., dec. John Edwards, of London, gent., Richard Mathos, of Borton, and Wm. Penn, of Penn, esq., eldest son and next heir of said John Penn. dec. Demise of the manor of N. Worton. Walliston was also of Rowington, near Stratford. His daughter Frances was married to John Poulton, of Desburgh. Her sister Ursula was wife of John Penn.

42 Eliz. Deed reciting that John Walliston, Nowell Sotherton, and Griffith Penn had released to John Edwards and Richard Mathos the manor of N. Worton, and that the said Edwards and Mathos grant to Ferdinando Pulton, of Borton, Bucks, esq., all their interest in said manor. Pulton, an eminent jurist, was brother-in-law of Underhill of Stratford already mentioned.

42 Eliz. Deed. Ferd. Pulton, esq., Nowell Sotherton, esq., and William Penn, Esq. Lease of tenement in N. Worton, wherein the Lady Margaret Babington, widow, lately dwelt. W. Penn was son-in-law of said

Pulton. Nowell Sotherton subsequently became a Baron of the Exchequer.

WM. UNDERHILL.

170, Merton Road, Wimbledon.

[A parallel to the change from Nether Orton to Nether Worton is supplied in the note on 'Brothers bearing the same Christian Name,' *post*, p. 246, where the modern Stow-on-the-Wold appears in 1582 as Stowe-upon-the-Olde. PROF. SKEAT had a note on the pronunciation of initial *w* and *o* at 10 S. ii. 235.]

### LONGFELLOW.

(See *ante*, pp. 201, 222.)

ON the 25th of February, 1859, we find in the poet's journal:—

"The thought struck me this morning, that a very good poem might be written on the Saga of King Olaf, who converted the North to Christianity. Read the old Saga in the 'Heimskringla,' Laing's translation. It is very curious. 'The Challenge of Thor' will serve as a prelude."

But it was not until November, 1860, that he took up the task in earnest, when he wrote fifteen of the lyrics in as many days; and a few days afterwards he completed the whole of the Saga.

The framework of 'The Wayside Inn' was determined later: the 11th of October, 1862, is the first indication we have in his diary; and on the 31st, on "a delicious Indian-summer day," he "drives with Fields to the old 'Red Horse' Tavern in Sudbury," which used to be a house of call for all travellers from Boston westward. The title he intended to give the book was 'The Sudbury Tales'; but when he saw it announced he disliked it. Sumner cried out against it, and persuaded him to come back to the title of 'The Wayside Inn.' All the characters in it are real. It was published on the 25th of November, 1863, by Ticknor & Fields with a first edition of fifteen thousand copies.

At this point of my notes it will be interesting to record the reception given to Longfellow's works in the pages of *The Athenæum*.

As far back as the 13th of June, 1840, that journal, in its review of 'Voices of the Night,' had pointed out that there was "rising up in America a generation of poets and scholars nourished by the old world, but not scornful of the new"—travellers, who have visited

"the galleries of Italy and the libraries of Germany, and have drawn thence a refined spirit of appreciation and a fund of poetical associations which cast a mellower beauty upon all the objects with which nature has glorified their home empire."

For a long time *The Athenæum* had been urging "the poetical doctrine of America

for the Americans," and while the poets of that country had been "running off to Marathon and the Seven Hills, to London and the Black Forest, in search of poetic ore," *The Athenæum* had pointed out to them the rich lodes of fancy lying untouched and virgin at their feet:—

"Buried cities,—vanishing races,—forests, lakes, mountains, and waterfalls,—all the mythical and pictorial elements in which imagination loves to work,—are there, in their own great country, as we have said again and again, waiting the artist's eye to see their beauty, and the singer's tongue to give them voice."

*The Athenæum* considered it to be a serious impeachment of the national genius that the American poets had neglected "the sad and tender chords of Indian story," "the poetic features of the Red man," "the tale of the white man in America," in favour of "legends of European goblins, European cities, and European literary fashions"; and in reviewing 'Hiawatha' on the 10th of November, 1855, it rejoices that Longfellow "has removed this literary reproach," and that in 'Hiawatha' we have "at length an American song by an American singer":—

"The tale itself is beautiful, fanciful, and new, ..... the measure is novel as well as the matter. It is a rhymeless verse, with something of forest music in its rise and fall. In it we hear, as it were, the swaying of trees, the whirr of wings, the pattering of leaves, the trickling of water."

*The Athenæum* hopes to find Longfellow

"on a future day still working at this poetic mine. America has found a Pæctolus within her border: why should not her poets endow her with a new Parnassus?"

A controversy speedily arose on the measure of the poem, as to whether it was from the Finns or Spaniards; and on the 17th of November William Howitt writes:—

"The measure which he [Longfellow] has adopted, and which you so justly praise, is the old national metre of Finland. Almost the whole of the Finlandic poetry is written in it. It is the metre of the 'Kalevala,' the great national epic, and of the 'Kanteletar,' the collection of the Finlandic ballads and popular lyrics."

On the 7th of December Freiligrath writes to Longfellow:—

"Are you not chuckling over the war which is waging in the (London) *Athenæum* about the measure of 'Hiawatha'? Of course William Howitt is right, and your trochaic metre is taken from the Finns, and not from the Spaniards."

Again on the 21st he writes:—

"The controversy is still raging. After a month's itching of my writing fingers I shall break forth in to-morrow's *Athenæum*. I trust the way in which I do so may be liked and approved by you."

Freiligrath's letter appeared on Decem-

ber 29th. He dismisses the idea of a Spanish derivation, and says that

"every page of 'Hiawatha' is the parallelism of the Finnish runes, a rhetorical figure, altogether peculiar to this group of national poetry. I will not say that 'Hiawatha' is written 'in the old national metre of Finland,' but there can be no doubt but that it is written in a *modified Finnish metre*,—modified by the exquisite feeling of the American poet, according to the genius of the English language, and to the wants of modern taste."

On the 27th of May, 1868, Longfellow sailed from New York on his last visit to Europe. He had with him his three young daughters and his son just married, a brother, two sisters, and Mr. T. G. Appleton. Four days previously, at the parting dinner at the house of the Fields, Oliver Wendell Holmes read a poem of affectionate farewell, which included the following lines:—

Forgive the simple words that sound like praise;  
The mist before me dims my gilded phrase;  
Our speech at best is half alive and cold,  
And save that tenderer moments make us bold,  
Our whitening lips would close, their truest truth untold.

What wishes, longings, blessings, prayers, shall be  
The more than golden freight that floats with thee!  
And know, whatever welcome thou shalt find,—  
Thou who hast won the hearts of half mankind,—  
The proudest, fondest love thou leavest still behind.

The enthusiasm with which Longfellow was received on reaching the shores of England told him that, although "The proudest, fondest love" might have been left behind, he yet came as no unwelcome guest, and that the friends whose voices had been softened by the distance rejoiced to tell him how for long years his books had been household treasures in every English home.

JOHN C. FRANCIS.

(To be continued.)

# 'DIARY OF A MODERN DANDY,' 1818.

THE subjoined 'Diary of a Modern Dandy,' which I copy from a newspaper of 1818, is curious in its allusions and phrases, and may serve one day as a means of fixing a date for some of them.

"Saturday.—Rose at twelve, with a d—d headache. Mem. not to drink the Regent's Punch after supper. The green tea keeps one awake.

"Breakfasted at one—read *The Morning Post*—the best paper after all—always full of wit, fine writing, and good news.

"Sent for the tailor and stay maker—ordered a morning demi-surcoat of the last Parisian cut, with the collar a *la Guillotine*, to show the neck behind—a pair of dress Petersham pantaloons, with striped flounces at bottom, and a pair of Cumberland corsets with the whalebone back.—A caution

to the unwary: the last pair gave way in stooping to pick up Lady B.'s glove—the Duke of C—e vulgar enough to laugh, and asked me in the sea slang if I had not 'missed stays in tacking.' Find this to be an old joke stolen from 'The Fudge Family.'—Query, Who is Tom Brown?—not known at Long's or the Clarendon.

"Three o'clock.—Drove out in the Dennet—took a few turns in Pall-Mall, St. James Street, and Piccadilly—got out at Grange's—was told the thermometer in the ice-cellar was at 80—prodigious!—Had three glasses of pine and one of Curacao—the Prince's Fanny, as P— calls it.—P. is a wag in his way.

"Five to Seven.—Dressed for the evening—dined at half-past eight, 'nobody with me but myself,' as the old Duke of Cumberland said—a neat dinner in Long's best style, viz., a tureen of turtle, a small turbot, a dish of Carlton-outlets. Remove:—a turkey poult and an apricot tart.—Desert—Pine apple and brandy cherries. Drank two tumblers of the Regent's Punch, iced, and a pint of Madeira—went to the Opera in high spirits—just over—forgot the curtain drops on Saturdays before twelve.—Mem.—to dine at seven on Saturdays. Supped at the Clarendon with the Dandy Club—cold collation—played a few rounds of Chicken Hazard, and went to bed quite cold.

"Sunday.—Breakfasted at three—ordered the Tilbury—took a round of Rotten-Row and the Squeeze, in Hyde Park, cursedly annoyed with dust in all directions—dined soberly with P—m, and went to the Marchioness of S—y's Conversations in the evening—dull but genteel—P— calls it the Sunday School.

"N.B. P—m, who is curious in his snuff as well as in his snuff-boxes, has invented a new mixture, Wellington's and Blucher's, which he has named in honour of the meeting of the two heroes, after the battle of Waterloo—*La belle Alliance*—a good hit—not to be sneezed at.

"Monday.—Dined in the City with Sir W. C— all the fashion since the Prince went. A d—d good dinner and capital wines.—The Baronet—an hospitable fellow but vulgar—sent his plate twice for turtle, and drinks beer after cheese! P—m was of the party—the Alderman, holding out his finger and thumb, begged a *cool* pinch—P— said he should have it, and put the box on the ice pail—a loud laugh—which the Baronet said reminded him of the House of Commons—don't like practical jokes, hate quizzing and quizzers. N.B. None admitted at our Club.—*Cetera denunt.*

R. S. B.

"BRITISHER." (See *ante*, p. 165.)—May I be allowed to protest with due respect against the appearance of this word in the note appended to 'Inscriptions at Bellagio'? The first quotation given in the 'New English Dictionary' is not complete. It should read thus: "Are we to be bullied by these d—d Britishers?" The elimination of the expletive modifies, if it does not destroy, the abusive contempt intended to be conveyed.

The quotation is taken from Marryat's 'Frank Mildmay,' 1829, chap. xx. The

period of the story is when we were at war with the United States. The speaker is the second mate of an American privateer, the True-blooded Yankee. He is described as "sour, ferocious, quarrelsome." In the same chapter the American captain, who is not a blackguard, speaking courteously to Lieut. Frank Mildmay, says "You Englishmen," &c. Also a renegade sailor, who for misconduct is ordered to be flogged by the American captain, claiming his original nationality in the presence of the English lieutenant, cries out, "I am an Englishman. . . . I am a true-born Briton." The word Englishman occurs four times in this one chapter. The second mate calls a British war ship, which is gaining on the privateer, "one of John Bull's bellowing calves of the ocean." One wonders whether this phrase, put into the mouth of the ruffian mate by Marryat, is now to be accepted.

"Britisher" appears in Farmer's 'Americansims, Old and New,' where may be found "blarsted Britishers," quoted from Proctor. I have heard the word used sometimes by Englishmen of little education, and am aware that Mr. Chamberlain has used the word in speeches.

A few years ago in the House of Commons Mr. Balfour, referring to the nationality of Sir Robert Hart (an Irishman), Inspector-General of Chinese Maritime Customs at Peking, spoke of him as an Englishman. This was met with a remonstrance from some of the Irish Nationalist members. Mr. Balfour excused himself for describing Sir Robert as an Englishman on the ground that there was no other word in the language which would express his meaning.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

THE LAST WILL OF A PRESBYTERY.—In his 'Sketch of the Denominations of the Christian World,' fourteenth ed., 1821, dedicated to Lord Erskine, Dr. John Evans quotes Benedict's 'History of the Baptist Denomination' for the following curious incident. About 1801, in consequence of the "great revival" in Kentucky, a number of ministers "separated from the rest, formed a new Presbytery called the Springfield, upon New Light principles, soon dissolved that, and five or six of them in a few years became Shaking Quakers. The Springfield Presbytery was formed by five ministers, who separated from the Kentucky Synod, and renounced the jurisdiction of the Presbyterian church. They made innovations upon almost every part of Presbyterianism, but yet retained something of its form. But at length they resolved to renounce everything belonging to it, and made its Last Will and Testament, as follows:—

"The Presbytery of Springfield, sitting at Cane

Ridge in the County of Bourbon, being, through a gracious Providence, in more than ordinary bodily health, growing in strength and size daily; and in perfect soundness and composure of mind; but knowing that it is appointed for delegated bodies once to die, and considering that the life of every such body is very uncertain, do make and ordain this our last Will and Testament, in manner and form following, viz:—

"*Imprimis*, we will that this body die, be dissolved and sink into union with the body of Christ at large..... We will that our name of distinction, with its *Reverend* title, be forgotten..... We will that the people henceforth take the Bible as the only sure guide to heaven; and as many as are offended with other books, which stand in competition with it, may cast them in the fire if they choose; for it is better to enter into life having one book, than having many to be cast into hell..... Finally, we will that all our sister bodies read their Bible carefully, that they may see their fate there determined, and prepare for death before it is too late. Springfield Presbytery, June 28th, 1804."

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

"TWILT": "QUILT."—*Twilt*, in one sense as I knew it when a lad, was to "twitch" a dog with a whiplash, and to whip a top to keep it spinning. It was also the name for a bed-quilt. *Quilt* also meant to give a beating—a somewhat more severe one than "scutching" a dog with a single lash of a whip. *Quilt*, besides meaning a covering, was also used for beating with a whip or rope's end, and *quilting* was a sort of rough needlework. We made our cricket balls with wrappings of twine, done very tightly, and then quilted them on the outside with whipcord or other similar string, using a bent sacking awl with an eye in the top end. Quilting the ball was a sort of knitting, one round following the other until the whole of the ball was covered; and such a ball, when well made, was as hard and as good as anything done in leather. Quilting a ball is, I believe, a lost art amongst school lads.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Workshop.

THE PRINCE OF MONACO.—I printed *ante*, p. 125, a petition from the Prince of Monaco to the National Convention. The following is a translation of an unedited draft of a letter, in my possession, from the Prince of Monaco to Carnot, 4 Jan., 1794. The portions in italics have been erased:—

To the Citizen Carnot, 4 Nivôse, the year 2 of the Republic.

CITIZEN,—In making, the 14 Eri<sup>e</sup> last, in the name of the Diplomatic Committee, your Report upon the reunion *decreed* of the Principality of Monaco to the French Republic, this Committee, in rendering justice to the sentiments which have long attached me to the French nation, thought that I was entitled to its protection and safety in

all that appertained to me under the title of a simple citizen. There is no property more precious than liberty, and yet it has been taken from me for three months past, when I have been detained in a house of arrest, always claiming and sighing for it, the barrack of the Rue de Seve, having unceasingly claimed it without having been able to obtain it; but to-day my soul entertains the full hope I have some hope, since the National Convention, after having favourably received a memorial that I addressed to it the 26 Frimaire last, has sent it to the Committees of Public Health and Safety as if received. The registered memorial which contains the proofs of the desire that I have long felt to render myself worthy of the glorious title of the dependant and ally of the French nation, which I have enjoyed during the space of more than 60 years, and the justice which animates the members of the two Committees to which my appeal has it has been sent, are to me a certain presage that I shall obtain the sole favour which I solicit from the generosity of the nation, and which is contained expressed in my letter to the Citizen President of the National Convention, of which I add a copy.

Permit me, Citizen, to appeal to your help in this matter, and I pray you to remind the Committees of Public Health and Safety, of which you are a member, of the right that you have recognized me to have of claiming the protection, the safeguard, the generosity, I may say, the justice of the nation, my ancient ally, of that which you have said in regard to me in your Report to the National Convention, and deign to assure them in my name that I defy any one to prove that my sincere attitude towards the French nation has ever failed for a single instant.

Métivier says the Prince was arrested 28 Sept., 1793, and liberated 28 July, 1794 ('Monaco et ses Princes,' 1862, vol. ii. p. 96); and Pemberton mentions that he died at his house in the Rue Varennes, Paris, 12 March, 1795, his life shortened by the hardships of his captivity ('History of Monaco,' 1867, p. 217). D. J.

"FRIEZE": ITS PRONUNCIATION.—The usual pronunciation of the kind of cloth called "frieze" is "freeze"; the name Friesland has the same sound. Apparently this was not always so; witness the following:—

Cloth of gold, do not despise  
To match thyself with cloth of frieze.  
Cloth of frieze, be not too bold,  
Though thou art matched to cloth of gold.

Presumably this is intended as an admonition to those of high and low degree respectively. R. S. B.

YORK'S "OLDEST INHABITANTS."—The notes which have appeared recently on 'The Old Highlander' (see *ante*, pp. 47, 92) remind one of the description of the figure of the Wooden Midshipman which decorated the shop of old Sol Gills, the nautical-instrument maker, as recorded in 'Dombey

and Son,' and for which he had so strong an affection. With this Phiz has made us acquainted.

In York there was an "old inhabitant" familiar to me from early days: the figure of Napoleon I., standing upright, about life-size, in uniform, taking a pinch of snuff, at the door of a tobacconist's shop in Micklegate. This was supposed to represent him when going to fight the battle of Marengo in 1800, and formed one of the prized *lares et penates* of the proprietor.

Over the projecting clock at St. Martin's, Coney Street, in the same city, was the small figure of a naval officer taking an observation, which represented, I suppose, some local celebrity or benefactor.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

CARDINALS WISEMAN AND MANNING: INSCRIPTIONS ON THEIR COFFINS.—The following inscriptions, which were revealed when the coffins of Cardinals Wiseman and Manning were removed from Kensal Green Cemetery to the crypt of Westminster Cathedral in January, are worthy, I think, of record in the pages of 'N. & Q.'

On Cardinal Wiseman's coffin:—

"E'mus et R'mus Dominus Nicolaus, Tit. S. Prudentianæ S.R.E. Presb. Card. Wiseman, Primus Archiepiscopus Westmonasteriensis. Natus die 2 Augusti, 1802; consecratus die 8 Junii, 1840. Obiit die 15 Februarii, 1865. Orate pro eo."

On that of Cardinal Manning:—

"Henricus Eduardus Cardinalis Manning, Archiepiscopus Westmonast. II., Natus die 15 Julii, 1808, Archiepiscopus Consecratus die 8 Junii, 1865. S.R.E. Presbyter Cardinalis creatus die 15 Martii, 1875. Post Vitam Sanctam in terra, ad vitam æternam transiit die 14 Januarii, 1892. R.I.P."

FREDERICK T. HIBGAME.

SIMPSON'S RESTAURANT: GUESSING THE CHEESE.—The following paragraph, which has appeared in several papers, records some odd customs at Simpson's Restaurant in the Strand:—

"An interesting custom is observed every day at Simpson's in connexion with the fish luncheon. The luncheon consists of soup, four sorts of fish, a joint, and cheese. Immediately after grace—which is said every day—the permanent chairman, Mr. Shelton, invites the company to guess the height, girth, and weight of the portion of cheese before him, which stands on a pedestal cut from the wood of the old Victory. Should any one guess correctly, the proprietor has to provide champagne and cigars for all. This custom has been observed ever since 1725. The names of those who have guessed correctly in recent years are engraved on a silver plate on the Victory pedestal. Since 1887 only six have been correct in all three answers."



On the day I was at luncheon the height, 14½ inches, was correctly guessed by one guest; but no one hit off the girth, which was 26½ inches, or the weight, which was 24½ lb. The smoking-room is full of history—here long clay pipes are smoked in the luncheon hour."

HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

**BROTHERS BEARING THE SAME CHRISTIAN NAME.**—"N. & Q." has recorded a number of instances of two brothers bearing the same Christian name; but the will of Nicholas Brent, of Stowe upon the Olde, in the diocese of Gloucester, dated 22 Oct., 1582 (from P.C.C. Rowe 8), deserves a note, as it mentions *three* brothers with the same name, and all living at the same time:—

"I give to the poor people of Stowe 10s. To the reparations of the Cathedral Church of Gloucester 12d. Towards the mending of the common well of Stowe 3s. 4d. Towards the reparations of the church of Stowe 12d. To every one of my godchildren 12d. To Thomas Daniell, my old servant, 6s. To Robert, my old sheppard at Slawter, 5s. To the children of Thomas Blown, equally amongst them, 2s. To William Brente my eldest son, if he live to accomplish his age of twenty years, 30*s.* To William Brent, my second son, 30*s.*; and to William Brent, my third son, 40*s.*, at her like ages. To Elizabeth, my daughter, 40*s.* at her age of twenty. The said sums of money shall remain meanwhile in the occupation of my wife Elizabeth, who shall give bonds to my overseers. The residue of all my goods I give to my said wife, whom I make my executrix; and I request my brother Mr. William Brent and my kinsman Ancar Brent and William Crafts to be overseers of my will.

"Ancar Brent, William Crafts, Witnesses.

"Proved 11 Feb., 1582/3, by Robert Say, notary public, proctor for the executrix named."

W. N. B.

**LORD BROUGHAM AND 'PUNCH.'**—Mr. Stanley J. Weyman writes in 'Chippinge' (chap. ii.) on Lord Brougham:—

"His high cheekbones and queer bulbous nose are familiar to us; for, something exaggerated by the caricaturist, they form week by week the trailing mask which mars the cover of *Punch*."

Were a number of Englishmen asked what British statesman has appeared most frequently in *Punch*, I wonder how many would answer "Brougham." W. CORFIELD.

Calcutta.

**'GOLDSMITH'S ELEGY ON THE DEATH OF A MAD DOG.**—When the godly man of Islington in this elegy was bitten by the dog, the neighbours assumed that the cur was mad, and that the man would die.

But soon a wonder came to light  
That show'd the rogues they lied—  
The man recover'd of the bite,  
The dog it was that died.

In a MS. commonplace book, full of epigrams,

epitaphs, and "titbits" in prose and verse—undated, but apparently written at the end of the eighteenth century—the same idea finds expression in a French quatrain:—

Un gros serpent mordit Aurele;  
Que croyez-vous qu'il arriva?  
Qu' Aurele en mourut? Bagatelle!  
Ce fut le serpent qui creva!

RICHARD WELFORD.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

**TEA AS A MEAL.** (See 8 S. ix. 387; x. 244; 9 S. vii. 511; xii. 351).—To the allusions to the tea-table I gave at the third of these references I should like to add one of 1724, which suggests another link between tea and conversation. This is an advertisement which appeared in *The Daily Courant* of 17 Feb., 1724, running thus:—

"On Friday next will be Published, The Tea-Table. Number I. To be continued every Monday and Friday. Printed for J. Roberts, near the Oxford Arms in Warwick-Lane. Price Two-Pence."

Roberts was the publisher also of *The Instructor*, a weekly journal, issued on Wednesdays, containing one long moral essay; and *The Tea-Table* (of which some specimens are to be seen at the British Museum) was of a similar, though lighter stamp.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

## Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

**"BULKMASTER."**—William Wilson, who entered University and King's College, Aberdeen, in 1811, and in later life was a solicitor in Inverary, is described as "son of Alexander Wilson, bulkmaster, Inverness." What is a "bulkmaster"? The word does not appear in the 'H.E.D.', the 'E.D.D.', or Jamieson. P. J. ANDERSON.  
University Library, Aberdeen.

**NAVAL ACTION, 21 JUNE, 1814.**—Can some correspondent kindly give me any particulars of an action which took place on 21 June, 1814, and the name of the ship in which Lieut. Thomas Barratt Power, who is stated to have been then killed, was serving at the time? F. D. L.

**THE MYSTERIES OF THE EMBO BARONETCY.**—*The Times* of 25 February contained an advertisement desiring information "as to wills" of the late Sir Home Seton Gordon, Bt., of Embo. On 18 Sept., 1876, the same

journal contained an advertisement for "any will or other testamentary document" of his father, Sir William Home Gordon. These inquiries seem to be symbols of several mysteries in the history of the house of Embo. One of these is the question, Who was the fourth baronet? G. E. C. ('Complete Baronetage') calls him Sir William Gordon, and says he died in 1760. The Egerton Brydges MS. (6. 1. 7) purchased at the Philipps Sale by the Advocates' Library also calls him Sir William, but says he died in 1742—clearly mixing him up with his distant kinsman Sir William Gordon, of Invergordon. 'Burke' also gives him as Sir William, although in some editions of the nineties it gave him as Sir John—in which it was correct, as a reference to the invaluable 'Services of Heirs' proves:—

"Sir John Gordon of Embo, Bart., to his grandfather Sir Robert Gordon of Embo, Bart., who died — 1693 [G.E.C. gives the date as 1697], heir special in Embo, Hiltoun, or Bellakmeik, Achintessaure, &c. [in Sutherland], Jan. 10, 1721."

None of the pedigrees gives a very clear account of Robert Home Gordon, of Conduit Street, London, and Embo, to whom Sir Orford Gordon was served heir of provision general, 14 Dec., 1840. The Brydges MS. says:—

"Sir Robert Gordon [of Embo, second baronet] had four sons: (1) John, his heir; (2) Robert, who married a daughter of Sir George Munro of Culcairn, and from him are descended John and George Gordon, and from the former is descended the present Robert Home Gordon, of Conduit Street, London; (3) James; and (4) William."

Who was this Robert Home Gordon precisely? A mystery seems to surround his marriage. Susanna Gordon (or Hope) was served heir "to her husband Robert Home Gordon of Embo" (died 19 Nov., 1826) on 10 March, 1828. But *The Gentleman's Magazine* (vol. xii., N.S., p. 211) records the death of Robert Home Gordon's widow at Knightsbridge, 18 July, 1839, as that of "Samuel [sic] Harriott." He seems to have been the Robert Gordon, of Shorum House, Kent, co-respondent in a divorce case [in 1794]. J. M. BULLOCK.

118, Pall Mall.

FLORA MACDONALD.—At the exhibition of the Royal House of Stuart held at the New Gallery, Regent Street, in 1889, several articles which had belonged to Flora Macdonald were exhibited by Major-General John Macdonald and by Miss Juliet Macdonald of Inverlair.

I am desirous of knowing the names and addresses of the present representatives of

Flora Macdonald, as I wish to consult, for a literary purpose, the correspondence (if still in existence) which took place in 1750–2 between her, Mr. Jo. Mackenzie, Messrs. Innes & Clerk, Messrs. Fairholme, &c., relative to certain moneys which were raised for her benefit (see *Athenæum*, 8 June, 1844, p. 525). C. MASON.

29, Emperor's Gate, S.W.

SIR JOHN SUCKLING: "PALLAT."—Suckling, in his Prologue to 'The Goblins,' writes: When Shakespear, Beaumont, Fletcher, rul'd the Stage, There scarce were ten good Pallats in the Age. And again, lower down:— The Pallats are grown higher, number increas'd, And there wants that which should make up the Feast.

What are *pallats*?

T. M. W.

[Is it *palates*, i.e., tastes?]

SHAKESPEARE AND NICHOLAS BRETON.—Has this parallel been noticed? Nicholas Breton (1545–1626) has in a poem entitled 'An Odd Conceit' the words:—

Wise and kind and fair and true,  
Lovely live all these in you.

Shakespeare, Sonnet cv., has:—

Fair, kind, and true, have often liv'd alone,  
Which three, till now, never kept seat in one.

C. R. HAINES.

THE LYTTONS AT KNEBWORTH.—I should feel much obliged for information on the following points:—

1. What are the details of the quarterings of the coat over Sir William Lytton's tomb at Knebworth, in particular the seventh (Rede of Munden, Herts)?

2. Does the Lytton old home still exist? and, if so, in whose charge?

3. Are there any coats of arms on its walls, windows, &c.?

4. Whence can Knebworth be most conveniently visited?

Perhaps some reader of your widely circulated paper can kindly oblige me.

(Major) G. R. MACMULLEN.

56, St. Michael's Road, Bedford.

DIPPING WELL IN HYDE PARK.—A friend is very anxious to learn something of the history and the subject of a coloured print in his possession, representing a well in a glade, and parents dipping their children in it. The picture is entitled 'The Dipping Well in Hyde Park (Le Puits à baigner à Hyde Park),' with the further particulars, "Wheatley pinxit: James Godby sculpsit: J. Murphy excudit: published by J. Murphy

10, Howland St., Fitzroy Sq., 3 July, 1802." A search of the indexes of 'N. & Q.' reveals much about wells and much about Hyde Park, but nothing about this well. Some of your contributors learned in the topography of London may be able to throw some light on the subject. W. E. B.

"HAMMALS."—A witness from Northumberland stated in the Divorce Court the other day that this was the name of a gift which a Northern mother expected those she met to present to her new-born child. Can any one give details as to the origin and nature of this gift? What is the etymology of "hammals"?

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

HURSTMONCEAUX: ITS PRONUNCIATION.—What is the correct pronunciation of the name Hurstmonceaux, Sussex? I have heard it called "Herst-mon-sew," with stress pretty evenly divided between the first and last syllable. A writer in *M.A.P.*, however, recently stated that "Hurstmonceaux should be shortened into 'Her-so.'" Further, Hope's 'Glossary of Dialectal Place Nomenclature' gives the forms "Hurstmounceys," "Hossmounceys," and "Harsmouncey." Are these purely rustic, or are they used by the educated?

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

CURIOUS PARISH DOCUMENT.—Among the fragmentary sixteenth-century records of the parish of SS. Anne and Agnes, Aldersgate, are four pages of a document in Dutch, "translated from the French language," of the first page of which the following is a literal (modern) translation:—

"To all those who shall see these presents, Louis le Beauchere, Advocate of the King in his Council of State, President, general Judge of the Justice of Calais, and the reconquered lands, and the great Bailliou of the Island, Greetings, hereby informs that before Mr. Francois de Bourg and Quentin Genost, public Notaries admitted by his Majesty to the afore-mentioned Town and Lands, hereunder written, has presented himself Jan Guersten, Captain of the ship formerly from Hamburg and now at present of this harbour of Calais, called the St. Jan, tonnage one hundred and eighty tons, or thereabouts, provided with sixteen pieces of cannon, four stone pieces, twenty muskets and twenty pikes,.....and other necessary things, with twenty-eight men, the afore-mentioned Captain included, the same ship well victualled, munitioned, caulked, watertight, and ready to sail, also with her anchors, cables, and fit sails, the which from his own free will has acknowledged, and left, sold, ceded, quitted, transferred, and left, according to the contents and the delivery of these presents, promising and promises to keep free from all troubles, free of navigation, letters of bedommerie [?] debts, mortgages, obligations, and other

such general hindrances in all ports, harbours, and places in which the same may remain, anchor, and go, All from now.....To the honourable Charles Stolsius, Merchant, living within this Town of Calais here present."

The rest of the document, which breaks off abruptly at the end of its fourth page, is similarly worded, and contains no reference to St. Anne's parish (or indeed to London or to this country at all). It is written in a foreign hand, upon the ordinary foolscap paper of the period, the reference to the "reconquered lands" making the possible date soon after Elizabeth's accession.

The other parish documents of the time (such as they are) contain no reference to either of the parties named above. Can any one inform me what this singular foreign record is likely to be doing in a City church chest? WILLIAM McMURRAY.

WARREN HASTINGS TRIAL: ADMISSION TICKETS.—MR. J. B. WHITBORNE in 1857 asked (2 S. iv. 151) whether a complete series of tickets, for each day of the trial, existed. He stated that he possessed two of different types—one bearing the name and arms of the Deputy Lord Chamberlain, and the other a view of Westminster Hall, with Burke on his legs addressing the Court. No reply appears to have been made. I possess one ticket for the 126th day, bearing the name and arms of Peter Burrell, Deputy Lord Chamberlain, and signed and sealed G. Lincoln (Geo. P. Tomline, Bishop of Lincoln). I have examined the tickets in the Bankes Collection of the British Museum (some sixty odd), and they are similar in design to mine, though for different days, and none bears the G. Lincoln signature and seal. Each ticket is from an engraved plate.

Can any one answer MR. WHITBORNE'S query, and also say for what day the Westminster Hall view ticket was used?

F. W. GASEIN.

Liverpool.

WILLIAM STANLEY, SIXTH EARL OF DERBY.—Burke and Collins agree in giving the date of the Earl's marriage as 26 June, 1594. The 'D.N.B.' article Edward de Vere, lviii. 228, gives 26 Jan., 1594. Fleay in his 'Life of Shakespeare' gives 26 Jan., 1594/5. Which of these is correct? If the answer January is given, please state whether Old or New Style is meant.

H. PEMBERTON, Jun.

Phila., U.S.A.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN ON THE SUFFERINGS OF SLAVES.—Is there any doubt as to the genuineness of a passage in the Second

Inaugural Address of President Lincoln (4 March, 1865), in which he speaks of the length of the civil war, and of an aspect in which it might possibly be regarded as a requital for the sufferings of the slaves? In the 'Life and Public Services of Abraham Lincoln,' by Raymond (New York, 1865), p. 671, this passage is given in full, with the rest of the address. But in 'Lincoln's Speeches and Letters, with Introduction by the Right Hon. James Bryce' (London, 1907), p. 224, it is entirely omitted, though the rest of the address is given. What is the reason for this? The utterance is one which, to say the least, many would regret to lose. M. MATTISON.

"NON SENTIS, INQUIT, TE ULTRA MALLEUM LOQUI?"—This question, addressed to a blacksmith criticizing music, appears, with the name of Athenæus, in 'Cassell's Book of Quotations,' by W. Gurney Benham, p. 599, in a foot-note to "Ne sutor ultra crepidam." Erasmus in 'Adagia,' in illustrating "Ne sutor," &c., s.v. 'Arrogantia,' attributes "Non sentis," &c., to Stratonicus, the cithara player in Athenæus.

In 'English Proverbs with Moral Reflexions,' second ed., 1709, p. 157, Oswald Dykes, commenting on "A Shoe-maker must not go beyond his Last," has the following:—

"'Twas witty enough of Stratonicus, an eminent Musician, trying Masteries in his own Way with a Blacksmith: Why, Sirrah! says he, you do not perceive that you talk beyond your hammer."

I cannot find the saying in Athenæus, s.v. Stratonicus. ROBERT PIERPOINT.

O. W. HOLMES ON CITIZENSHIP.—In a recent lecture by Dr. Hunter, of Glasgow, on 'Citizenship,' he said:—

"There was a serious truth underlying the statement made by Oliver Wendell Holmes, that to produce a good citizen it was necessary to begin back at least one hundred years before he was born."

Can any of your readers help me to find the quotation? So far, I have searched in vain. Dr. Hunter is sure he read it in Holmes, but he cannot say where. W. G.

REV. HENRY LEIGHTON.—I shall feel greatly obliged for any notes or references to the Rev. Henry Leighton or his family. He was minister of an independent congregation in London rather more than a hundred years ago. He was born at Unthank, in the parish of Shotley, Northumberland, somewhere about 1740, and was a nephew of the Rev. John Angus, who for

fifty-four years was minister of the congregation at Bishop Stortford. Old directories might give some information about him.

H. R. LEIGHTON.

East Boldon R.S.O., Durham.

'REPONSE AUX QUESTIONS D'UN PROVINCIAL.'—Required the author's name of this 12mo, printed at Rotterdam, "chez R. Leers," 1704. C. K.

COURT ROLL TERMS.—In a Court Roll of 10 Henry VII. is an account of flotsam and jetsam thrown up as "wreck of the sea," in which, among other things, are enumerated

"1 pec. de cabill, 1 par. Bregandiris [the word occurs three times], 1 cathen ferri [cathen also occurs three times], 1 gravall ferri, dim. ligac. ferri, 1 cadum de Orenzado ad valens 5 marc."

Can any one inform me what are *Bregandiris*? what is a *cathen*, and what a *gravall*? Can "cadus de Orenzado" be a case of oranges? OSWALD J. REICHEL.

A la Ronde, Lympstone, Devon.

DR. JOHNSON'S FRANKS.—Who franked Dr. Samuel Johnson's letters? J. S.

## Replies.

### RICHARD II.: HIS ARMS.

(10 S. vii. 188.)

THIS king's favourite device was the white hart, lodged, ducally gorged and chained or, which he is supposed to have adopted from his mother Joan, "the Fair Maid of Kent," daughter of Edmund of Woodstock, Earl of Kent (younger son of Edward I. by his second wife), whose cognizance was a white hind. Richard's badge forms a conspicuous decoration of the string moulding which connects the trusses in Westminster Hall, being sculptured thereon no fewer than eighty-three times, alternating with the royal crest.

The white hart also occurs in the portrait of Richard, when about thirteen years of age, at Wilton House. This picture represents the young King kneeling in adoration before the Madonna and Child, who are attended by angels. Richard, introduced by his three patron saints—St. John Baptist, Edward the Confessor (holding the fisherman's ring), and St. Edmund the Martyr (delicately fingering one of the arrows which slew him)—is dressed in a splendid crimson robe, which is diapered with this badge in gold. He also wears a jewel representing

the white hart; and every one of the eleven angels wears a similar jewel in honour of the King. This badge occurs in addition on the panel at the back of the painting, which would be shown when the picture was closed.

The white hart may further be seen on the beautiful frame of Richard's great portrait in Westminster Abbey; on the robes (copied in his lifetime from his actual garments) worn by his effigy on his tomb in the same church; and on a fragment of the royal dress at South Kensington Museum, which also shows his grandfather's cognizance (the sunburst of Edward III.) and the portrait of his dog Math.

A. R. BAYLEY.

In Boutell's 'English Heraldry,' second ed., published by Cassell, Petter & Galpin, p. 27, it is stated that

"in Westminster Abbey the favourite badge of Richard II., a white hart, chained, and in an attitude of rest, is repeated as many as eighty-three times, and all are equally consistent with heraldic truth, without any one of them being an exact counterpart of the other."

Millington, at p. 303 of 'Heraldry in History, Poetry, and Romance,' remarks that Richard II. derived from his mother, the Fair Maid of Kent,

"the badge preserved in Westminster Hall, and in the chapel of St. Michael in Canterbury Cathedral, a white hart, couchant on a mount, under a tree proper, gorged with a crown, and chained; and that this badge became the title of a pursuivant, and is alluded to as the 'King's liverie' in an old chronicle entitled 'How England was first called Albion.'"

Folkestone.

JAMES WATSON.

According to Brewer, the white hart, or hind, was the badge of Richard II., and was worn by all his courtiers and adherents. When the unsuccessful rising on his behalf took place, his child wife, Isabel of France, tore off the Lancastrian badges—I believe swans—from her liveries, and replaced them, with delight, by the white hart.

HELGA.

A white hart was the favourite badge of Richard II. His arms were Azure, a cross fleury between five martlets or, for Edward the Confessor, impaling France and England quarterly, for England.

T. F. D.

A stag, or rather a "white hart," does not appear in the arms of Richard II.; but it was that monarch's favourite device, used as a badge.

The device may, I think, be seen on the tomb of the Duke of Norfolk in St. Mark's, Venice; and it also forms a conspicuous

decoration of the moulding under the windows of Westminster Hall. It was not, however, the King's only device employed as a cognizance. Among others were the Plantagenista, the sun in splendour, the peas-cod, and the white falcon.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

[MR. J. R. NUTTALL also thanked for reply.]

"ESPRIT DE L'ESCALIER" (10 S. vii. 189, 237).—We say, in French, *esprit d'escalier*, literally "staircase-wit." *Esprit de l'escalier*, with the article, would refer to a certain staircase—for instance, to MR. LATHAM'S own staircase. The word is familiar with us, to express the reverse of what our friend *Punch* sometimes calls in his cartoons "Words one should have left unsaid." It means the appropriate answer which one thinks of too late, when one has taken leave and goes down the staircase with an afterthought. Would not "afterthought" do as translation of the French *esprit d'escalier*?

The French expression was literally translated into German, but not appropriately, by W. L. Hertslet. This Hertslet was a German writer, although of English extraction, as the name shows. He wrote a book 'Der Treppenwitz der Weltgeschichte.' Allured by the title, I ordered the book some time ago, and received the sixth edition (Berlin, 1905), revised and enlarged, after the death of the author, by H. F. Helmolt. But I was rather deceived, because I found only a very few instances of real *esprit d'escalier* in the French sense of the word. The book chiefly deals with historical sayings and anecdotes which are to be read in many handbooks. Nevertheless the book is worth perusal, and I learned from it a definition of the word "diplomats" which was unknown to me.

I was glad to see that this is an English definition, not a French one: "Men sent abroad to lie for the benefit of their country." It was made by Sir Henry Wotton (1568–1639), and is quoted by Hertslet (sixth ed., p. 379) in a paragraph where the author comments on the French saying "perfidie Albion"; and I may observe that Hertslet quotes this saying with approval. But in the present days I leave the controversy on this word to German and English newspapers. With us Frenchmen the expression is antiquated in these days of *entente cordiale*.

H. GAIDOZ.

22, Rue Servandoni, Paris (VI\*).

P.S.—I look into the 'Table Générale de l'Intermédiaire (1864–1896),' and I find:

"L'esprit de l'escalier; l'auteur? x. 226, 366, 530." I have not the set of the *Intermédiaire* at hand, and *nescit vox missa reverti*. In despite of this precedent, I consider *esprit de l'escalier* (with the article) as unidiomatic French, unless one also puts the article with the first word, *l'esprit de l'escalier*, in a general way, as one would say *l'esprit de la tragédie grecque*, &c.; and yet I should object to it.

[We appreciate highly M. GAIDOUZ's graceful compliment, and may add that Wotton's definition is proverbial in England. Wotton himself said of it in a letter to Velsenus in 1612: "This merry definition of an ambassador I had chanced to set down at my friend's, Mr. Christopher Fleckamore, in his Album."]

MONAGHAN PRESS (10 S. vii. 188).—John Brown printed in Monaghan from 1787 to 1796. If MR. JESSEL will send me particulars of his tract, I will gladly send him a copy of my brochure on early Monaghan printing.

E. R. MCC. DIX.

17, Kildare Street, Dublin.

ANAGRAMS ON PIUS X. (10 S. i. 146, 253; vii. 158).—A still better, and quite Pauline anagram on "Iosephus Cardinalis Sarto" has occurred to me since my last contribution. It ought to be written in letters of gold in the private room of his Holiness. It is the following: "Sis charitas pura sine dolo," i.e., "Be thou pure love, withouten guile." It is like a commentary on St. Paul's admonition "Dilectio sine simulatione" (Romans xii. 9), which is in itself a kind of spiritualizing of the old anagram *Roma=amor*. It reminds me of a remarkable anagram which I discovered in 1884 and published in an Evangelical paper at Dunedin, New Zealand, called, I think, *The Christian Record*, in 1885, namely, "Christianity" = "Tis in charity," or "Charity's in it." A little later I found that "Christiani" spells "Hi sint cari."

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

DANTEIANA (10 S. vii. 202).—May not the reference in 'Inferno,' xvi. 102 ("Ove dovria per mille esser ricetto"), be to St. Mark x. 29 and 30?—

"And Jesus answered and said, Verily I say unto you, There is no man that hath left house, or brethren, or sisters, or father, or mother, or wife, or children, or lands, for my sake, and the gospel's, but he shall receive an hundredfold now in this time, houses, and brethren, and sisters, and mothers, and children, and lands, with persecutions; and in the world to come eternal life."

If so, Dante has only changed "an hundredfold" into "a thousandfold." I do not venture to affirm that Dante could use

*per mille* in the sense of "a thousandfold," or *ricetto* in the sense of "receipt"; but the passage in St. Mark is so apposite, especially when one considers the nature of monastic vows, that I hope MR. MCGOVERN will inform us whether such senses are or are not possible. I suppose that *a mille*, and *ricetta* or *ricevuta*, would nowadays have to be used; but in a Scriptural reference perhaps Dante may have Latinized.

In the last canto "*Vexilla regis prodeunt*" would have been a mere quotation from a hymn; but "*Vexilla regis prodeunt inferni*" is not a mere quotation, and seems to indicate that Dante regarded himself as free to use Latin at his discretion. *Per contrò*, to use Latin and to Latinize are different things.

R. JOHNSON WALKER.

Little Holland House, Kensington.

MARLY HORSES (10 S. vii. 190, 211).—There are four groups called Marly's Horses. Besides the well-known pair decorating the Champs-Élysées, another pair is to be seen on the other side of the Place de la Concorde, at the entrance of the Tuileries garden. The latter are by Coysevox, and were originally erected at Marly in the time of Louis XIV. (1702); whereas the other groups, by Coustou, were erected much later, in 1745.

All information about Marly is to be found in the valuable book of Camille Piton, 'Marly-le-Roi' (Paris, Joanin & Cie., 1904).

L. P.

Paris.

"GRINDY" (10 S. vii. 209).—The 'Eng. Dial. Dict.' gives *grim*, adj., grimy, and *grim't*, pp., begrimed. It is most likely that the pp. *grim't* was turned into *grim'd* and *grind* (with short i), with the sense begrimed or grimy; from which a new adj. *grind-y* could easily be formed. The short i also occurs in *grimble*, to begrime, and occasions no difficulty.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

CRY OF MACARIA (10 S. iv. 28).—The lines are a translation of Eur., 'Heracl.' 593-6.

H. K. ST. J. S.

THIRKELL FAMILY (10 S. vi. 229; vii. 218).—The Rev. Thomas Threlkeld (1739-1806) was minister (1778-1806) of the Unitarian congregation worshipping in Blackwater Street Church, Rochdale. Born at Halifax, Yorks; educated at Daventry Academy and Warrington Academy, 1758-1762 (Dr. Priestley being tutor there during his last year), he became minister at Risley in 1762, remaining there until his removal to Rochdale. He married Martha Wright,

of Risley, and is buried in Blackwater Street Church. His father was the Rev. Samuel Threlkeld, minister of the Presbyterian congregation at Halifax. When Dr. Priestley went, in 1762, to be married at Wrexham to Miss Wilkinson, whose father was an iron-master near that town, Thomas Threlkeld accompanied him as groomsman. It had been settled that in the performance of the marriage service he should give the bride away. Unfortunately, upon entering the church, Thelkeld, delighted with the idea of being now able, for the first time, to gratify his passion for the Welsh language—of which he was master—at the fountain head, had buried himself in a large and lofty pew, where he had found a Bible in the vernacular. He was deeply engaged in studying it when wanted in the chancel. The service was at a standstill: the father did not appear to give away the bride; a hue and cry was set up for the groomsman, and at length he was discovered in his hiding-place, ignorant of what was passing, and unconscious of anything but the pleasure of reading his favourite language. His memory for facts, figures, and quotations was prodigious. See *Monthly Repository*, 1807, p. 172; also 'Record of Provincial Assembly of Lancashire and Cheshire,' 1896, p. 162. Is any portrait of him known?

GEO. EYBE EVANS.

Ty Tringad, Aberystwyth.

The Thirkills were a family of importance at Fishtoft, in Lincolnshire, three miles from Boston, and patrons of the living. In one corner of the chancel is a slab inscribed "Entrance to Mr. Thirkill's vault." No doubt there are many entries of the family in the registers of the parish.

The name Threlkeld is quite different, and often found in Cumberland and Westmorland.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

BANNER OR FLAG (10 S. v. 450, 493).—My attention has been lately recalled to bunting, and I am ashamed to find how much I erred in making answer to MR. C. H. ORFEUR. I hope he will accept my apology, with the following amendment; but a blunder made in print is more enduring than most things, and I am afraid the effect of my mistake may not be wholly done away. I do not think there is any name but "banner" or its diminutive "bannerette" for the piece of swallow-tailed stuff "hanging by a cord from a cross pole" which is the subject of MR. ORFEUR's inquiry. A small swallow-tailed flag of perpendicular

suspension is a pennon. A pendant or pennant is, strictly speaking, a very long, narrow streamer, gradually coming to a point at the end of the flag, which is used in the navy; but popularly any little flag, and, I believe, especially one with sides that taper off into a point, would be called a pennant. I trust that, if not now correct, I may be corrected. ST. SWITHIN.

WEST INDIAN MILITARY RECORDS (10 S. vi. 428, 476; vii. 14, 78, 156, 197).—I feel myself much indebted to W. S. for the last communication under this heading, furnishing me with interesting notices of one of my ancestors, who died in the early part of 1817, and was buried in Antigua (where he had considerable interest), though I never heard whether or not any memorial was erected over his remains. Regarding Edward Stapleton's commission as ensign, whereof W. S. supplies the date, I should very much like to learn whether there be not somewhere accessible a register of commissions, from which I might learn in what regiment he had previously served, as I have reason to believe that he rose from the ranks.

A. STAPLETON.

158, Noel Street, Nottingham.

CHARLES I.: HIS PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS (10 S. vii. 169, 210).—Sir Henry Halford wrote in 1813:—

"At length, the whole face was disengaged from its covering. The complexion of the skin of it was dark and discoloured. The forehead and temples had lost little or nothing of their muscular substance; the cartilage of the nose was gone; but the left eye, in the first moment of exposure, was open and full, though it vanished almost immediately; and the pointed beard, so characteristic of the period of the reign of King Charles, was perfect. The shape of the face was a long oval....."

"It was difficult, at this moment, to withhold a declaration that, notwithstanding its disfigurement, the countenance did bear a strong resemblance to the coins, the busts, and especially to the pictures of King Charles I. by Vandyke, by which it had been made familiar to us. It is true, that the minds of the Spectators of this interesting sight were well prepared to receive this impression; but it is also certain, that such a facility of belief had been occasioned by the simplicity and truth of Mr. Herbert's Narrative, every part of which had been confirmed by the investigation, so far as it had advanced: and it will not be denied that the shape of the face, the forehead, an eye, and the beard, are the most important features by which resemblance is determined....."

"The hair was thick at the back part of the head, and in appearance, nearly black. A portion of it, which has since been cleaned and dried, is of a beautiful dark brown colour. That of the beard was a redder brown. On the back part of the head, it was [?not] more than an inch in length, and had probably been cut so short for the convenience of

the executioner, or perhaps by the piety of friends soon after death, in order to furnish memorials of the unhappy King." — 'An Account of what appeared on opening the Coffin of King Charles the First.....on the first of April mdcclxxiii. by Sir Henry Halford, Bart., F.R.S. and F.A.S., London, 1813. Pp. 8, 9.

Appendix No. II. is an "Extract from Wood's 'Athenæ Oxonienses,' folio edition, vol. ii. p. 703. Printed for Knaplock, Midwinter, and Tonson, 1721." It contains the account given by Mr. Herbert (Groom of the Bedchamber, and faithful companion) of the burial of the "White King" in the vault in St. George's Chapel, where were two coffins, supposed to be those of Henry VIII. and Queen Jane Seymour. There is nothing about the personal appearance of the King. The reference in the new ed., 1820, is vol. iv. col. 36.

Those who were present at the opening of the coffin of King Charles were the Prince Regent, the Duke of Cumberland, Count Munster, the Dean of Windsor, Benjamin Charles Stevenson, Esq., and Sir Henry Halford. The discovery of the coffin inscribed "King Charles, 1648" agreed so exactly with the details given by Mr. Herbert that there remained only three points for investigation, viz., had the corpse in the coffin been embalmed? had the head been severed from the body? did the face resemble the well-known face of King Charles as presented on the coins, the busts, and especially the pictures by Vandyke, although it had lain buried for 165 years? These three questions appear to have been answered in the affirmative. It cannot be supposed that Sir Henry Halford and his companions had any doubt as to the portraits being faithful likenesses.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

The portrait of King Charles I. in the first two editions of 'Reliquiæ Wottonianæ' (1651, 1654) differs from that given in the last two (1672, 1685), but they approximate to the Van Dyck type. Sir Henry Wotton's Latin address is also omitted from the first two editions, only the English translation being given. It is probable that King Charles resembled his father in some respects, for the likeness was occasionally referred to by the lampoonists of the time. In Mr. Andrew Clark's edition of Aubrey's 'Brief Lives' there is reprinted a copy of some Latin verses by John Hoskyns, of which an English version seems to have been made by John Reynolds, of New College, Oxford. In this version the following stanza will be found (o.c., ii. 52):—

Prince Henry cannot idly liven,  
Desiring matter to be given  
To prove his valour good.  
And Charles, the image of his father,  
Doth imitate his eldest brother  
And leads the noble blood.

In this 'Convivium Philosophicum,' as the poem was called, the term "imago patris" was not used in an uncomplimentary sense. As a matter of fact, James I. was not a bad-looking man, though his son Charles was a better. See also 'Brief Lives,' i. 171.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

Further contemporary corroboration of our old belief in the grave dignity of the King's countenance may be found in a tract entitled 'Satyra Manneiana: a M. V. M.,' printed, without place, in 1650, 4to. There we read, respecting a supposed appearance of the Martyr's *umbra* or *manes* to the writer:—

"Talem in modum caput amputatum, faciem, lineamenta persecutor. Erat nasus subaduncus, os subplenus; oculi ravi, grandiusculi; capilli, fluidi, et in nodum decoriter contorti; vultus plane modestus, pulcher, decens."

W. D. MACRAY.

HORNSEY WOOD HOUSE: HARRINGAY HOUSE (10 S. vii. 106, 157, 216).—A lengthy article, written by myself, in *The Islington News* for 16 Feb., 1878, was entitled 'Chatter about Islington.' Therein I drew the following picture of Hornsey Wood House and the equally well-known Sluice House (situated within about half a mile of each other) as I remembered them *circa* 1850:—

"Where is the Sluice House, adjacent to the New River, with its traditional little tea-gardens in front of it, where, in sylvan-like arbours, we used to enjoy eel-pies, all hot, whenever our pocket money ran to their very nominal expenditure? And what of Hornsey Wood House? In the early 50's what a famous place of resort it was! Who was there then, who had not enjoyed a row upon its lake? After every half dozen strokes of the oars, the boats had to be put about, or they grounded at one end or the other. And then there was Hornsey Wood itself close by. That wood and the minor ponds it contained were a feast of reason for us schoolboys, as well as for all other young inquiring minds. There were numerous rare plants to be collected and classified; tadpoles and other reptiles to be caught, and carefully placed in tin cans for future study; and never shall I forget the delight I experienced when I once caught a live snake there, and took my trophy home securely tied up in a red pocket-handkerchief. The neighbourhood at that time was often the haunt of bad characters. Once, when going up Cut-throat Lane, which, it will be remembered, led directly to Hornsey Wood, I came across a man wearing a padded mask, carrying a hedge-stake in his hand. He turned me up, and after shaking me, when he found I possessed no money put me down with an oath. That very day a gentleman was ill-used—



half-stripped, robbed, and left tied to a tree near the spot—possibly by the same wretch who had, in turn, overhauled me.”

D. D.’s recollections of how crayfish, which abounded in the New River (especially near the Sluice House), were caught, do not quite coincide with my own. They are not so plentiful in the mud banks as they were amongst the piles abutting on the bridges, especially the wooden one at the Sluice House, which spanned the river opposite to that rural retreat, and led to the fields beyond (this bridge, by the by, had a locked gate upon it). The bait always used was a lump of boiled lights affixed to a stone with a hole through it. A yard of string was tied to the stone, and the tempting morsel was let carefully down between the timbers, for it was thereabouts the crustaceous little things lived by the hundred. It was a poor Saturday afternoon’s holiday work if half a dozen, or even double that number, were not caught. A public-house, in the midst of a wilderness of closely built streets, now stands upon the site of the old Sluice House.

HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

“BRUMBY” (10 S. vi. 430, 476).—When preparing his ‘Austral English,’ the late Prof. Morris made many inquiries about the origin of this word; but, as PROF. STRONG has pointed out, no certain answer could be obtained. To me the native origin seems most probable: the other story lacks confirmation. Has any one found Lieut. Brumby in the records? Is there any point in the importation, or in the goodness of his horses, or in anything but their wildness? And other horses would go wild as readily as his. Morris says:—

“*Booramby* is given [in Curr’s ‘Australian Race’] as meaning ‘wild’ on the Warrego in Queensland. The use of the word seems to have spread from the Warrego and the Balowne about 1864. Before that date.....wild horses were called *clear-skins* or *scrubbers*.”

There are both Brumbys and Brombys in Australia and Tasmania; and a grant of land is recorded (‘Hist. Records of N.S.W.’, vol. iv.) to James Brumby, a private soldier in the N.S.W. Corps, along with some comrades, in May, 1797. This James, or one of his descendants, may be the origin of the lieutenant story. And in this connexion, perhaps, I may repeat to MR. MACMICHAEL the old warning given to visitors to Australia, to be careful about mentioning Botary Bay; especially as his note ends with what is in form a positive assertion, though doubtless meant for a probability. My own family,

and, as far as I know, all Brombys date in Australia from 1858; and the above-mentioned grant of land seems to show that our cousins the Brumbys have a respectable colonial antiquity. If it were otherwise, the caution would be equally necessary.

The hamlet in Lincolnshire I have usually seen written Brumby: in Domesday Book it is Brunebi (? Brook-town), as are three or four Yorkshire villages, including Burnby, near Pocklington. E. H. BROMBY.

University, Melbourne.

HOEK VAN HOLLAND (10 S. vii. 188, 236).—ST. SWITHIN, after naming Hook Head, says: “I do not know of any other example within the bounds of the United Kingdom.” Penton Hook is an example of “a bend” less in the nature of a common hook than in that of the eye to which the hook corresponds. D.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (10 S. vii. 208).—

So passeth in the passing of a day.

Spenser, ‘F. Q.’ II. xii. 75.

Amongst wide waves set, like a little nest.

‘F. Q.’ II. vi. 12.

We mortals cross the ocean of this world.

Browning, ‘Bp. Blougram’s Apology,’ l. 100.

H. K. ST. J. S.

So passeth in the passing of a day.

is a line in a song in ‘The Faerie Queene,’ sung in Acrasia’s Bower of Bliss; but the whole song is an imitation, or translation, of one in Tasso’s ‘Jerusalem Delivered,’ canto xvi.

E. YARDLEY.

The third of H. T. D.’s quotations should read

When Byron’s eyes were shut in death.

The lines are part of Matthew Arnold’s ‘Memorial Verses’ on the death of Wordsworth (April, 1850), published in ‘Empedocles on Etna’ (1852), and beginning “Goethe in Weimar sleeps.” L. R. M. STRACHAN.

Heidelberg, Germany.

The fourth quotation in the query of H. T. D., “Icicles clink,” &c., is by Horace Smith, and appears in the ‘Sabinæ Corolla’ with a Latin version by the late Prof. Kennedy. Can this Horace Smith be one of the brothers who wrote the ‘Rejected Addresses’? C. S. JERRAM.

[C. C. B. and the REV. J. PICKFORD also thanked for replies.]

PALÆOLOGUS IN THE WEST INDIES (10 S. vii. 209).—According to a letter in *The Daily Chronicle* of 21 May, 1897, the West Indian Palæologi were the descendants of “Theo-

doro Palæologus of Pesaro in Italye, descended from ye Imperyall lyne of ye last Christian Emperors of Greece." He married Mary, the daughter of "William Balls of Hadlye in Suffolke, gent."; died at Clyfton on 21 Jan., 1636, and lies buried in Landulph Church, in Cornwall. The writer quoted these and other particulars from a rubbing he made in that church, in 1833, of a brass mural tablet to the memory of Theodoro. The same writer refers to Mr. A. Wall's historical romance 'The Fall of Constantynople' (London, 1897), which in the Appendix has a short chapter on the descendants of the Palæologi, and mentions an account of them by F. V. Jago, a former rector of Landulph. Clyfton was a residence in his parish.

The long inscription on the brass in that church is reproduced also in 'The Parochial History of Cornwall' (Truro, 1868), according to which (ii. 406) Theodoro had issue three sons and two daughters. No traces are left of two sons, John and Ferdinando. Another son, Theodore, was a mariner who served on board the Charles II., Capt. Gibson, and died at sea in 1693. No children are mentioned in his will. One of his sisters, Mary, died a spinster in 1674; the other, "Dorothea Palæolog de stirpe Imperatorum," married, in 1656, William Arundell. L. L. K.

Another "descendant of the Greek Emperors" is said to be buried in Cornwall. The last male descendant certainly known to history is the apostate Andrew, who took the name Mohammed. He was grandson of the despot Thomas, the brother of Constantine, the last Emperor. Finlay ('History of Greece,' ed. 1877, vol. iv. p. 268n) says:—

"The pretended descent of a Palæologos, buried in the parish church of Landulph in Cornwall, from the despot Thomas, cannot be admitted as authentic. See the account by the Rev. F. Vyvyan Jago, F.S.A., rector of Landulph, in the eighteenth volume of the *Archæologia*. The name Palæologos became, and continues to be, a common one, and all who bear it are, of course, prepared to substantiate their pretensions to descent from the imperial family."

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

Ferdinand Palæologus of Barbados died in 1678; his will, dated 1670, was proved in 1680. He settled in Barbados between 1628 and 1645. He is supposed to have been the brother of Theodore, who was buried in Westminster Abbey in 1644, and son of Theodore Palæologus by Mary Ball. This latter Theodore's father, according to a

memorial tablet in Landulph Church, was Camillo, son of Prosper, son of Theodore, son of John, son of Thomas, the youngest brother of Constantine XIII., the last of the Byzantine empire.

The above particulars are from Capt. Lawrence-Archer's 'Monumental Inscriptions in the West Indies' and from 1 S. v. 173, 280, 357; viii. 408, 526; ix. 312, 572; x. 134, 351, 409, 494; xi. 31; xii. 480; 3 S. xi. 485, 531; xii. 30, 54. The penultimate reference contains a communication from PRINCE RHODOCANAKIS, pointing out that the name Palæologus is common among Greeks, and ridiculing the idea of the descent from the imperial family. LEO C.

[An editorial note at 3 S. iv. 270 gives a summary of the history of the home of Theodore Palæologus at Clifton.]

"O DEAR, WHAT CAN THE MATTER BE?" (10 S. vi. 29, 57, 73, 92, 116, 152, 198, 454, 515.)—Some thirty years ago a nonsensical parody of the above appeared in one of the society journals. I am unable to give either name or date, but I have ever since retained the words in my memory. It represents one of those jingles which, without any effort or desire on the part of the victim, haunt him through life. It runs as follows:

O dear, what can the matter be?

Sallust must surely as mad as a hatter be,

Growling away like a bear.

He is leaving Madrid at the height of the season,

Without even giving his servants a reason:

It smacks very strongly of murder or treason,

But that isn't our affair.

Every time I hear played the air of "O dear, what can the matter be?" my memory harks back to a certain evening when I formed one of an audience assembled to hear a lecture illustrated by limelight views. Somehow or other the pictures got out of order, and persistently illustrated anything except the point on which the lecturer was dilating. There was a musical accompaniment as part of the programme, and after a time the orchestra entered heartily into the spirit of the fun by striking up "O dear, what can the matter be?" and thus filling up the interludes during the rectification of the errors. It was an amusing experience for the audience, and one I can never forget; but the feelings of the poor lecturer can be better imagined than described.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

My mother was more familiar with Scotch music than any other person I have met, and she always called "O dear, what can the matter be?" a "modern Scotch song."

She often sang it to my delicate sister, when we were children, and the first verse is quite clear in my memory. But the others were so often varied, to suit the humours of the invalid, I cannot be sure of her exact rendering.

The companion song, which generally followed it, was

"Saw ye Johnnie comin'?" quo' she,  
"Saw ye Johnnie comin',"  
Wi' a blue bonnet on his head  
An' a wee doggie runnin'?"

C. C. STOPES.

Capt. Morris wrote a parody of this song in 1793, ridiculing his usual butt, Pitt, and the Tory war policy:—

O dear, what can the matter be?  
Billy's undone us by war.

And so on to the extent of some twelve or fifteen stanzas.

R. L. MORETON.

Over fifty years since I remember hearing my grandmother repeat the lines:—

O dear, what can the matter be?  
Mr. St. John kissed Mrs. Battershy!

I understood it to be a reminiscence of her youthful days some fifty years earlier.

Can any of your readers throw light on the second line? Are the two complete in this connexion? or are they only part of a whole?

W. S. B. H.

"LESBIAN LEAD" (10 S. vii. 209).—See Aristotle, 'Nicomachean Ethics,' V. x. 7, 'Lesbian' in the 'New English Dictionary,' and the communications under the heading 'Lesbian Rule' at 9 S. x. 431.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

University College, Aberystwyth.

This is probably an allusion to a passage in Aristotle ('Eth. N.,' V. x. 7), thus translated by Peters:—

"For that which is variable needs a variable rule, like the leaden rule employed in the Lesbian style of masonry; as the leaden rule has no fixed shape, but adapts itself to the outline of each stone, so is the decree adapted to the occasion."

At all events, Mr. Lang evidently had this "leaden rule" in his mind.

C. C. B.

WOMEN AND WINE-MAKING (10 S. vii. 188).

—The same belief concerns also preserve-making and other kinds of husbandry in France, and certainly elsewhere; but it applies to women in a peculiar state of health. See also the instances, all over the world, of the evil and fascinating power of women in these circumstances, collected by the late J. Tuchmann in his elaborate researches on fascination (*Mélusine*, vol. iv. col. 347 and following). Although this be

folk-lore, yet there is perhaps a physical reason in it. But the matter is to be investigated and studied by physicians and chemists.

H. GAIDOZ.

22, Rue Servandoni, Paris (VI°).

SPRING-HEELLED JACK (10 S. vii. 206).—This active gentleman was one of the bug-bears of the nineteenth-century forties; but I cannot remember what the Lincolnshire nursery heard of him, other than of his habit of springing out upon his victims in some unwonted manner. I believe I was inclined to confuse him with the owner of the seven-leagued boots; but he has grown dim in my recollection, and I am glad to have the impression of him revived by the note of W. C. B. Was Spring-heelled Jack a real or an imaginary being?

ST. SWITHIN.

MONKEYS STEALING FROM A PEDLAR (10 S. vi. 448; vii. 13).—Might not Hamlet's allusion (III. iv. 194, Globe ed.)—

Unpeg the basket on the house's top,  
Let the birds fly, and, like the famous ape,  
To try conclusions, in the basket creep,  
And break your own neck down—

which as yet no commentator has been able to explain, repose on a print similar to the one described by MR. HIND?

G. KRUEGER.

Berlin.

"QUAPLADDE" (10 S. vi. 429; vii. 14).—I thank M. P., MR. EDWARD SMITH, and COL. WELBY for their replies to my question, I fear, however, that in my desire to save your space I have given them and your unnecessary trouble. I think that the word "Quapladde" may be a heraldic expression, though, being an ignoramus in matters pertaining to heraldry, I did not at first think of this.

In William Berry's 'Encyclopædia Heraldica' the arms of Bacon (premier baronet) of Redgrave, Suffolk, 1611, are described as:

"Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth, Gu., on a chief ar. two mullets sa., for Bacon; second and third, Barry of six, or and az.; over all a bend gu., for Quapladde."

A. J. WILLIAMS.

[Quapladde is the name of the family whose arms are given in the second and third quarters of the shield.]

"CREELING" THE BRIDEGROOM (10 S. vii. 186).—In an old family letter-book I find the following reference to this custom:—

"When we arrived there the bridegroom had to undergo the roughish ordeal of 'creeling,' by having a big basket filled with heavy stones, suspended from his shoulders, from which he was

not relieved till he had paid a money forfeit, when the basket was unloaded, and he allowed to bolt into the house, where before that the ceremony of breaking a cake of bread over the bride's head had been gone through."

In the same entry it is stated that

"in the evening the ceremony of washing the bridegroom's feet the night before a marriage, then greatly observed and kept up with boisterous joviality, was gone through in all its details."

The time to which the above refers would be circa 1844, and the place was in East Lothian.

J. LINDSAY HILSON.

Public Library, Kelso.

"PRÆMUNIRE" (10 S. vii. 189).—Cowell in his 'Interpreter,' 1701, says:—

"As to the Etymology of the word *Præmunire*, some think it proceedeth from the strength given to the Crown by the former Statutes, against the Usurpation of a Foreign Power, which Opinion may receive Ground from the Statute 25 E. 3. stat. 6. cap. 1. But others think it may be deduced from the Verb *Præmonere*, being barbarously turned into *Præmunire*; which corruption is taken from the rude Interpreters of the Canon Law, who indeed do put the effect *Præmunire* many times for the sufficient cause *Præmonere*, according to the Proverb, He that is well warned, is half-armed. Of which a reason may be gathered from the form of the Writ. *Præmunire facias præfatum Præpositum et J.R. Procuratorem, &c., quod tunc sint coram nobis, &c.* Which words can be referred to none, but the parties charged with the Offence. See 3. Inst. fol. 119."

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

"MOKE," A DONKEY (10 S. vii. 68, 115).—I extract the following from 'Nicknames and Traditions in the Army,' third ed. (Chatham, Gay & Polden, 1891), p. 114:—

"On the formation of the 'Land Transport Corps,' the initials were converted into the 'London Thieving Corps.' When it was the 'Military Train' it was called 'Murdering Thieves,' and also 'Moke Train,' by reason of the horses being replaced with Spanish mules. This was soon corrupted into 'Muck Train.' The sobriquet was so unpopular that the mules had to be abandoned and horses substituted. It is now the 'Army Service Corps.'"

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

"LIFE-STAR" FOLK-LORE (10 S. vii. 129, 196).—In 'Les Étoiles,' from which I have lately quoted in 'N. & Q.,' one reads:—

"Une fois un cri long, mélancolique, parti de l'étang qui lui-sait plus bas, monta vers nous en ondulant. Au même instant une belle étoile filante glissa par-dessus nos têtes dans la même direction, comme si cette plainte que nous venions d'entendre portait une lumière avec elle.—Qu'est-ce que c'est? me demanda Stéphanette à voix basse.—Une âme qui entre en paradis, maîtresse, et je fis le signe de la croix. Elle se signa aussi."—'Lettres de mon Moulin,' p. 59.

ST. SWITHIN.

ELEANOR OF CASTILE: HER TOMB (10 S. vii. 8, 57).—The following quotation from Mr. W. R. Lethaby's 'Westminster Abbey and the Kings' Craftsmen,' p. 331, bears upon the former references:—

"Burgess has argued that neither the effigy of Henry III. nor that of Queen Alianor can be accepted as a portrait, but this can only be true in a very limited sense. They may have been, and were, idealized into types, but to suppose that likeness was not aimed at is surely absurd, and we have it on record in the account for the King's image that it was made 'ad similitudinem regis Henrici.' It is urged that Alianor was over fifty when she died. Miss Strickland says forty-seven, and Alianor was famous for beauty; Gough cites Langtoft as saying that the sculptors of her time made their figures of the Virgin in the likeness of the Queen. The sculptors of the time, indeed, were imitating nature in all their carvings. When we find portraits of vine and maple, oak and thorn, it is most unlikely that the King and Queen were mere impersonal images. Such sculptures as these were never carved 'out of people's heads.'"

A. R. BAYLEY.

"GULA AUGUSTI" (10 S. v. 408, 499; vi. 15, 72, 135).—At the meeting of the Philological Society on 7 Dec., 1906, some notes were read by Dr. H. Oelsner on a book entitled "A Dictionary of the Norman or Old French Language by Robert Kelham, of Lincoln's Inn," since whose time our knowledge of that important subject has advanced a good way. One item of its contents is: "*Gule*, the beginning or first day of a month." Can it be shown that the term was used of other months than August?

E. S. DODGSON.

'CANTUS HIBERNICI' (10 S. vii. 9, 73, 192).—If the list entitled 'Auctorum Nomina' in 'Anthologia Oxoniensis,' 1846, is correct, B. means George Booth, and G. B. means George Butler, in that particular book. It is not likely that Linwood, the editor of the book and one of the contributors, was mistaken as to the interpretations of the initials, especially in view of the fact that of the three men whom he thanks in his preface George Booth is one:—

"Nec mihi temperare possum quin in signum viri eximii Georgii Booth, S.T.B., humanitatem commemorem, qui prompto atque alacri officio plurima contulit, et roganti novam identidem suppellectilem in manus conjecit."

The other two are the Dean of Christ Church and Henry Wellesley, M.A., formerly of Christ Church, then (1846) Vice-Principal of New Inn Hall. Gaisford the Dean and Henry Wellesley are not among the contributors.

B. appears in the 'Elenchus Carminum'

as the author of sixty-five translations; G. B. of only three.

However, in 'Anthologia Polyglotta,' by Henry Wellesley, D.D., 1849, the initials G. B. mean George Booth. In this collection George Butler does not appear. Booth gives fifty-nine Latin and fifteen English translations. In the preface Wellesley offers his "grateful acknowledgements" to "those distinguished members of the University, the Rev. G. Booth, the Rev. J. W. Burgon, the Rev. G. F. De-Teissier, the Rev. E. Stokes, the Rev. G. C. Swaine, Goldwin Smith, Esq., and . . . to a foreigner . . . Count Mortara, now residing among us."

It is evident, as regards these two books, that where both George Booth and George Butler appear the former becomes B. and the latter G. B.; but that where the latter is absent George Booth has his two initials, G. B.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

WATTS AND THE ROSE (10 S. vii. 105).—MR. LYNN will scarcely need reminding that Watts wrote under the Old Style: his April and May were later than ours. Even so, April is certainly too early a date for the rose in our climate; but we must not be hard on a poet who wishes to fill his line euphoniously. Lyte says roses are in flower in May and June; Gerard, "from May till the end of August"; so we may allow May to consider them her "glory." Has MR. LYNN forgotten Laertes's

O rose of May,

Dear maid, kind sister, sweet Ophelia!  
or Olivia's "roses of the spring"; or that in the bridal song in 'The Two Noble Kinsmen' they are named together with primroses and oxlips; or Keats's

And mid-May's eldest child, the coming musk-rose?

Here is warrant enough for Watts, as regards the later month at any rate.

C. C. B.

BELL-HORSES (10 S. vi. 469; vii. 33, 110, 174).—Another verse used to run:—

Bell-horses, bell-horses, all in row,  
How many fine bell-horses I want to know.

W. CORFIELD.

Calcutta.

Camel-bells or caravan bells are mentioned several times in Sven Hedin's 'Through Asia,' 1898. In describing a sandstorm on p. 555 of the first volume the author observes:—

"The deafening roar of the hurricane overpowers every other sound. If you do get separated from them [your companions], you are bound to wander astray; and so become irretrievably lost. All that I could see was the camel immediately in front of me.

Everything else was swallowed up in the thick impenetrable haze. Nor can you hear anything except the peculiar whining and moaning made by the millions upon millions of grains of sand as they whiz without cessation past your ears."

Then he quotes from Yule's 'Book of Ser Marco Polo the Venetian' a passage relative to the spirits talking and musical sounds heard in the Great Desert, which concludes with—

"Hence in making this journey it is customary for travellers to keep close together. All animals, too, have bells at their necks, so that they cannot easily get astray."

M. P.

"BAT BEARAWAY" (10 S. vii. 168).—From Mr. Robert Backhouse Peacock's 'Glossary of the Dialect of the Hundred of Lonsdale' (*sub* 'There-away') it would appear that "Bearaway" is not nominal, but imperative. Boys cry out:—

Bat! bat! bear away,  
Here-away, there-away,  
Into my hat;

and in book-language "bear away" might be rendered "direct yourself." In French folk-lore there is a tendency to treat bats as if their nature were diabolic, so let us hope they may have nothing to do with soul-carrying.

ST. SWITHIN.

In the great frescoes of the 'Triumph of Death' at the Campo Santo, Pisa, painted by Andrea Orcagna about 1350, there are several objects represented (half human and half bat) as flying away with the spirits of the departed.

Some of these are contending in the sky with demons for the possession of the spirits.

A. CARRINGTON.

Bideford.

SNAKES IN SOUTH AFRICA (10 S. v. 428, 473; vi. 10, 115, 152, 218, 294).—I quite agree with MR. CLAYTON in regarding the story of the momba at the penultimate reference as mythical. Nevertheless the statement that the snake sits in a tree, "when it is lucky enough to find one," is peculiarly applicable to certain parts of South Africa: to Basutoland, for instance, where there are no trees at all; to the wide stretch of the Karroo, some 300 miles by 150; to the Orange River Colony and Bechuanaland, where nothing more stately is to be met with in the natural than the prickly pear and the mimosa, whose stem and height attain the size of the hawthorn bush in England. I am not, of course, reckoning fruit trees and blue gums that have been artificially planted of late years.

Wood is, in fact, so expensive in these localities that the ordinary fuel throughout the country consists of dried oxdung.

When in Natal for a short visit I was informed that the reason the natives (at that time wearing the scantiest of clothing) were so immune from snake bite, when traversing the dense tropical jungle in the south of the colony, was that they were far keener-sighted than Europeans, and that they always had their knobkerrie along with them in case of need.

As to what I said of the python in Bechuanaland devouring oxen, I should have mentioned that it was only hearsay; but coming as it did to me on several occasions from transport riders, I had no cause to doubt its accuracy. A fact which may explain this better is to be found, perhaps, in the size of the Mashona breed, which from the specimens I saw were decidedly smaller than either Highland or Kerry cattle, and certainly no larger than some of the well-grown antelopes that are known to fall victims to these formidable creatures.

N. W. HILL.

Philadelphia.

"TAPING SHOOS" (10 S. vii. 206).—MR. HEMS's note must not be uncontradicted, for the sake of future readers. The parish church of St. Stephen at Treleigh, Cornwall, is not of fifteenth-century date. The parish (which was not even a chapelry before) was formed in 1846 out of Redruth (*London Gazette*, 9 Jan., 1846). The foundation stone of this "fifteenth-century parish church" was laid in 1865, and the building consecrated 26 Sept., 1866. It contains no such chest or document as that referred to.

I may say that a cobbler in Redruth draws a distinction between "tapping" and "soleing." The former means adding leather over the whole or part of the surface of a worn sole; the latter, replacing the worn sole by a new one.

YGREC.

I remember this expression as the ordinary term for getting shoes mended—not as soleing only, but mending in all parts, perhaps more particularly "capping," the toe-end of shoes, most children wearing this portion down sooner than any other part. Mending bits on the soles and heels were often called "taps." There were heel-taps, toe-taps, sole-taps, and toe-caps.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Workshop.

I am personally indebted to MR. HEMS for enlightenment upon the word "tapper," which means, in the language of my particular

industry, "a laster." Bristol and Kingswood are big shoe centres, and in the old days, prior to the invention of machine-sewn boots and shoes, the soles were "riveted" on with brass or iron nails or rivets: hence the "tapping." To a certain extent "tapping" forms part of the necessary operations of "lasting" shoes to-day, when lasting is done by hand, and not by machinery.

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

In and about Neath, Glamorganshire, "tapping," if not universally, is much more generally used than "soleing," except in the expression "soleing and heeling."

W. L.

## Miscellaneous.

### NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

*The Poetical Works of William Strode (1600-1645).*

Now first collected from Manuscript and Printed Sources. To which is added 'The Floating Island: a Tragi-Comedy,' now first reprinted. Edited by Bertram Dobell. (Dobell.)

For the first time William Strode takes the place to which he is entitled in the hierarchy of the English poets. Of him it cannot be said, as of Thomas Traherne, that his editor is also his discoverer. To Mr. Dobell is due, if not proof of his existence, at least his accessibility. Traces of his work are to be found in such repositories as 'N. & Q.' and *The Gentleman's Magazine*, and his claim to literary recognition is accorded him not only by Anthony à Wood and in the 'Biographia Dramatica' of Baker, Reed, and Jones, but in an established authority such as the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' where he receives a considerable measure of space. Few as are at the present moment those to whom his work is known, they are numerous indeed compared to what they would have been without Mr. Dobell's republication. That Strode should be best known as a dramatist rather than as a lyricist is in the nature of things. Apart from his academic distinction, the period of the appearance of 'The Floating Island' and the conditions under which it was avowedly written were such as to attract to it a large amount of public attention. Among the places in which references to it are found is not only Fleay's 'History of the Stage,' in which it is given among University plays in English, but also the tenth volume of Genest's 'Some Account of the English Stage.' Wherever it is mentioned, it is accompanied by the statement—also recorded, with something almost like a protest, by Mr. Dobell—that it is on the whole, though parts are well written, very dull. The *dramatis personæ* depose Prudentius, their lawful king, and institute Fancy as their queen.

It is, however, as a lyricist that Strode is chiefly noticeable. His poems are mostly hidden in miscellanies of the first half of the seventeenth century—'Wit Restored,' 'Museum Delicium,' 'Parnassus Biceps,' and the like. From these, and from MS. compilations, they have been assiduously collected by Mr. Dobell, one of whose tasks has been judging of the value of their ascription to Strode. This is sometimes a serious matter, since, if

we take Mr. Dobell's word, Fletcher must be deprived of the credit of the lines to Melancholy which inspired Milton, and which, with little hesitation, are assigned to Strode. Their appearance in 'The Nice Valour' cannot be held as establishing any indefeasible claim on behalf of Fletcher. So far as can be judged, Mr. Dobell's conjectures are admirably sane, and his introduction constitutes a very sound and valuable piece of scholarship. A few poems are given with some dubiety. One thing at least is certain: the book forms a notable addition to our stores of English poetry and an added claim upon scholarship on the part of Mr. Dobell, whose services to English poetry are not easily acknowledged.

*Northern Notes and Queries: a Quarterly Magazine devoted to the Antiquities of Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmorland, and Durham.* Edited by Henry Reginald Leighton. Vol. I. No. 5. (Newcastle-upon-Tyne, M. S. Dodds.)

*Northern Notes and Queries* makes steady progress. We welcome each succeeding number with increasing satisfaction. The most widely interesting paper will, we think, be found to be 'A Newcastle Lady at St. James's,' for it contains a letter recording the appearance of a ghost which is either a most cunningly devised fable, or one of those truths which it was once the fashion to reject without examination as impossible. We have in a letter written at Queen Charlotte's request by a Lieut. Stewart, the original of which is yet in existence, a narrative of what occurred, in the island of Dominica. Therein we read that a gentleman, named Bomberg, of German extraction, who had married a Miss Laing, was a subaltern in the same regiment as the writer. Bomberg had one child, soon after whose birth the mother died. When the little boy was about two years old his father was ordered to Dominica, and took the little fellow with him. About nine months after he had been stationed in the island Bomberg received orders, it would seem, to take a rather long journey. There were no barracks at this time in the island, so the officers were quartered in the Governor's residence, in rooms having in them two beds each. A few nights after Bomberg had gone on his journey and Lieut. Stewart had been in bed a quarter of an hour, he heard some one enter the room, come towards his bed, and draw back the curtain. It was Bomberg. Stewart, no little surprised at his early return, asked him when he arrived. The reply was that he had died that very night, and in a most pathetic manner he recommended his child to the lieutenant's protection and then departed. Calling to an officer who slept in the other bed, Stewart asked if he had heard any one enter the room. The reply was yes, and he thought it was Bomberg. He heard him speak also, but could not catch what he said. The next morning Stewart related what had occurred, and was of course made fun of by his companions, but in the evening news arrived that Bomberg was really dead. The rest of the paper, though interesting on other grounds, has no psychological or folk-lore value.

'The Three Family Histories' here continued, gathered from the Halmote records of the Bishops of Durham, furnish facts which cannot but be of importance to future genealogists. It is much to be desired that these valuable papers should find safety in print—if not in *extenso*, at least in abstract.

'A Note upon the Family of Dale of Monkwearmouth' supplies materials for a pedigree of the family from the reign of Charles I. to that of George II. It is compiled from records of the Court of Chancery which give details of a most embarrassing character.

The father of Akeneside the poet was a butcher at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. He entered memoranda as to the births and deaths of his children, not, as was the custom, in the family Bible, but in the English version of Diodati's 'Annotations.' These have been copied by some one into the register of the Nonconformist chapel where the Akenesides were accustomed to worship, and are now, we believe, printed for the first time.

The charters of Crosthwaite, Cumberland, are concluded. They are valuable not only as throwing light on places and place-names, but also as giving evidence as to the intimate connexion between religious houses far apart. One of these is a report to the Abbot of Cîteaux and others assembled in chapter as to a dispute between the Abbots of Furness and Fountains, dated at Boston in Lincolnshire in 1302. A charter of King John is printed confirming to the Abbot and monks of Fountains certain lands which Alicia de Rumilly had given to them. It is dated 13 Sept., 1212, and, strange to say, has not been found entered on the Close, Charter, or Patent Rolls.

The family notices from *The Newcastle Weekly Courant* embrace parts of the years 1747-8. The laudatory terms used regarding both the living and the dead will sometimes cause the modern reader to smile.

We have received from 1, Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, E.C., a pamphlet concerning 'The Manorial Society: its Aims and Objects.' A recent Report of the Parliamentary Local Records Committee indicated the expediency of preserving and examining records of national as well as local importance, and the present Society seems well fitted by its constitution to give organized attention to manorial records and institutions, on which admirable work has been done by scholars like Mary Bateson. The Council of the Society already includes representatives of about 340 manors in England. We hope it will be possible for the Society to include in its publications not only facsimiles of records, but also illustrations of some of the fine manor houses in this country, such as, for instance, the beautiful house at Cranborne.

## Notices to Correspondents.

H. HEMS ("Netting-mokes").—Halliwell says that *moke* is the mesh of a net, and that hence the word is applied to any wickerwork.

L. P. (Paris).—Contributions will be welcome, and be printed as space permits.

W. M.—Kingley's words were inquired for—not Burke's as suggested by you.

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## Notes.

LUCAS'S 'HISTORY OF WARTON':  
A DISCOVERY.

SOME years ago there were several inquiries in 'N. & Q.' as to the whereabouts of John Lucas's MS. 'History of the Parish of Warton, in Lancashire' (see 2 S. vi. 372; 4 S. v. 317; viii. 274).

I think, therefore, it will be interesting to some of your readers to know that I have discovered the 'History,' and that it is now in the library of Mr. Darcy Bruce Wilson, of Seacroft Hall, near Leeds, where it has lain, apparently, for more than a hundred years. And it is not difficult to guess how it came there. When the incomplete copy now in the Bodleian was made, the original was, as I learn from Mr. Purnell, the Assistant Librarian, in the possession of Richard Lucas, the historian's eldest son, who died in 1785. His daughter Sarah married John Wilson (Mr. D. B. Wilson's great-grandfather) 21 Dec., 1761. It may be supposed that on her father's death the 'History' came into her possession, and this was about the time when it disappeared; for Dr. Whitaker

says in his preface to the 'Ducatus Leodiensis' (published in 1816), p. ix, that having perused the MS. about thirty years ago, he had since in vain endeavoured to retrieve it. The discovery came about in this way.

Last year I edited for the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society (Tract Series, No. 7) 'The Beetham Repository,' a MS. history of the parish of Beetham, in Westmorland, compiled by the Rev. Wm. Hutton, vicar from 1762 to 1811. Mr. Hutton drew largely from Lucas for his pedigree of the Middletons of Leighton Hall, and it seemed appropriate that I should collect in a note all that was known of Lucas and his 'History.' This tract was reviewed in *The Yorkshire Post*, and Mr. Wilson, reading the review, at once told me the MS. was in his library. He has since kindly lent me the work, and it may not be out of place to describe it shortly. It is in two folio volumes with a continuous pagination. The first volume contains 44 unnumbered pages (occupied by the title, the dedication to Ralph Thoresby, the Introduction, and a catalogue of treatises quoted) and 426 pages of text, and comprises Warton, Lindeth, and Silverdale. The second volume contains pp. 427 to 906 of text, and 30 pages of Index, and comprises Yealand, Leighton, Hutton, Borwick, and Carnforth. The title-page corresponds with that of the incomplete copy at Warton Church, except that the last line should be "Begun about MDCCX., and finished in MDCCXLIV." and not as printed in 'The Beetham Repository,' p. 181.

JOHN RAWLINSON FORD.  
Yealand Conyers, near Carnforth.

## LONGFELLOW.

(See *ante*, pp. 201, 222, 242.)

LIKE many Americans coming over in June, Longfellow went directly to the English Lakes. In his modesty he had no conception of the affection with which his writings had caused him to be regarded by the English people. *The Daily News* truly gave expression to the popular voice when it said:—

"He is the familiar friend who has sung to every household, and set to music their aspirations and their affections."

The first intimation he received of this was his reception at Carlisle, where, in reply to an address, he said:—

"Coming here as a stranger, this welcome makes me feel that I am not a stranger, for how can a man

be a stranger in a country where he finds all doors and all hearts open to him? Besides, I myself am a Cumberland man—for I was born in the county of Cumberland, in the State of Maine, three thousand miles from here."

On the 16th of June, 1868, in the Senate House at Cambridge, he was publicly admitted to the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. When the scarlet gown was put upon him, the students shouted, "Three cheers for the red man of the West!"

On the 26th of the same month, when he arrived in London, a flood of hospitality flowed in upon him: the Queen received him at Windsor; and his countryman Mr. Bierstadt, the landscape painter, gave a dinner in his honour, at which hundreds of celebrities in literature, science, and art were present. With his daughters he spent a Sunday at Gadshill. Dickens had a great affection for him, and Forster, referring to a former visit, speaks of him as

"our attached friend, who possesses all the qualities of delightful companionship, the culture and the charm, which have no higher type or example than the accomplished and genial American."

After a fortnight in London, Longfellow and his party went to the Isle of Wight, and spent two days with Tennyson, who in one of his letters to the American poet in the previous year had written:—

"We English and Americans should all be brothers as none other among the Nations can be; and some of us, come what may, will always be so, I trust."

On the 15th of July Mrs. Tennyson enters in her diary:—

"Mr. Longfellow arrived with a party of ten. Very English he is, we thought. A. considered his 'Hiawatha' his most original poem, and he quoted his translation, 'Though the mills of God grind slowly, yet they grind exceeding small.' Both poets admired Platen's 'In der Nacht.'—Life of Tennyson," by his Son.

There were forty or fifty guests invited to tea, and Longfellow spoke kindly and graciously to each guest. Although Tennyson and Longfellow never met again, the friendship was continued by letters on both sides, and in 1877 the American poet sent to his English brother, as a Christmas greeting, his beautiful sonnet 'Wapentake to Alfred Tennyson,' in which he does homage to the mastery in English song of the "sweet historian of the heart":—

Therefore to thee the laurel leaves belong,  
To thee our love and our allegiance,  
For thy allegiance to the poet's art.

Tennyson in reply wrote that the Christmas greeting was "a very perfect flower from our own spacious garden."

After a stay on the Continent Longfellow returned for a few days to London, then went to Oxford to receive the degree of D.C.L., and thence to Scotland. After a crowded eighteen months of travel he reached his home again at Craigie House on the 1st of September, 1869, as the sun was setting, "and found Cambridge in all its beauty; not a leaf faded." "How glad I am to be at home!" he writes the same night to his lifelong friend Greene.

"There is not a drop of ink in my inkstand, and no bottle can be found. Still, I must write you one word to say we are all safe again at home. How strange and how familiar it all seems! and how thankful I am to have brought my little flock back to the fold! The young voices and little feet are musical overhead; and the year of travel floats away, and dissolves like a *Fata Morgana*."

In the interesting biography of Longfellow by his brother Samuel, to which I have previously referred, and which has greatly aided me in these notes, we are told that Longfellow's life after his return soon resumed its quiet and even tenor. The shades of evening seem to have been already gathering. His intimate friends Felton and Hawthorne were gone; Agassiz, who was breaking in health, one day came in, saying, "I cannot work," put his face in his hands, and wept, and in a year he too was gone; Sumner in 1874 suddenly died, and an unshadowed intercourse of forty years was ended; Lowell went abroad, and was seen no more by his friend and neighbour. "So the loneliness grew deeper in the study of Craigie House." Yet there were some choice friends still remaining: Greene, his earliest friend; Emerson, Wendell Holmes, Norton, and the enlivening presence of the cordial, genial Fields. Many visitors also came, and received a hospitable welcome. In his journals may be found the names of Froude, Kingsley, William Black, Plumptre, Dean Stanley, Salvini, Titiens, and Christine Nilsson. The entries concerning many he knew are so thoroughly characteristic that I feel tempted to give a few extracts taken at random.

Washington Irving, then forty years of age, was in 1827 at Madrid engaged on his life of Columbus. Longfellow thus refers to him:—

"I found the author repeated in the man: The same playful humor, the same touches of sentiment, the same poetic atmosphere, and what I admired still more, the entire absence of literary jealousy."

Here is Dickens described on his visit to America in 1842:—

"A gay, free-and-easy character, with a fine bright face, blue eyes, and long dark hair, he is young, only thirty next month, and a good constitution."

Dickens, on hearing that Longfellow was about to visit England, wrote to him: "Have no home but mine."

Longfellow notes on September 4th, 1849:

"Saw Mr. Ticknor; he has nearly finished with the proofs of his 'History of Spanish Literature.' In the street met Prescott, rosy and young, with a gay blue satin waistcoat, gray trousers, and shoes." Longfellow saw Ticknor only a day or two before his death in 1859, and his last remembrance of him was his sunny smile.

Here are a few other brief comments:—

"March 16th, 1850. Hawthorne's 'Scarlet Letter' is just published—a most tragic tragedy. Success to the book!"

"Sept. 17th, 1850. G. P. R. James came, the novelist, a sturdy man, fluent and rapid, and looking quite capable of fifty more novels."

"June 26th, 1851. Jenny Lind called this morning with Mr. Goldschmidt. There is something very fascinating about her, a kind of soft wildness of manner, and sudden pauses in her speaking, and floating shadows over her face."

"April 2nd, 1852. Read Kingsley's 'The Saint's Tragedy,' the story of St. Elizabeth of Hungary put into dramatic form with great power. I wish I had hit upon this theme for my 'Golden Legend,' the mediæval part of my trilogy. It is nobler and more characteristic than my obscure legend."

On the 15th of September, 1880, 'Ultima Thule' was published. It is dedicated to the poet's lifelong friend George Washington Greene, with this motto from Horace:—

Precor, integrâ  
Cum mente, nec turpem senectam  
Degere, nec citharâ carentem.

Horace had been a favourite for many years with Longfellow, who when he was only seventeen wrote to his father:—

"We are reading Horace. I admire it very much indeed, and in fact I have not met with so pleasant a study since the commencement of my college life. Moreover, it is extremely easy to read, which not a little contributes to the acquisition of a thorough knowledge of every line and every ode."

In 1872 he wrote a joking letter to Greene, reminding him that

"Horace mentions the Craigie House in Ode XXI. of the First Book. He spoke of it as the *viridicragi*, in which Diana takes delight,—that is, on which the moonlight lingers."

The copy of Horace used by Longfellow in college is now in the library at Bowdoin, the gift of Prof. Smyth, of Andover ('Life' by Samuel Longfellow, vol. i. p. 49).

JOHN C. FRANCIS.

(To be concluded.)

Not only is Longfellow a Yorkshire name (*ante*, p. 201), but the maiden name of the

poet's mother is also, I believe, found among the names of Yorkshire families. A Wadsworth, who became connected by marriage with my mother's family, has a place among my recollections as having served on the grand jury at York which returned a true bill against Jonathan Martin. In my youth I heard him relate the particulars of Martin's proceedings in the Minster, and also describe the scene of the conflagration of which the mad incendiary was the cause.

F. JARRATT.

#### DR. HALLEY'S PEDIGREE.

OCCASIONALLY a difficult point in genealogy is settled by means of an obscure footnote, or, perchance, one important word; the desired clue may rest even in a single letter of a name. More than five years ago the writer became impressed with the significance of the fact that Dr. E. Halley persistently spelt his Christian name Edmond instead of Edmund. This was thought to imply the possible derivation of his surname from the French Halle or Hallé—a supposition which appeared to receive partial confirmation from the discovery of actual examples of the spelling Halley in Normandy. On the contrary, evidence recently obtained strongly indicates that Dr. Halley's surname is traceable to the family of Hawley of Northamptonshire, indifferently spelt Hawley or Halley. A complete pedigree showing Dr. Halley's direct male descent may ultimately be found in the Bodleian Library, as intimated at 10 S. vi. 408 under the heading 'Dr. Arthur Charlett.' The true explanation, in this connexion, of the Christian name Edmond, appears to lie in the recorded pedigree of Mewce of Holdenby, which begins with one John Mewce of Calais, who married and had issue one son, Nicholas Mewce, of Hedgman's, Essex. The latter married Elizabeth, dau. of Edmond Morant, of London, and had issue Francis, Edmond Christopher, Alice, Lucie, Maline, and Katherin Mewce (cf. 'Visitations of Northamptonshire, 1564 and 1618-19,' ed. by W. C. Metcalfe, London, 1887, p. 114).

The eldest son, Francis Mewce, of Holdenby, co. Northampton (living 1618), married Elizabeth Washington, dau. of Lawrence Washington, of Sulgrave, co. Northampton, the ceremony being performed 26 May, 1615, according to a Washington family chart inserted between pp. 394-7 of Waters's 'Genealogical Gleanings in England,' Boston, 1901. This same Lawrence Washington of

Sulgrave was, as is well known, a direct ancestor of George Washington, the first president of the United States.

Alice Mewce married Richard Ellis or Ellies, of London, whose will (quoted in Waters's 'Gleanings,' p. 383) describes him as "citizen and haberdasher of London." The will, dated 15 Aug., 1625, proved 26 Aug., 1625 (P.C.C. Clarke, 86) names several members of the family, including "Sister Hallye" and "Brother Humfrey Halley." The latter's name is spelt "Hawley" in the 'Visitations.' These two, Humfrey Hally or Hawley and Katherin Mewce, his wife, were probably the paternal grandparents of Dr. E. Halley. If so, it is easy to explain the existence of the names Edmond, Francis, and Elizabeth (and, later, Katherine) in the Halley family. Note the extract following, from the will of Humphrey Halley the elder:—

"Formerly of the city of London, vintner, now of Alconbury, in the county of Huntingdon, Sons William and Humphrey, and daughter Elizabeth Cawthorne, widow, who is sole executrix. In a codicil mentions son Edmond. Will gives names of places in London where property was situated. Testator describes himself as 'very aged' (Register Eure, 1674)."

This Humphrey Halley the elder (probably identical with the husband of Katherin Mewce) may perhaps have been a son of the William Hawley (fl. 1599) mentioned next below:—

"William Hawley, salter, and Elizabeth Bye, of St. Stephen's, Coleman St., London, widow of Robert Bye, late of same, 'pannarius'; at St. Mary Woolchurch, London."—Cf. Harl. Soc. Pub., xxv. 261, 'Marriage Licences granted by the Bishop of London,' 12 April, 1599.

"Will of William Halley, of the city of Peterborough. To son Francis Halley brick-built houses in Fenchurch Street. Testator mentions his 'loving wife' Ann Halley; brothers Humphrey and Edmond Halley. Will dated Jan. 30, 1673; proved by Ann Halley, March 6, 1675 (P.C.C. Dyer, 148)."

"Will of Humfrey Halley the younger, of London, Gent. Mentions two kinsmen, Edmund Halley and Humfrey Halley; kinswomen Catherine Cawthorne and Ann Cawthorne; kinsman Humfrey Cawthorne. Residuary legatee, 'loving and well-beloved brother Edmond Halley, citizen and salter, of London.' Among witnesses was Thomas Mewce (P.C.C. Benoe, fo. 66; Feb. 23, 1674/5)."

"Administration of the personal goods of Humfrey Halley [No. 3], lately deceased in the parts beyond the seas or on the high seas, was granted April 10, 1684, to the brother Edmund Halley (P.C.C. Admon. Act Book, 1684)."

The last item disproves the assertion that Dr. E. Halley was the only child of his father (cf. 'Biog. Brit.,' iv., 2494).

"Will of Francis Halley, of London, gent. To sonne Francis Halley two messuages or residences

in Mincin Lane (and) Fenchurch Street. Sister Mary Ward, wife of John Ward. Nicholas Wright of the parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate. Cousin Edmond Halley and Mary his wife and their two daughters, Margaret and Katherine. Father and mother [-in-law] Richard Pyke and Eleanor Pyke. Brothers Thomas Pyke and William Pyke and Edward Day. Sisters Jane Day and Susan Pyke. 'Cosen' Edmond Halley and Richard Pyke guardians of my said son Francis Halley until he attain age of twenty-one, and executors. Dated June 28, 1698; proved Sept. 8, 1702 (P.C.C. Marlborough, 126)."

The above Richard Pyke (doubtless identical with Richard Pyke mentioned at 10 S. v. 266) may have been a son of the Richard Pyke, sen., poulterer, aged about sixty-seven in 1674 (cf. Harl. Soc. Pub., xxiv. 131).

The foregoing extracts of wills and the grant of administration were kindly sent to me by Mr. Ralph J. Beevor, M.A., of St. Albans, with some valuable notes on the family of Hawley or Halley of Northamptonshire.

EUGENE FAIRFIELD MCPIKE.

1, Park Row, Chicago, U.S.

**THE TAXAMETER CAB.**—The large number of taxameter cabs which in the course of a few weeks are to be put on the London streets represent a more extensive experiment of a facility enjoyed by Berlin and other continental cities since 1894. On 15 March, 1899 (*vide* Moore's 'Omnibuses and Cabs,' p. 273), six vehicles so fitted were tried in London; but the opposition of the Cabmen's Union caused their withdrawal after a brief and turbulent existence. Some such fate must have befallen a still earlier attempt to popularize a mechanical fare-register. *The Practical Mechanic's Journal* of 1 June, 1853, advertises an epitomized prospectus of "The Six Days' Cab Company." The principal advantages this was to afford were

"To supply the public with first-rate horses and carriages, the latter to be provided with improved indicators by which it will be at once seen the distance travelled.

"To abolish the insults and extortions now too prevalent, by employing men of known respectability of character, who will be provided with livery coats and hats, and paid a regular weekly salary.

"To afford their servants the opportunity of moral and religious instruction, by entirely abolishing all *Sunday work*, thereby constituting this, what the title imports, viz., a Six-Day Conveyance Company.

"To bring the luxury of cabriolet riding within the reach of all classes, by reducing the fares to (one-half of the present legal charge) 4d. per mile, which are [*sic*] clearly shown to be both possible and profitable."

I have no other data in the history of this venture—perhaps it was stillborn; but its reception by the cabmen of those days is a thing to be imagined, not described.

ALECK ABRAHAM.

39, Hillmarton Road, N.

[The spelling of the name of the indicator seems to be in doubt. *Taximeter* has appeared in many notices of the new cabs. It may be well to record that these vehicles began to ply for hire on Saturday, 23 March.]

ISHAM FAMILY.—Among the marriages in December, 1747, given in *The London Magazine* for that year (vol. xvi. p. 580, the name Isham, however, being omitted in the index), occurs that of "Sir Edward Isham, Bart., to Miss Arnodson [indexed as "Arnoldson"] of Grosvenor Street." Now no Sir *Edward* Isham ever existed, either as baronet or knight; but Sir *Edmund* Isham, Bart., was then alive and aged about fifty-seven, and, though he was a married man (his first wife surviving till July, 1748), it would seem, *prima facie*, to refer to him. We have, however, his own statement to the contrary, inasmuch as in a letter dated 26 Dec., 1747 (preserved among the Isham papers at Lamport, co. Northampton), addressed to his wife, who had evidently sent him a copy of this notice, he writes: "My name is not Edward, so you may be sure it was not me you found marry'd in the Papers." The above entry is one of (unfortunately) many instances where the contemporary notices in the papers and magazines of the eighteenth century are strangely deceiving.

G. E. C.

"GOVERNESS."—MR. LYNN (10 S. ii. 424) believes that *governess* has never been used except in the technical sense of female teacher. But Queen Elizabeth was frequently called "governess"; and the ruler of the Netherlands, when a woman, was generally called so.

C. C. STOPES.

"POWWOW": ITS MEANING.—The man in the street, when asked the meaning of *powwow*, in nine cases out of ten defines it as a conjuration or palaver. Yet this is quite a secondary sense. In the Massachusetts Indian language, from which we derived it, *pauwau* as a noun denotes a wizard or diviner, while as a verb it means to use divination. When Dr. Murray comes to the slips for this word, he will, I suspect, find that all old authors employ it in the Indian way. My experience is that in old books, when a conjuration is indicated, it is by the verbal noun *powwowing*; and

perhaps our modern *powwow* in this sense has been arrived at by merely dropping the termination *-ing*. This secondary sense has now become so common that when modern writers revert to the original use they are apt to emphasize it by some old-fashioned spelling. This is the reason, for instance, why Whittier in 'The Bridal of Pennacook' calls the priest a *powah*:—

Of the strange land she walks in no Powah has.  
told,  
It may burn with the sunshine, or freeze with the cold.

In 'Mogg Megone' he affects another free spelling:—

Shook from his soul the fear of harm,  
And trampled on the Powwaw's charm.

In Job Durfee's 'What Cheer' (1832, p. 128) an archaic pronunciation is insisted on:—

And oft he thought o'er thickets dark he saw  
Wave the black fox-tail of the grim Pawwaw.

This is the true Indian sound of the word, but would Durfee have retained the stress upon the last syllable if he had been using the term in its modern signification? It is an interesting point of style. I believe he retained the archaic sound just because he was retaining the archaic meaning.

JAS. PLATT, JUN.

PAMELA.—Some time ago (see 9 S. xii. 141, 330; 10 S. i. 52, 135, 433, 495; ii. 50, 89, 196) there was a correspondence regarding the proper pronunciation of this name. In further corroboration of the contention that in Elizabeth's time the second syllable was long, I will venture to quote the first four lines of a short poem entitled 'A Superscription on Sir Philip Sidney's Arcadia, sent for a Token,' which will be found on p. 43 of Mr. Bertram Dobell's recently published 'Poetical Works of William Strode,' a work which I will not forestall the reviewer in extolling. The lines are:—

Whatever in Philoclea the fair  
Or the discreet Pamela figur'd are,  
Change but the name, the virtues are your owne,  
And for a fiction there a truth is knowne.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

[COL. PRIDEAUX's note and the copy of the review printed in last week's 'N. & Q.' reached the office about the same time.]

NELSON RECOLLECTIONS.—At 10 S. iv. 322 I gave some recollections of John Burt, an old friend of mine at Launceston, who fought under Nelson in the Swiftsure at the battle of the Nile in 1798, and who afterwards was for a time a prisoner of war in the hands of the French. It may now interest some of your readers if I add that



the last surviving of John Burt's apprentices as a bootmaker, John Frain, died at Plymouth on 3 March, only a few days before attaining the age of ninety. He was about five months older than myself, I having been born in August, 1817; and he and I, who were friends from boyhood to the end, were the only ones left who knew "Swiftsure" Burt (as his first employer was always locally called), and heard his memories of Nelson and the Nile.

R. ROBBINS.

"TIRE LE RIDEAU, LA FARCE EST JOUÉE."

—Of this saying, attributed to Rabelais on his death-bed, the following contains a plagiarism or a parallel:—

Since all our lives long we travel towards Death,  
Let us rest us sometimes, and bait by the way,  
'Tis but dying at last; in our Race let us stay,  
And we shan't be so soon out of breath.

Sit the Comedy out, and that done,  
When the Play's at an end, let the Curtain fall down.

'The Whim,' 'Poems and Songs by Thomas Flatman,' fourth ed., 1686, p. 131.

For "Tire le rideau," &c., see 9 S. xi. 72, s.v. "Le grand peut-être."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

LEONARD COX.—The subjoined extract confirms the statement of the old chronicle given at 10 S. ii. 65:—

"1520. In vigilia Sancte Gertrudis [16 March] plebanus Leutschoviensis, Magister Joannes Henckel, una cum toto consulato susceperunt in rectorem schole egregium virum Leonhardum Koxum de Anglia, postam Laureatum, quem eodem die, quo supra, plebanus instituit, seu installavit in presentia omnium fere dominorum de consulatu, qui conduxerunt eum ad scholas in stabum maiorem, ubi per duos annos [remansit?] minus uno quartali. Recessit enim Leutschovia MDXXI. ad festum Sancte Lucie [13 Dec.] et suscepit scholas Cas-sovie."—C. Wagner, 'Analecta Scepusi,' ii. 140.

L. L. K.

LAWYERS' WILLS.—It seems that it is no new thing for a lawyer's will to be badly drawn, as Mark Cottle, Registrar of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, left out the date of execution, and an affidavit was filed to that effect. Proved 1482 P.C.C. 54 Cottle.

GERALD FOTHERGILL.

11, Brussels Road, New Wandsworth, S.W.

DUTTON AND SEAMAN FAMILIES. (See 9 S. vii. 408, 513; viii. 67.)—The additional Dutton Seaman mentioned by H. C. at the second reference makes four Seamans in succession bearing for Christian name that of Dutton. I find in Cal. S. Papers Dom. a petition of Sir R. Grosvenor to the Council with a complaint against Thomas Seaman, an attorney, evidently the same referred to

by H. C. as of Bow Lane in 1627. The petitioner and other names mentioned in the petition point to a Cheshire connexion on the part of Thomas Seaman. In 1785 Richard Seaman, of St. Mary Le Bow, married; he died in 1824, the last of the family.

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

DANTE AND ARCHITECTURE.—The Rev. J. F. Hogan, D.D., of Maynooth, in a paper read by him at a meeting of the London Dante Society some time ago, referred to Dante's treatment of the fine arts, and asserted that there was virtually no reference in the 'Divina Commedia' either to architecture or architects. The words "capital," "column," "architrave," said Dr. Hogan, do not occur in it from beginning to end. There is no descriptive reference to the Parthenon, the Coliseum, or the Forum—St. John Lateran or St. Peter's. The churches of Santa Maria Novella at Florence, the Duomo at Siena, the Frari at Venice, the cathedral of Orvieto, the Spina at Pisa, and S. Maria sopra Minerva at Rome were all founded in Dante's time and yet there is no reference to these buildings or their designers. Dr. Hogan's explanation of this omission was that the architects were probably Guelfs, and that Dante, having no knowledge of architecture, did not care to venture beyond his depth. Only once does he mention an architectural feature, when he compares the humbled souls of the proud in the 'Purgatory' to caryatides.

If Father Hogan had consulted Toynbee's 'Dante Dictionary,' he would have found that several public buildings and places in Florence are mentioned or alluded to by Dante, namely:—

"The Baptistery, *San Giovanni*, 'Inf.' xix. 17; *l'antico Battistero*, 'Par.' xv. 134; *il Battista*, 'Par.' xvi. 47; the church of San Miniato, 'Purg.' xiii. 101-2; the old wall (ot 1078) and Badia, 'Par.' xv. 97-8; the Ponte Vecchio, *il passo d'Arno*, 'Inf.' xiii. 146; *Marte*, 'Par.' xvi. 47; *il ponte*, 'Par.' xvi. 146; *il ponte di Rubaconte*, 'Purg.' xii. 102; the Gardino, 'Inf.' xxiii. 108; the Porta San Piero, 'Par.' xvi. 40, 94; the Porta Peruzza, 'Par.' xvi. 126; the Corso, 'Par.' xvi. 40-2; the Mercato Vecchio, 'Par.' xvi. 121; the Borgo Sant' Apostolo, 'Par.' xvi. 134."—Toynbee, p. 241.

JOHN HEBB.

"THE PEDLARS' REST."—Under the above heading I notice a short paragraph (with photograph) in *The Birmingham Weekly Post* of 16 March:—

"Outside a little hostel at Lapworth, known as the 'Boot' Inn, there is a small wooden structure called the Pedlars' Rest. This kind of counter was at one time to be found before most inns where

pedlars were familiar figures on the country-side, and assisted him to display his wares, besides being conveniently placed to drop his pack upon from his shoulders. Scarcely any of these once familiar objects are now to be met with."

HERBERT B. CLAYTON.

39, Renfrew Road, Lower Kennington Lane.

"CLACK-HOLE" OF BELLOWS.—On p. 107 of 'The Accidents of Human Life,' by Newton Bosworth, London, 1813 (second ed., London, 1834), one reads of

"a moveable circular piece of wood over the *clack-hole*, which must be turned over it in inflating, and removed aside when the bellows are used as common bellows for injecting stimulating vapours."

*Clack-hole* does not occur among the compounds of *clack* recorded in the 'H.E.D.'

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

"UMBRELLA."—A monumental inscription quoted by Mr. Thomas Wainwright in *Devon Notes and Queries* affords an interesting example of the earlier of the uses of the word *umbrella* which are presented in Gay's lines:—

Let Persian dames th' umbrell's ribs display  
To guard their beauties from the sunny ray;  
Or sweating slaves support the shady load  
When Eastern monarchs show their state abroad;  
Britain in winter only knows its aid  
To guard from chilly show'rs the walking maid.

Perhaps the word *umbraculum* in the Vulgate version of the history of Jonah suggested to the author of the epitaph to write:—

Blest was the prophet in his heavenly shade,  
But ah! how soon did his umbrella fade!  
Like our frail Bodys, whiche, being born of clay,  
Spring in a Night and wither in a day.

The inscription is on a monument bearing the date 1684.

F. JARRATT.

THE FRENCH OF STRATFORD-AT-BOW (See 10 S. vi. 326).—It is interesting to compare with what may be called the French advertisement of the Stratford schoolmaster Dyche an earlier one which I have found in *The Daily Courant* of 11 Oct., 1717:

"At Stratford le Bow, in Middlesex, near the Church, Mr. Thomas Dyche, late Schoolmaster in London, hath very good Accommodations for Boarding of Youth, and undertakes to instruct them in English, Latin and Greek, in Writing and Arithmetick, the Use of Globes and Maps, and most Practical Parts of the Mathematicks. Also French Gentlemen are Boarded to learn English."

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

"WAX AND CURNELS."—In *London Opinion* of 12 January is a contribution by Dr. Macnamara, M.P., 'Concerning Howlers,' gathered from school children and their parents. Among the parental excuses tendered for absence from school is a complaint

called "wax and curnels," which Dr. Macnamara says he has not solved. "Wax" is an undue accumulation in the ears, causing partial deafness, and "curnels" is a formation of hard, movable lumps, the size of peas, under the skin of the neck, below the ears. The "wax" is often very offensive; and the "curnels" are sore (so I have always understood) and cause stiff necks. The children often had these things, I remember, when I was at my first school.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Workshop.

## Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

"MOBARSHIP."—I should be glad of any light on the meaning and etymology of this word, occurring in the following quotation of 1467-8:—

"A Graunte to hym.....undre the Seall of our Erieldome of Marche, of thoffice of Mobarship of our Lordship of Dyuby."—'Rolls of Parliament,' vol. v. p. 580.

HENRY BRADLEY.

Clarendon Press, Oxford.

"MOHOCK."—What does this word mean in the following quotation?

"Bob Tench was never at a loss for expedients, and had always a little phial of Fryar's Balsam in his pocket, some gold-beater's skin, and court-plaster, as well as his corkcrew and mohock."—Graves, 'Spiritual Quixote,' 1772, bk. x. ch. xxiv.

HENRY BRADLEY.

"PONY."—The first quotation for this word that appears among the materials for the 'New English Dictionary' is from 'N. & Q.' (6 S. vii.), in the extracts from the diary of Andrew Hay of Craignethan, under date 18 June, 1659:—

"After dinner I walked to the mosse and found that the peats were not yet dry. I caused bring home the powny and stugged him."

Dr. Murray will be very glad to know of earlier instances (in which the word may be spelt *poulney* or *polney*). These are most likely to occur in Scottish or Northern documents. Replies direct to "Dr. Murray, Oxford," will be much appreciated.

Q. V.

'SIR RANDALL.'—Can any reader kindly inform me where the words of an old Scotch song, called, I believe, 'Sir Randall,' could be found? It tells of the young man leaving

his cousin Jean for years, and returning to find her married, &c. I should also be glad to know where the music could be had.

ZEPHYR.

"MARU."—Virtually all Japanese merchant vessels suffix "maru" to their names; thus America Maru, Inaba Maru, Wakasa Maru. A glance at the list of Japanese vessels in 'Lloyd's Register' indicates that 99 per cent. of the vessels are "maru." A year ago I asked a Japanese Admiralty official what was the explanation. He replied that this was very difficult to explain; that the meaning of the word "maru" was not capable of exact rendering into English, but that in ancient days the daimios or samurai (I think he said) regarded their sword with a sort of reverential affection: it was "maru" to them. Later, some great man called his ships "maru," more or less out of the same sentiment. The other day, to another Japanese gentleman dining with me, and engaged in the Government transport or transit service at Tokio, I put the same question. He confessed to the same difficulty in answering it, but confirmed the explanation of his colleague so far as it went, adding, "You may call your dog or your cat 'maru.'" Further, he stated that some merchant ships having been called "maru," the Government issued an instruction that all Japanese merchant vessels should be so called, on the ground that there were cases in which the same name was common to a private and to a public vessel, and that there ought to be no confusion affecting the national property.

Happening to mention this to a friend interested in shipping, I was told by him that his own information differed entirely from mine. Several Japanese, he said, to whom he had put the question, whilst finding it full of difficulty, had agreed that, so far as the word can be interpreted into English at all, it has the sense of "going," "moving onwards." Is any reader of 'N. & Q.' qualified to decide which, if either, of these explanations is correct? and if neither is so, then what is the proper history or meaning of the word? Perhaps your correspondent MR. KUMAGUSU MINAKATA may be able to clear up the matter.

DOUGLAS OWEN.

Savile Club.

RICHARD STEELE AND FREEMASONRY.—What is the supposed (or certain) date of an engraving, evidently of the eighteenth century, showing the addresses or names of 129 Masonic lodges, chiefly in England, and

adorned with the portrait of Sir Richard Steele? What was the connexion of this well-known writer with Masonry, that he should figure in such a prominent place?

L. P.

Paris.

ELY HOUSE OR ALBEMARLE HOUSE.—The Albemarle Club are moving to Dover Street to a house described as Ely House, said to have been the town house of the Bishops of Ely at a much later date than that of which Ely Place marks the site, itself, of course, to be distinguished from Wolsey's palace. The Dover Street Ely House is said to have been previously Albemarle House, though it can hardly have been the Albemarle House also known as Clarendon House. Can, therefore, the Club rumour that it occupies the exact site of the house of General Monk be justified?

E. H. O.

"CHEVESEL"=PILLOW.—At p. 270 of 'The Brut' (ed. Dr. Brie, E.E.T.S.) there occurs: "by nyght she haf þe keyes perof, and leip þam vnder þe chevesel of her bede vnto the morne." Bradley-Stratmann's dictionary has only the quotation for "chevesaille," Chaucer, 'R. of R.,' A. 1082, with the meaning an embroidered collar, and a reference to O.Fr. *cheveçaille*. Can the two different meanings be reconciled with an etymology?

H. P. L.

ARMOUR: "MR. BRANDER'S MS."—In Francis Grose's 'Treatise on Ancient Armour and Weapons' (1786) are frequent references to, and extracts from, "a manuscript inventory of the royal stores and habiliments of war in the different arsenals and garrisons, taken 1st of Edward VI." This document is stated to be "the property of Gustavus Brander, Esq., of Christ Church, Hampshire" (p. 11). Has it ever been printed in full? In whose possession is it now? Is it (as may be assumed) a copy of an official document now in the Public Record Office? Or is it one of the many official documents that have gone astray into private custody?

Has any later scholar published an edition of MS. L. 8 in the College of Arms, part of which is printed, with (apparently) extreme ignorance and carelessness, by Grose (pp. 83-88)?

Q. V.

BELIARD, PARIS CLOCK-MAKER.—I have a Buhl Louis Quatorze clock by Beliard & Paris: what is the reputation of this maker? The ornamentation of the clock resembles that of one photographed for William Bell Robinson and Frederick Walker's 'The Royal Clocks' (p. 13), which is said to be

in the Vestibule at Windsor Castle. The figure of a boy seated above all appears to be in facsimile.  
ST. SWITHIN.

"INNISKILLING": "ENNISKILLING."—In the official Army List dated March, 1817, "Enniskilling" is the spelling of the name of the 6th Dragoons and 27th Foot; but in all other Army Lists I possess, which are of dates at intervals from 1756 to the present year, the spelling is "Inniskilling." Will some reader kindly say for how long the spelling "Enniskilling" was sanctioned officially as the name of these regiments?  
W. S.

#### AUTHOR OF QUOTATION WANTED.—

They say that war is hell, a thing accurst,  
The sin impossible to be forgiven,  
And yet I look beyond it at its worst,  
And still find blue in heaven;  
And when I note how nobly nations form,  
I deem it true  
That He who made the earthquake and the storm  
Perchance made battles too.

#### CONSTANT READER.

'THE HEBREW MAIDEN'S ANSWER TO THE CRUSADER.'—I possess an incomplete copy of this poem, and shall be glad to be supplied with the words of the whole. The opening lines are:—

Christian soldier, must we sever?  
Does thy creed our fates decide?  
Must we part, and part for ever?  
Shall another be thy bride?

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

STEP-DANCES.—What were the village step-dances of the earlier half of the nineteenth century like? A Nottinghamshire woman of fifty, when lamenting to me the disappearance of various forms of village merry-making described to her by her elders, said she had known a few people who were excellent step-dancers, and could make the time of the dance "come out of the floor like with the beating of their feet." The women "would draw up their skirts short, and pull the back of the skirt forward between their legs, to show their feet and ankles. Then you could see the steps well."

It is assumed by those who disapprove of John Wesley that early Wesleyanism killed the hereditary amusements of English village life; but is not this rather unjust? There were still, excellent fiddlers among the elderly men in the early sixties, and these fiddlers and their cronies were acquainted with old songs, dance-tunes, and games, which the younger people might have picked up too, had not changed social conditions

given them tastes and ideals foreign to the traditional sports of country life. G. W.

"MATCHES" IN CONGREVE.—In 'Love for Love,' Act II. sc. iii., Congreve writes: "What a world of fire and candle, matches and tinder-boxes did you purchase!"

Haydn's 'Dict. of Dates' says that lucifer matches came into use about 1834. What are the matches to which Congreve refers? The play was first acted in 1695.

T. M. W.

[Presumably in the sense either of a match to fire a gun, or the wick of a candle.]

ARMS IN CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL AT CHERTSEY.—The following arms in stained glass are in one of the windows of an old disused Congregational chapel here, which was built in 1710, viz., France and England quarterly, impaling a coat of six quarters: 1, Or, on a pile gules between six fleurs-de-lis azure, three lions passant guardant of the first (the augmentation granted to the Seymour family by Henry VIII. on his marriage with Jane Seymour); 2, Gules, two wings conjoined in lure or (Seymour); 3, Vair, argent and azure (Beauchamp); 4, Argent, two bars wavy gules; 5, Party per bend argent and gules, three roses in bend counter-changed, seeded or; 6, Argent, a bend gules charged with three bezants or. There has evidently been a centre crest or crown; this has gone, but on each side is a horse's head sable, in armour azure, bridled or, on the head a plume of three feathers, or, argent, and azure. Under the one on the sinister side are the letters "T. H." On the dexter side is cut horizontally with a diamond "Robert Burroye [or Burage] 1725." Locally the arms are ascribed to a Marquis of Hertford; but they are undoubtedly those of Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour, though the crest puzzles me. Did Henry VIII. ever use such a crest? and what do the initials "T. H." stand for? Can any of your correspondents help, or suggest how they came to be in a Nonconformist chapel?

(Marquis de) RUVIGNY.

Chertsey.

THOMAS THURSBY (OR THORESBY), a son of Christopher Thursby, of Castor, Northants, was baptized at Castor, 2 May, 1639, and was a merchant in London in 1682. Administration was granted on 30 Dec., 1684, to his brothers Downhall Thursby and John Thursby, *patris et curatoribus* of Thomas and Mary Thursby, minors, the natural and only children of Thomas Thursby, widower,

deceased in parts beyond the seas. I shall feel much obliged if any of your readers can inform me who was his wife, and when and where the marriage took place.

WILLOUGHBY A. LITLEDALE.

26, Cranley Gardens, S.W.

**HAYMARKET, WESTMINSTER.**—What was the exact site occupied by this market? I have not met with any account of it in descriptions of the city; but the following occurs in *The Grub Street Journal* of 28 Nov., 1734:—

"The inhabitants of St. Margaret's, Westminster, have lately obtained a new grant from his majesty, for the keeping of a hay-market in the Broad-way: where there was one formerly, granted by King James II.—D.A."

The D.A. means that the paragraph has been taken from *The Daily Advertiser*.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

**WINE FOR THE KING OF SPAIN.**—The Gordons of Xeres, cadets of the Gordons of Wardhouse, Aberdeenshire, are said by *The Sketch* (11 March, 1896) to have the privilege of supplying wine to the royal family of Spain "to all eternity." Is this really the case?

J. M. BULLOCH.

118, Pall Mall, S.W.

**M. H. FROST.**—Is anything known of an artist of this name? I have a water-colour portrait of a clergyman, painted about 1850, signed as above.

CHR. WATSON.

## Replies.

'THE KINGDOM'S INTELLIGENCER,'  
1660-1663.

(10 S. vii. 148, 238.)

I THINK I can answer W. J. C.'s query. At the Restoration there were (as before) two weekly issues of a Government "news-book" or "diurnall"—one on Mondays, the other on Thursdays. The names of these were changed on a new "author" being appointed. This is the only significance that the names (except as after mentioned) bear. Up to 1666 all other "newsbooks" were ephemeral rubbish, and can be disregarded. The Government newsbooks were (under salaried editors) as follows.

**Mondays.**—From 26 March to 31 Dec., 1660, *The Parliamentary Intelligencer*. The paper then changed its name, in consequence of the Convention Parliament ending, and became *The Kingdom's Intelligencer* until 24 Aug., 1663.

**Thursdays.**—*Mercurius Publicus* from 5 April, 1660, to 20 Aug., 1663.

Sir Roger L'Estrange then received, by royal patent of 15 Aug., 1663 (*inter alia*), the sole right of producing "all narratives, advertisements, Mercuries, Intelligences, Diurnalls, and other books of public intelligence." They then became—Mondays, *The Intelligencer*, first number 31 Aug., 1663; Thursdays, *The Newes*, first number 3 Sept., 1663.

L'Estrange's career as a journalist ended (on extremely favourable terms) with the number of 29 Jan., 1666. He, however, published an (apparently) solitary number (in imitation of *The Oxford Gazette*) entitled *The Public Intelligencer*, on Tuesday, 28 Nov., 1665. In infringement of his patent, *The Oxford Gazette* was published bi-weekly from Thursday, 14 Nov., 1665, to Monday, 29 Jan., 1666. From this date, coinciding with the termination of L'Estrange's "authorship," this paper became *The London Gazette*, as it is to our day. A second bi-weekly Government newspaper, *Current Intelligence*, in opposition to the *Gazette*, appeared on 4 June, 1666, and lasted for twenty-six numbers. *Intelligence* (the first real private newspaper) succeeded it.

I think my answer already too lengthy, but may add that I hope to publish shortly an article dealing minutely with all these papers and their "authors"—the true story of them has never yet been told. Hugo Arnot's and Chalmers's statements were made probably through confusing the exact titles. The British Museum Catalogue is correct throughout—so far as it goes; but the word "discontinued" is misleading.

J. B. W.

There appears to be some difficulty in fixing the date of the latest issue of *The Kingdom's Intelligencer*, which started in 1661 (the first issue being for 31 Dec.—6 Jan., 1660/61), and ceased probably about the end of August, 1663.

In connexion with this I may mention the *Mercurius Publicus* (a paper which succeeded a *Mercury* published under the same title), which came into existence at this time, No. 1 being for 2—9 Jan., 1660/61. The latest issue of this paper that I have seen is No. 34, 17—24 Aug., 1663.

I suspect that both these papers were discontinued in August, as the *Newes* appeared, No. 1 on Thursday, 3 Sept., 1663, and the *Intelligencer*, No. 2 on Monday, 7 Sept., 1663. These papers were published alternately on Thursday and Monday until the

appearance of *The Oxford Gazette*, No. 1, 7—13 Nov., 1665. The latest number of the *Intelligencer* that I have seen is 2 Dec., 1665; and the latest of the *Newes*, No. 93, 18 Nov., 1665.

The British Museum possesses only a few odd numbers of the various papers published from 1620 to 1665. MERCURIUS.

"BADGER'S BUSH" OR "BEGGAR'S BUSH" INN (10 S. vii. 209).—The "Beggars' Bush" public-house stood nearly in the centre of what is now New Oxford Street, and was reached, by those going from the West End towards the City, by means of a turning on the left hand, nearly opposite St. Giles's Churchyard. The entrance to this turning or lane was obstructed or defended by posts with cross bars, which being passed, the lane itself was entered. It extended some twenty or thirty yards towards the north, through two rows of the most filthy, dilapidated, and execrable buildings that could be imagined. In the saloon of this temple of low debauchery were assembled groups of all "unutterable things"—all that class distinguished in those days, and, I believe, in these, by the generic term "cadgers":—

Hail, cadgers, who, in rags array'd,  
Disport and play fantastic pranks,  
Each Wednesday night in full parade,  
Within the domicile of Banks.

A "lady" presided over the revels, collected largess in a platter, and at intervals amused the company with specimens of her vocal talent. Dancing was "kept up till a late hour," with more vigour than elegance; and many Terpsichorean passages, which partook rather of the animation of the "nautch" than the dignity of the minuet, increased the interest of the performance. It may be supposed that those who assembled were not the sort of people who would have patronized Father Mathew, had he visited St. Giles's in those times. In the lower tier, or cellars, or crypt, of the edifice, beds or berths were provided for the company, who, packed in bins, after the "fitful fever" of the evening, slept well.

This notorious house was a favourite resort of Londoners in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It was known by the sign of the "Beggars' Bush" previous to the reign of Charles II., when the name became altered to the "Hare and Hounds," in consequence of a hare having been hunted and caught on the premises, where it was afterwards cooked and eaten.

During the improvements which were effected about 1844–5, when the greater part

of the "Rookery," or the "Holy Land," was swept away, the "Hare and Hounds" (late "Beggars' Bush") disappeared.

Pepys saw the play called 'The Beggars' Bush,' and notes in his 'Diary,' under date 20 November, 1660:—

"To the new play-house, near Lincoln's Inn Fields (which was formerly Gibbons's Tennis-court), where the play of 'The Beggars' Bush' was newly begun; and so we went in and saw it well acted."

ALFRED SYDNEY LEWIS.

Library, Constitutional Club.

The inscription on the pewter tankard belonging to C. V. H. S. clearly refers to the "Beggars' Bush" Inn, Gravel Lane, Southwark. This ancient hostelry is mentioned by W. J. Meymott in his 'History of the Manor of Old Paris Garden,' printed in 1881 for private circulation. Your correspondent may call to mind that Beaumont and Fletcher, who wrote the play called 'The Beggars' Bush,' lived together on the Bankside, hard by.

PHILIP NORMAN.

Undoubtedly the "Beggars' Bush" is intended, and "Grauel" = Gravel (Lane). Beggars' Bush Yard is described in Dodsley's 'London and its Environs,' 1761, as being in Gravel Lane; but whether Gravel Lane near the Falcon Stairs, Southwark, or the street of the same name in Houndsditch, be meant, one cannot say. It would hardly be Old Gravel Lane, in Ratcliff Highway, since that thoroughfare, through which the sand-ballast carriers conveyed gravel from the neighbouring fields to the ships in the Thames, is distinctively described as Old Gravel Lane. So that Beggars' Bush Yard in Gravel Lane was probably a yard appertaining to the "Bager's Bush" of C. V. H. S.'s query.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

PANTALOONS v. TROUSERS (10 S. vii. 207).—"Pantaloon" are still made at the Army Clothing Factory, and form a separate heading in the accounts, as do breeches, trousers, and trews.

P. A.

SINDBAD THE SAILOR: MONKEYS AND COCOA-NUTS (10 S. vi. 209, 256, 312).—G. Ferdinando d'Oviedo's 'Sommario della natural e general historia dell' Indie occidentale' in Ramusio, 'Navigationi e Viaggi' (Venetia, 1606), tom. iii. fol. 471., has this passage:—

"Accade, che se si tiran pietre alli detti gatti [mammoni], e che quelle restino sopra qualche tronco d'arbori: li gatti subito vanno a lanciale contra li huomini, in questo modo, un gatto diede una sassata ad un Francesco di villa castino, rilievo del Governator Pedrarias d'avillas, che gli carò di

bocca 4 ò 5 denti. Il qual Francesco io lo conosco, e lo viddi avanti, che 'l gatto gli desse la saasata con gli suoi denti, e dappoi molte fiate lo viddi ancora senza essi, perche gli perse, come è detto."

In my childhood I often heard old folks in this part say that if one picked up stones from the ground and threw them at a monkey on a mountain, the monkey would do the same to the man; but that if the stones were taken out of a pocket and thrown, the animal would pluck hairs off his own body and strive to hurl them against the man. That the Chinese of the fifteenth century or thereabouts entertained a similar belief is manifested in their popular romance 'Si-yü-ki,' wherein the monkey-hero Sun Wu-Kung (see 9 S. xi. 490) is made repeatedly to dismay his numberless foes—not only men and demons, but also gods—by letting fly his own hairs, each single hair being instantly turned by magic into a fighting duplicate of himself.

Still more marvellous, perhaps, is what Sie Chung-Chi relates in sober faith in his 'Wu-tshah-tsu' (written 1610, Japanese ed., 1661, tom. ix., fol. 15). The story is briefly, that Mount Shi-Chu in Fu-Tsing swarmed with monkeys, which General Tseh Ki-Kwang (sixteenth century) captured and trained well in using fire-arms, and through their super-simian feats defeated and annihilated a band of predatory Japanese.

Further, the following account in Twan Ching-Shih's 'Yü-yang-tshah-tsu' (written in the ninth century, Japanese ed., 1697, tom. iv. fol. 3b) would seem to imply an older Chinese belief in the capability of monkeys to throw missiles:—

"The country of Po-mi-lan.....has in its west a very precipitous, craggy mountain, on which abound gigantic monkeys, addicted to devastating field crops. Every year there are two to three hundred thousand of them; so after the arrival of spring the people collect armed soldiers and join in battle with the monkeys, of which they slaughter several tens of thousands annually, yet without extirpating them."

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

Reference may also be made to 7 S. xi. 462, 482; xii. 30; and 8 S. iv. 206.

A. COLLINGWOOD LEE.

Waltham Abbey.

PRETENDED PRINCE OF MACEDONIA (10 S. vii. 169).—John Andrea Angelo Flavio got into trouble and gaol, not because he assumed the title of Prince of Macedonia, but because he pretended to be the "Magnus Magister Militiæ Sancti Georgii." There is in the British Museum a tract—press-mark

1897 b 18 (6)—which was printed in Rome in 1603, and contains a long-winded decision by Joannes Franciscus Aldobrandinus, quashing a previous decision, and releasing the "Magnus Magister" from gaol. His titles are fully set out in the document. As far as I can understand it, he was deprived of his liberty in 1597.  
L. L. K.

PILLION: FLAILS (10 S. iii. 267, 338, 375, 433; iv. 72; vi. 274, 313).—Contrary to what might be expected, the flail is still much in evidence among farmers in the Eastern States in this country. I have myself seen it often in use in Connecticut and New Jersey for thrashing wheat, rye, and oats during the winter months. It is not looked upon as an antiquated tool in these parts. I remember that on one occasion, when the engine of a thrashing machine gave out, the farm-hands at once adjourned to a very capacious barn near by, where, the sheaves being spread out on the floor, they set to work belabouring them with flails, though some of the European men soon showed themselves quite unsuited to the work. The manufacturers of agricultural implements turn out a large number of flails of an approved pattern—the ends fastened together by an iron ring, the rods shining with varnish; but the home-made article of ordinary wood, the pieces bound together with leather thongs, is oftener met with.  
N. W. HILL.

Philadelphia.

A JUNIUS CLAIMANT (10 S. vii. 206).—A quaint addition to the list of Junius claimants was made in the following paragraph, which appeared in *The Morning Chronicle* of 16 April, 1803:—

"The controversy respecting the author of the celebrated letters of Junius has been so often and so ingeniously handled, that nothing seemed to be left for future exertion on this subject. Theory after theory has been advanced, and each in their turn has only shewn that their respective inventors were totally ignorant of the subject on which they wrote with such an air of confidence. The public is sufficiently well acquainted with the arguments drawn in favour of particular writers from similarity of style, sentiment, and illustration. This kind of argument has gone but a little way to produce conviction, because there was no known author at the time that the letters of Junius were written, who possessed that terseness, that classical purity of style, attic richness of satire, that peculiarly distinguish these letters, over whose origin there prevails such an unaccountable mystery. Ingenuity being exhausted in this way in Europe, a late attempt has been made in America to revive this controversy, and to discover the author, not by peculiarity of style or of sentiment, but by a medium of proof, which, if properly

authenticated, would place the controversy in a new light. Unfortunately, however, the authority is of a description to which no attention or credit is due. A Mr. Rodney, of whom, we believe, no one in this part of the world ever heard, writes a letter to the Editor of an American paper, in which he tells a long story about the American General Lee confessing himself the author, and detailing a number of circumstances respecting the causes of the concealment. We merely notice this circumstance to shew that a controversy which has so long remained enveloped in mystery is not at all elucidated by this new attempt to discover the author of the letters of Junius."

The following cryptic paragraph was in the same journal of the 26th of the same month :—

"The discoverers of Junius seem to wish to add to the *mysterious* history of that author's writings, by selecting the most unlikely men, and the most improbable proofs they can find. Writers, perhaps, of superior talents, would disdain the imposition, and discourage it in their injudicious friends."

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

'CRANFORD' (10 S. vii. 188, 235).—The story of Sidi Nouman and Amine, who "drew from a case, which she had in her pocket, a sort of ear-picker, with which she began to take some rice, and carried it to her mouth by single grains, for no more would it take up at a time," is to be found in 'The Arabian Nights' Entertainments, translated by the Rev. Edward Forster. The edition quoted is "carefully revised and corrected, with an explanatory and historical introduction, by G. Moir Bussey," and was published by J. J. Chidley, 123, Aldersgate Street, in 1845.

LEIRION.

SPELLING CHANGES (10 S. vi. 403, 450, 493; vii. 51, 171, 218).—It may be an item of interest to know that the movement for a uniform spelling (whose advantages I think greatly overrated, and its disadvantages underrated) is not without considerable backers. When I was assisting the late Charles Dudley Warner on his 'Library of the World's Best Literature,' he and his main staff, myself included, unanimously decided, while adhering otherwise to the 'Webster' canons of spelling, to use the "re" termination for all words of Romance or classical derivation, as *sabre*, *sceptre*, *sepulchre*, *sombre*, *theatre*, &c. Here æsthetics vanquished habit; for all were reared in or familiar with the Webster spelling, and all thought it very ugly and tasteless in this regard. *Sepulcher* alone was enough to make one forswear science and spell by the rule of thumb. I confess inability to understand the logical necessity of spelling *somber* because we spell *poker*;

and I know that filing off all the saliences of our words would make the language so much more slippery to grasp, both for foreigners and our own children, that the loss would outweigh all the alleged gains of greater ease.

FORREST MORGAN.

Hartford, Conn.

The following, taken from a letter in *The Times*, 16 Oct., 1906, may be of interest in connexion with this discussion :—

Alexandre Dumas fils m'écrivait un jour une invitation de 12 lignes; chaque ligne était ornée d'une faute d'orthographe. Comme je lui en faisais la remarque, il se mit à rire et s'écria : "L'orthographe, cher ami, cela ne regarde pas les écrivains! C'est le métier de protes." (Les protes sont ceux qui corrigent les épreuves dans les imprimeries.) Dumas est de l'Académie!

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
NOLLÉE DE NODUWEZ, Membre  
de la Société des Gens de Lettres de France.  
Paris, 10, Cité Rougemont.

HENRY SMYTH.

32, Stanmore Road, Birmingham.

I thank COL. PRIDEAUX for noticing my paper. I am certainly unaware that President Roosevelt has withdrawn his proposed simplified spellings. The Lower House, Congress, has resolved that their papers are to be spelt in the old orthodox spelling, if that can be called orthodox which varies with every printing office, Oxford, e.g., printing *peny* for *penny* in editions of the Prayer Book. But we may say without offence of a foreign Parliament that it was elected to make laws for the State, not laws of grammar.

T. WILSON.

Harpenden.

[We cannot devote more space to this subject.]

"BULK" AND BASKISH "BULKA" (10 S. vii. 227).—MR. DODGSON suggests that there may be some connexion between the obscure English verb "to bulk" and Gaelic *mulcaidh*. As to that, I should not like to venture an opinion; but *mulcaidh*, which means "to push," is evidently the same word as Latin *mulcere*, "to stroke," from which comes our term *demulcent*, applied to soothing medicines.

JAS. PLATT, JUN.

"HAZE" (10 S. vii. 108, 213).—In the province of Hanover country people say, when a mist is rising, "Der Hase braut" (the hare is brewing); in Further Pomerania (Hinterpommern), "Der Fuchs badet sich." This latter analogous saying proves that by *Hase* the animal is meant. Both are equally current. One need not see in these phrases a survival of old creeds; they are



only humorous comparisons such as the common folk like; they pretend to see in the white rising vapours the products of the hare's or fox's household. In Thuringia the saying is "Es braut," where the vivid notion of a living agent has been toned down to the colourless neuter, just as the old "Jupiter tonat" was replaced by the effete "tonat," and as by the side of "the clock strikes," "it strikes" has cropped up. About the connexion of the English *haze* with the above German phrase I venture no opinion.

G. KRUEGER.

Berlin.

A *haze* being said to be a sign that wind is coming, it occurred to me some years ago that the word might be an Anglicized form of Baskish *haize*=wind, in which, however, the vowels have the Italian sound. The word may be connected with similar words meaning, in Armenian *motion*, in Ainoo *breath*. If a native Heuskarian etymon must be assigned to it, it would be, I suppose, the infinitive noun of *haré*, which expresses action. The wind is the air in action. An intervocalic *r* is often omitted in Baskish.

E. S. DODGSON.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (10 S. vii. 228).—1. "O Charidas" is from Callimachus in the 'Anthologia Palatina,' vii. 524; but the translation given by Mr. C. WATSON is faulty.

No. 2 is from Walt Whitman, 'To a Foil'd European Revolutionaire,' in 'Autumn Rivulets.'

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

"O Charidas," &c., is an epigram by Callimachus, thus translated by Mackail ('Select Epigrams from the Greek Anthology,' Longmans, 1890, p. 160):—

"Does Charidas in truth sleep beneath thee?" "If thou meanest the son of Arimmas of Cyrene, beneath me."

"O Charidas, what of the under world?" "Great darkness."—"And what of the resurrection?" "A lie."—"And Pluto?" "A fable; we perish utterly."

"This my tale to you is true: but if thou wilt have the pleasant one of the Samian, I am a large ox in Hades."

The last line refers, of course, to the metempsychosis theory of Pythagoras.

H. K. ST. J. S.

1. The full reference is Callimachus, 'Epigrams,' xiv. ll. 3, 4, and 'Anthologia Palatina,' vii. 524 (3, 4). 'Ανοδοι in l. 3 is naturally understood to refer to the return of souls to life on this earth. "This other life" is hardly clear.

3. "Quæ venit indigno," &c. This need not be regarded as a "variation" from Ovid,

'Heroides,' v. 8. "Indigno" has good MS. authority, and is printed in the best modern texts.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

University College, Aberystwyth.

[Mr. Francis King, who reads "Quæ venit indigna pœna" under No. 1332 of his invaluable 'Classical and Foreign Quotations,' 1904, may be glad to take note of PROF. BENSLY's comment.]

HORNSEY WOOD HOUSE: HARRINGAY HOUSE (10 S. vii. 106, 157, 216, 253).—I am sorry that I did not make myself quite clear. My point was that Harringay would exactly answer to an A.-S. *Heringa-æg*, or "isle of the Herings." This does not at all conflict with the derivation of Hornsey from *Heringes-æg*, or "isle of Hering." If we take Hering (or Hering—we cannot tell which) as a personal name, meaning the son of Here, or Hara (or whatever it was), this does not forbid us, but rather the contrary, from taking the plural of the same, viz. *Heringas*, as the name of a family or tribe. This gets rid of the extreme unlikelihood of having to refer Harringay and Hornsey alike to the same A.-S. form. If they were originally the same, we may well wonder why they are different now.

No doubt the *-es* of the genitive is sometimes (not often) suppressed; but no one has yet given a clear proof that it was so suppressed in the case of names that now seem to end in *-gay*.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

I always understood that Hornsey Wood was planted in the early part of the last century, to supply the navy with oak, but, owing to the soil being unsuitable, was a failure; in fact, when the trees were cut down about forty years ago, few were above thirty feet high. None of these remain; but there are about half a dozen old elms now flourishing in Finabury Park, which occupies the site of the former wood. William Howitt in his 'Northern Heights of London' says that the wood used to be raided every Palm Sunday for palm.

D. D. says (*ante*, p. 216) that the tavern used to do a flourishing business, but I might mention that my father was at an inquest there, about sixty years ago, on a man who had hanged himself in the wood. The potman in giving evidence identified the man as being the only customer on that particular day!

A. MASSON.

28, Burma Road, Stoke Newington, N.

CHARLES LAMB ON THICKNESSE'S 'FRANCE' (10 S. vii. 205).—It would, I think, have added to the interest of MR. ABRAHAM'S

communication if he had told us the name of the bookseller and the date of the catalogue. Lamb's joke about Thicknesse's 'Useful Hints to those who make the Tour in France' has appeared elsewhere, but it is most interesting to learn that Lamb recorded it in the above-mentioned work, if it really is in his autograph.

It is just possible that some one, remembering the pun, may have thought that the book which was the occasion of it was a suitable one in which to transcribe it, and may have added Lamb's name to show its authorship, in the same way that one copies a favourite passage, with the author's name appended. Should the happy possessor of the book be a reader of 'N. & Q.', perhaps one's doubt may some time be set at rest. Booksellers are not infallible guides as to Charles Lamb's handwriting. S. BUTTERWORTH.

CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS (10 S. vii. 189, 232).—A "schreve-pin" (1614-15); most likely a screw-pin.

"Shadshovells" (1622-3), perhaps shodshovels, of wood, shod with iron.

"Scizeing" (1661-2), doubtless fixing the assize of the faggots and billets.

W. C. B.

"Shadshovells" are (wooden) shovels shod with iron, and occur as "shodeshovylle," "shodshovill," in 'The Mediæval Records of a London City Church' (E.E.T.S.). "Shewers" (1658-9) may be witnesses.

H. P. L.

The "grate" of St. Alphege (1612-13) and at Aldermanbury (1673-4) were probably graffages, or watergates for the water-courses.

J. P. STILWELL.

KIRBY HALL, NORTHANTS (10 S. vii. 228).—An illustrated article on 'Kirby Hall,' by Lady Constance Howard, occupied six pages of *The Woman's World* some twenty years ago. I possess a copy of the article, but unfortunately the date is not recorded thereon. Lady Constance Howard also contributed half a column of letterpress on 'Kirby' to *The Graphic* of 4 Feb., 1882. It was accompanied by a full page of illustrations.

A valuable article on Kirby Hall appeared in vol. v. of *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries*. It was written by Mr. J. A. Gotch, and fully illustrated. Another article on Kirby Hall, written by Edith Broughton, and illustrated from photographs by the author, appeared in *The Sketch* of 11 Jan., 1899. It bore the title of 'A Stately Home of England that is in Ruins.'

Further articles relating to Kirby Hall will be found in *The Builder* (illustrated) of 27 Oct., 1888; *The Daily Chronicle*, 20 Oct., 1888; *St. James's Gazette* ('A Deserted Palace'), 20 Oct., 1888; *The Kettering Observer* (illustrated), 26 Oct., 1888; *The Northampton Mercury*, 27 Oct., 1888; and *The Northampton Herald*, 27 Oct., 1888.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

There is an interesting article on this old mansion at 5 S. xii. 122, written by Lady Alwyne Compton (signed FLORENCE COMPTON). Some notes upon the house may be found in Murray's 'Handbook for Northamptonshire,' p. 193. It was built by Sir Christopher Hatton *temp.* Elizabeth, and is now in a woeful state of disrepair. It is in the parish of Deene.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND EUROPEAN POLITICIANS (10 S. vii. 165).—That Lincoln's later addresses "are very far from being the utterances of a mere 'petty practitioner' or 'village lawyer'" will hardly be disputed by Americans. But the passage quoted at the above reference will not bear the interpretation placed upon it by MR. A. F. ROBBINS. Lincoln's letter to J. F. Speed of 24 Aug., 1855, is a long one. In it Lincoln said:—

"You inquire where I now stand. That is a disputed point. I think I am a Whig; but others say there are no Whigs, and that I am an Abolitionist. *When I was at Washington, I voted for the Wilmot Proviso as good as forty times; and I never heard of any one attempting to un-Whig me for that. I now do no more than oppose the extension of slavery. I am not a Know-Nothing; that is certain.*"—'Writings,' 1905, ii. 246.

MR. ROBBINS quotes the words italicized by me, and says:—

"A phrase which showed at least sufficient acquaintance with the by-ways of European politics as aptly to recall the story of the younger Pitt exclaiming to a friend concerning Fox during the debates on the Regency Bill of 1788, 'I'll un-Whig the gentleman for the rest of his life.'"

Now Lincoln was elected in 1846 a Representative from Illinois to the Thirtieth Congress as a Whig. It was about 1835 that the word Whig came into use in the United States as the designation of a political party. The words "Whig," "Abolitionist," "Wilmot Proviso," and "Know-Nothing" prove conclusively that the above passage does not contain the slightest allusion to "the by-ways of European politics," but refers wholly and solely to American politics. Indeed,

the passage, it is safe to say, would be utterly unintelligible to any Englishmen, except the few who are familiar with the by-ways of American politics; for it would be quite unreasonable to expect an Englishman to state the provisions of the Wilmot Proviso, or to explain the principles of the "Know-Nothing Party." ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Boston, U.S.A.

When the Marquis of Hartington, now the Duke of Devonshire, was introduced to Lincoln, the great President said, "Hartington, Hartington, why, that rimes with Partington; any relation?" These words could never have been uttered by a political genius like Walpole. Lincoln did not put in practice the maxim that a drop of honey catches more flies than a gallon of gall.

M. N. G.

SANTA FÉ: AMERICAN PLACE-NAMES (10 S. vi. 310, 353, 394, 452; vii. 17).—I would like to remedy an injustice which I unintentionally did to the Century Company at the last reference, and by so doing add an excellent exemplification of the process there shown to be at work. They inform me that the second edition of the very useful 'Dictionary of Names' did give the pronunciation "Squimo" for Esquimalt, but that, according to the Mayor of Victoria, the local pronunciation is now "Squimalt" or "Esquimalt." But it certainly was "Squimo" twenty years ago, when I was there, as I heard it from both naval men and civilians; and it was evidently taken from the traditional (and therefore correct) pronunciation of the early colonists and habitants. If it has since changed, that is because the influx of settlers who know not Joseph, and insist on pronouncing in English fashion whatever letters they find in a word, has swamped the native and traditional element. The result is the reverse of that in "Norwich": the latter restores an etymological form, or nearly so; the former crystallizes a blundering guess by pronouncing letters never meant to be sounded.

FORREST MORGAN.

Hartford, Conn.

THE PRESTON JUBILEE (10 S. vii. 227).—The Preston Guild, or Guilda Mercatoria, a jubilee celebrated every twentieth year, is the tenure by which the freemen retain their privileges: it was originally granted by Henry II., and confirmed by the charters of Charles II. It commences in the last week of August, and is proclaimed to continue twenty-eight days; the festivities,

however, have been limited to a fortnight. The celebration of this jubilee is conducted under the superintendence of the mayor and three aldermen, appointed as stewards, who, with the other officers of the corporation, dressed in their robes of ceremony, and preceded by their insignia of office and the regalia of the borough, walk from the Guildhall, attended by the several trading companies and their banners and bands of music, and by the principal gentry resident in the neighbourhood, to the ancient cross or obelisk in the market-place. There a proclamation is read, calling upon all the burgesses, resident and non-resident, to appear before the stewards of the guild and three senior aldermen in open court, and renew their freedom. During this festival various processions of the municipal bodies take place; balls, concerts, dramatic representations, public banquets, and every species of amusement, are provided, and attract an immense concourse from the surrounding districts, to assist at the ceremony, and share in the festivities.

ALFRED SYDNEY LEWIS.

Library, Constitutional Club.

"WOODHENS" (10 S. vii. 229).—It is probable that woodhens were hens allowed by the lord to stray on his property for sustenance. This in the first place, but as the inhabitants round the manor increased in numbers, the word would become synonymous for other conceded rights, such as those of tenants who had permission to collect wood, and to pasture swine. Eventually either the bailiff or the lord seems to have exacted payment for the right.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

It is plain from MR. SOUTHAM'S citation that originally "woodhens" were hens paid to the bailiff of a manor as the price of certain woodland privileges. A tribute of poultry was often the condition of early tenures.

ST. SWITHIN.

WINDMILLS IN SUSSEX (10 S. vii. 149, 214).—From the top of Lewes Castle I have had pointed out to me a windmill with five sails, as the only one in Sussex, or indeed in the United Kingdom, with more than four sails. Perhaps this may meet the eye of one of your local contributors who may be kind enough to supply the name. JAS. CURTIS, F.S.A.

BOOK-STEALING: DEGREES OF BLACKNESS (10 S. vi. 305, 353; vii. 212).—In the Vargas-Macciucca rules, ix., for "abstineto" read *absterreto*. I have a book from this

library: "Monumenta Veteris Antii.... auctore Philippo a' Turre. Romæ, MDCC." I am sorry to say that the first owner's book-plate has been ruthlessly cut out, but his 'Leges' are left on the opposite fly-leaf, and their spirit has been scrupulously observed, for the book itself and its original vellum binding are in faultless condition.

CECIL DEEDES.

Chichester.

MARLY HORSES (10 S. vii. 190, 211, 251).—There is no good authority for the statement of L. P., "There are four groups called Marly's Horses." The well-known distinction set up by the best French writers is made clear in these words from Lady Dilke's 'French Architects and Sculptors,' of which the first were quoted by M. N. D. (*ante*, p. 211) in reply to MARLI: "Even the most careless tourist pauses to admire the famous 'Horses of Marly,' and glances from them to the 'Renommées' of Coyzevox standing over against the entrance to the Tuileries." The groups of Coyzevox were returned to Paris as unsuitable to Marly "after the death of King Louis XIV." (Piganiol de la Force, 'Description de Marly'). Coustou was set to work on "Horses"—ordered as such. Louis XIV. in his order to Coyzevox wanted "Fame."

M. H. T.

"PORTOBELLO" (10 S. vii. 88, 198).—In the 'Memoirs of the Rev. John Hodgson' (the author of a very valuable, though incomplete history of Northumberland), by the Rev. James Raine, mention is made (vol. ii. p. 261) of a place called Portobello. As I have not the book to refer to, I cannot point out where the place lies, but believe it will be found somewhere in the far north of England.

EDWARD PEACOCK, F.S.A.

'PENROSE'S JOURNAL': TURTLE-RIDING (10 S. vii. 148, 216).—The story of Arion, the poet, of Lesbos, playing his harp with such skill as to attract a dolphin, upon whose back he threw himself, and reached Corinth in safety, has a curious confirmation in the accounts of travellers who tell us that in the back settlements of North America some of the native tribes are accustomed to harpoon the larger fish, and, quitting their canoe, to leap upon the back of the fish, and ride it to land (H. J. Rose's 'Biog. Dict.' s.n. Arion).

L. S.

Many years ago I amended the title in my copy of the 'Handbook of Fictitious Names,' p. 99, to "Penrose, fictitious name [i.e., Williams, edited by John Eagles]."

That it was considered a fiction at the time it was published is shown by 'The London Catalogue, 1800-1827,' entering the book under 'Journal' instead of 'Penrose.'

It was first published in 1815 in four volumes. I have frequently noticed comments in booksellers' catalogues treating the work as a real journal. I should think there was a slight foundation of fact, and then Eagles romanced as he felt inclined.

RALPH THOMAS.

In my reply the date of the "new edition" should have been 1825 (not 1827).

G. E. WEARE.

ANGLO-INDIAN 'LITTLE JACK HORNER' (10 S. vii. 45, 97).—The second line should read

Khātā his kishmish metai.

W. CORFIELD.

Calcutta.

BIDDING PRAYER (10 S. vi. 448; vii. 32, 70, 92).—At the end of the homily 'De Festo Sancti Andree,' by Johannes Mirkus, edited by Theodor Ebbe (London, 1905), there occurs this injunction:—

"And also ye schull pray for the state of all holy chyrch, and for the pope of Rome and all his cardenalles, et cetera."

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

49, Iffley Road, Oxford.

## Miscellaneous.

### NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

*The Shirburn Ballads, 1585-1616.* Edited from the MS. by Andrew Clark, Honorary Fellow of Lincoln College. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

SINCE the virtual completion, under the brilliant care of the Rev. Joseph Woodfall Ebsworth and his predecessors in editorship, of the Roxburghe and Bagford ballads, we had ceased to look for any such contribution to ballad literature as this we have received from the Clarendon Press. The MS. now for the first time made public is, we are told, one of the treasures of the library at Shirburn Castle, Oxfordshire, the seat of the Earl of Maeclesfield, leave to publish which has been granted by the trustees of the Earl.

The collection is wonderfully rich, varied, and representative. As Mr. Clark says, there pass in review before us as we turn the pages the folk-songs of Shakespeare's time—the songs that poor Tom sang and that Autolycus vended. It is indeed marvellous what illumination is cast upon Shakespeare's subjects. Thus No. 55—the text of which is given in the 'Roxburghe Ballads,' ii. 544—is called 'Titus Andronicus' Complaint,' has a close relation to Shakespeare's play of 'Titus Andronicus,' and conveys the idea that the common origin of the drama and the ballad must be sought in some early Italian collection of tales. No. 45, 'The Second Part of Jemye' contains the li-

"For once I loved a mayden fayre," and has a chorus in the "Mayden's" answer, "Hey nonny, nonny, nonny!" More than one ballad refers to the familiar subject of the king and the Miller of Mansfield. Some of the pieces are religious, some political, others again festive, and not a few deal with monstrous offences and crimes. No. 1, 'The Widow of Watling,' tells how the fair woman in question is branded by her son as a harlot, and her daughters denounced as bastards. Being as they are Elizabethan and Jacobean, the ballads are early specimens. Many of them are illustrated by reproductions of the quaint pictures in the black-letter copies. The whole is treated in very scholarly fashion, and the book is in all respects a credit to the august press from which it is issued.

*The Fortnightly* leads off with a poem by Mr. Alfred Noyes dedicated to Mr. Swinburne, dated April 5th, 1837, and called 'A Seventieth Birthday.' A very thoughtful and edifying article on Fielding and his writings is supplied by Mr. H. C. Minchin. 'King Mugwump; or, the Moral of the Elections,' is an amusing contribution. Major Arthur Griffiths gives an illuminating article on 'London Clubs, Past and Present.' The only mistake we find in this is the calling of the Windham Club the Wyndham, which is a common, though not too pardonable form of error. 'Modern England' is an estimate of Mr. Herbert Paul's work so entitled.

THE early articles in *The Nineteenth Century*, though important in themselves, are mainly controversial. After the first four, women occupy a rather disproportionate share. Miss Rose M. Bradley gives her impressions concerning 'Some London Children at Play,' and Miss Eva M. Morton writes on 'Children's Competitions.' The Abbé Ernest Dimnet describes 'M. Clemenceau as Writer and Philosopher.' Dr. George W. Prothero has an earnest and appreciative contribution on 'The Life and Letters of Leslie Stephen'; and Mr. Herbert Paul writes eloquently upon the 'Greek Anthology.' Canon Vaughan has a paper on 'The Literary Associations of Hampshire'; and Mr. J. A. Spender puts in 'A Plea for the Popular in Literature.'

In *The Cornhill* S. G. Tallentyre gives a capital picture of 'The Curé.' Mr. R. Brudenell Carter has an important contribution on 'Eugenics and Descent.' Dr. Arthur Sidgwick, advancing from the Sophoclean view, writes on 'Some Forms of Irony in Literature'; and His Honour Judge Parry on 'The Folk-lore of the County Court.'

THE frontispiece to *The Burlington* consists of a superb reproduction of a photograph, by Mr. Emery Walker, of Frans Hals's 'Young Man with Mandoline,' the recent history of which is remarkable. Fine illustrations accompany the statement of 'The Case for Modern Painting,' by a modern painter. The first plate, 'Hermes and the Infant Bacchus,' by Mr. C. H. Shannon, is very fine. A colour-print of fisherwomen by Hokusai is a remarkable work. Mr. Laurence Binyon has a note on 'Colour-Printing in China and Japan.'

To *The Gentleman's* Mr. Bayford Harrison contributes the first part of 'The Marriages of Mazarin.' Mr. Walpole-Bond describes 'The Raven at Home.' Mr. Arthur Salmon has an appreciative article on James Beattie. An interesting sketch is that of 'Life in the Abruzzi.' A vivacious and illustrated paper is on 'Sweet Nell Gwynn and Sandford House, Chelsea.'

#### BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES—APRIL.

THIS is evidently to be a Shakespeare year. On Saturday, the 23rd of March, Mr. Quaritch purchased at Sotheby's a copy of the First Folio for the astounding sum of 3,600. Mr. Quaritch's victory was believed to be England's, but at the end of the day the winner informed *The Daily Telegraph* representative "that he had succumbed to an offer made by Dr. A. S. Rosenbach, of Philadelphia, who was present at the sale. The famous song of 'Off to Philadelphia' therefore takes on another meaning." At the same sale 'The Compleat Angler' brought 1,200*l.*, and *The Daily Telegraph* states that "the total of the sale 16,351*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, works out at the astonishing average of over 67*l.* a printed book. Mr. J. H. Slater in his 'Book-Prices Current' for 1906 gives the average of each lot for the season 1905-6 as 2*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* We expect that with the sale just recorded and that of the Mildmay Library on the 18th to the 20th inst. Mr. Slater will find this year's average greatly increased.

The first catalogue on our list is that of Mr. Frank Albert, of Richmond, Surrey. It contains a choice collection of first editions. These include 'Jane Eyre,' 7*l.* 7*s.*; and Byron's 'The Age of Bronze,' 1*l.* 1*s.* Under Dickens is 'The Pickwick Papers,' in original parts, 9*l.* 15*s.* Part 15 contains an apology for delay in its issue, owing to the death of Dickens's sister-in-law, Mary Hogarth. 'Our Mutual Friend' wrappers and advertisements complete, is 1*l.* 15*s.*; 'Master Humphrey's Clock,' 2*l.* 15*s.*; and 'Nicholas Nickleby,' 4*l.* 10*s.* Under Kipling are first Indian editions of 'Soldiers Three,' 2*l.* 15*s.*; and 'Wee Willie Winkie,' 2*l.* 2*s.* Under William Morris is the Kelmscott edition, 8 vols., 9*l.* 9*s.* Under Rossetti is the first edition of his 'Poems,' 3*l.* 3*s.*; also of 'The Early Italian Poets,' 2*l.* 10*s.*; 'Timbuctoo,' Tennyson's poem which obtained the Chancellor's medal, Cambridge, is 2*l.* 10*s.* *The Athenæum*, in its review of this on the 22nd of July, 1829, said: "We have never before seen a prize poem which indicated really first-rate poetical genius, and which would have done honour to any man that ever wrote. Such, we do not hesitate to affirm, is the little work before us." We would suggest to Mr. Albert that he should either number or date his catalogues.

Mr. Thomas Baker's Catalogue 508 contains a complete set of Migne's 'Patrologia Latina,' 222 vols., 120*l.*; first edition of 'The Anatomy of Melancholy,' 24*l.*; the *Transactions* of the Society of Biblical Archaeology, 1872-83, 5*l.* 5*s.*; 'The Ante-Nicene Christian Library,' 25 vols., 3*l.*; Bampton Lectures, 112 vols., complete except four, 25*l.*; Diderot et D'Alembert's 'Encyclopédie,' 33 vols., folio, Paris, 1751-77, 5*l.*; first edition of White's 'Selborne,' 9*l.*; Clement's 'L'Art de Vérifier les Dates,' 8 vols., 8*l.* 8*s.*; 'The International Library of Literature,' edited by Dr. Garnett, 4*l.* 15*s.*; and Scott's Poems, first editions, 5 vols., 2*l.* 10*s.* There are interesting items under Greek Church, Jesuits, and Jewish.

Messrs. Browne & Browne, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, have in their List 88 eighteen *Vanité Fair* caricatures of the Bench and the Bar for 2*l.* 10*s.*; also 'The Encyclopædia Britannica,' Times edition, 36 vols., including the supplementary volumes, 18*l.* (cost the late owner, a subscriber, 40*l.*); and Aley's 'Prince Henrie,' 1633-8, 6*l.* American items include

Catesby's 'Natural History of Carolina and Florida,' 2 vols., imperial folio, 1771, 10*l.* 'The Complete Angler,' Bagster, 1815, is 2*l.* 2*s.* Under Art is 'Holbein the Younger,' by Davies, 5*l.* 5*s.*; and under Bewick, 'British Birds,' 1804-5, 12*l.* 12*s.* A complete set of the 'Berwickshire Naturalists' Club,' 1831-1903, 16 vols., is 20*l.*; and the first London edition of Burns, 1787, 4*l.* 4*s.* Conchology includes Sowerby, 4*l.* 4*s.* Mudford's 'Waterloo,' Colburn, 1817, is 20*l.*; first edition of Eusebius, 1577, 15*l.*; a set of *The Illustrated London News*, 1842-84, 15*l.*; Old Shakespeare Society's Publications (except 'John a Kent' and 'John a Cumber' and Lodge's 'Defence of Poetry'), 1841-53, 5*l.* 5*s.*; and New Shakspeare Society, 28 parts, 3*l.* 3*s.* Other items include Rawlinson's 'Herodotus,' 2*l.* 10*s.*; and Ormerod's 'Chester,' 5*l.* 10*s.*, though one would hardly think of looking for the latter under the first word of the title, 'History.' It might with advantage have appeared under Chester or Ormerod.

Mr. Daniell sends Part IV. of his Catalogue of British Topography. This part is devoted to London, and comprises A to M. It opens with views of the Adelphi, Almack's, and the Admiralty, and includes among its many items Battersea; Bermondsey, with view of the Abbey, 1805; Blackfriars, including Tallis's 'Blackfriars Road,' and also Surrey Chapel; Bow Street; British Museum; Buckingham House; and long lists under Guildhall, Horse Guards, and Haymarket. Marylebone includes the old church, also the gardens, with orchestra and grand walk as in 1781. The last items refer to the Monument on Fish Street Hill.

Mr. Bertram Dobell's Catalogue 149 contains 'Ancient Ballads,' reprinted from the original copies in the Huth Library, a presentation copy from Huth to W. Chappell, 1867, 4*l.* 15*s.*; Halliwell-Phillipps's 'Notes on Shakespeare,' presentation copy to Mr. Ebsworth, 1*l.* 5*s.*; and a collection of 190 Book-plates, 2*l.* 10*s.* There are a number of Broad-sides, 1685-1738, 5*l.* 10*s.*; also another collection, 1640-89, 4*l.* 4*s.* Under Byron is the first edition of 'Don Juan,' 3*l.* 3*s.*; while the Coleridge and Prothero edition of the Works, 13 vols., is 2*l.* 10*s.* There are interesting items under Drama and Plays. A collection of tracts relating to the Rebellion, 1716, is 2*l.* 2*s.*; and another of the Rebellion of 1745, 2*l.* 2*s.* Mr. Dobell has also first editions of Swinburne, Morris, and Dickens.

Mr. Francis Edwards's Catalogue 289 contains among Byron items a specially interesting one, being a collection of upwards of 60 autograph letters, portraits, &c., illustrative of his life, inlaid to folio size, bound in green morocco, with Byron's book-plate, 44*l.* The general portion includes Atkinson's 'Afghanistan,' folio, 1842, 4*l.* 10*s.*; a list of Alpine literature; a number of Sir Richard Burton's Works; a set of Froude, library editions, 16 vols., 14*l.*; Hogarth's Works, 1764, 7*l.* 10*s.*; a complete set of the Hakluyt Society's Publications, 1847-98, 75*l.*; 'Italian Novelists,' Lawrence & Bullen, 9 vols., 10*l.*; Johnson's 'Highwaymen,' 1734, 12*l.* 10*s.*; Lysons's 'Environs of London,' 1792-1811, 7*l.* 15*s.*; first edition of George Meredith's 'Farina,' 1867, 2*l.* 10*s.*; Pickering's edition of Walton and Cotton, 2 vols., royal 8vo, full calf, 1836, 6*l.*; the 'Abbotsford' Scott, 10*l.*; Richardson's Works, 12 vols., 6*l.*; and complete set of the Oxford Historical Society, 47 vols. 8vo, and 1 folio, 1885-1906, 11*l.* Long lists appear under India,

Persia, and Mohammed and Mohammedanism. There are interesting books and plates relating to St. Helena; and under Dickens is a collection of first editions, including 'Great Expectations,' 3 vols., full calf, rare, 1861, 6*l.* 5*s.* A very nice copy of Leigh Hunt's 'Autobiography,' 3 vols., full calf extra by Zaehnsdorf, 1850, is 4*l.* 4*s.*

Mr. William Hitchman sends from Bristol his Catalogue 46, which contains Howell and Cobbett's 'State Trials,' 12*l.* 12*s.*; Colling's 'Gothic Architecture,' 2*l.* 2*s.*; Castiglione's 'Book of the Courtier,' 71 portraits and plates, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; Ralston's 'Russian Folk-Tales,' 14*s.* 6*d.*; 'Les Misérables,' Library Edition of the English translation, 5 vols., half-calf, 1*l.* 4*s.*; Knight's 'Pictorial History of London,' 9 vols., 15*s.*; Macaulay's 'History,' Library Edition, 5 vols., 16*s.* 6*d.*; Shakespeare, 'Henry Irving Edition,' 8 vols., 1*l.* 16*s.*; and Walton's 'Lives,' Edition de Luxe, Chiswick Press, 1*l.* 15*s.*

Messrs. George T. Jukes & Co., of Birmingham, send us a catalogue specially prepared for distribution in Japan. It is well printed on thin paper, highly glazed, and is a good general list; but for catalogues for English readers we, of course, prefer the ordinary unglazed paper.

Messrs. Lupton Brothers, of Burnley, have in their Catalogue 92 'The Faerie Queene,' with Bibliography by Wise, George Allen, 1897, 3*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; a complete set of *The Analyst*, 20*l.*; Matthew Arnold's Works, 15 vols., 5*l.* 5*s.*; Audsley and Bowes's 'Ceramic Art of Japan,' 9*l.* 9*s.*; Camden Society, 1838-51, 6*l.*; 'Comic Almanacks,' Cruikshank's illustrations, 1835-46, 3 vols., 2*l.* 2*s.*; Sir Humphry Davy's Works, 9 vols., 1839-40, 1*l.* 10*s.*; Faber's 'Origin of Pagan Idolatry,' 3 vols., 4*to*, 1816, 2*l.* 10*s.*; and Edition de Luxe of La Fontaine, Japanese vellum, 2 vols., 4*to*, 6*l.* 6*s.* Works on London include Besant's 'South London,' 2*l.* 10*s.*; Dixon's 'Her Majesty's Tower,' 10*s.*; and Thornbury and Walford's 'Old and New London,' 18*s.* Other items are Tuer's 'Follies and Fashions of our Grandfathers,' 1*l.*; Roscoe's 'Wanderings in Wales,' 1*l.* 10*s.*; Walt Whitman's Prose Works, large paper (limited to 90 copies: 30 for Great Britain), Boston, 1898, 2*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

Mr. Frank Murray, of Derby, has in his List 223 Rabelais, with 100 illustrations by Robinson, 2 vols., demy 4*to*, new, 1*l.* 1*s.*; 'Don Quixote,' Motteux's translation, Edition de Luxe, 4 vols., royal 8vo, 2*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; and Benvenuto Cellini's Life (unfortunately misprinted Cetti), translated by Addington Symonds, 2 vols., small folio, Vale Press, 3*l.* 15*s.* Under Botany is Warner and Williams's 'Orchid Album,' with 500 coloured plates by Fitch, 11 vols., royal 4*to*, 15*l.* 15*s.* Mr. Murray gives a selection from his large stock of Derbyshire books, among these being Dr. Cox's 'Three Centuries of Derbyshire Annals,' 3*l.* 10*s.* Only 250 copies of this work were printed.

Mr. G. A. Poynder, of Reading, includes in his Catalogue 43 a collection of rare and interesting books relating to Ireland. There are also many items under America, French, and Occult; while under Palmistry is 'M. Johannes Practorii The-saurus Chiromantie,' 4*to*, in contemporary vellum, very rare and curious, 1661, 6*l.* 6*s.* The general portion includes the first edition of Ainsworth's 'Lord Mayor of London,' 3 vols., uncut, 1*l.* 5*s.*; Granger's 'Biographical History,' 6 vols., uncut,

1824, 4l. 4s. (the name of the author, which has added a group of words to the English language, ought not to be misspelt by a specialist in books); and Jesse's 'Beau Brummell,' first edition, 2 vols., 1844, 2l. 5s.

Mr. C. Richardson, of Manchester, has in his Catalogue 48 many American items, which include Kane's 'Wanderings among the North American Indians,' 2l. 10s.; and Belknap's 'New Hampshire,' 3 vols., Boston, 1813, 4l. 10s. Under Bedfordshire is Fisher's 'Collections, Historical and Topographical,' 1817-28, 3l. 10s. Under Cambridge are the Prize Poems from the institution of the prize by the Rev. Thos. Seaton in 1750 to 1806, 1l. Devonshire comprises Payne's 'Picturesque Views,' 1826, 2l. 5s.; and Hampshire Wise's 'New Forest,' 2l. Under Ireland we find Davies's 'Discoverie why Ireland was never entirely Subdued,' 1812, 4l. 10s.; also King's 'State of the Protestants,' 1691, 1l. 5s. A long list under Lancashire includes Baines's 'County Palatine,' 4 vols., 4to, full blue calf, 1836, 3l. 10s.; Herdman's 'Pictorial Relics of Ancient Liverpool,' 2 vols., folio, 1878, 4l. 4s.; and Roby's 'Traditions,' both series, original edition, 4 vols., 1829-31, 2l. 2s. Under Scotland is Chalmers's 'Caledonia,' 8 vols., 4to, 1887-1902, 3l. The Shakespeare list includes Payne Collier's, 1844-53, 9 vols., a beautiful set in half crimson morocco, 3l. 3s. A copy of Hogg's 'Life of Shelley,' scarce, Moxon, 1858, is 2l.

Mr. James Roche's List 152 is an interesting miscellaneous collection. A fine copy of Elwin and Courthope's edition of Pope, 10 vols., three-quarter morocco, is 6l. 12s. 6d.; but the name of Mr. Elwin's coadjutor is misspelt "Courthorpe." Under Battle of Trafalgar are Dodd's four coloured plates, framed, 4l. 18s. 6d. Macaulay's Works, 10 vols., full calf, are 3l. 18s. 6d.; Mahon's 'England,' 7 vols., calf, 1l. 11s. 6d.; Cruikshank's 'Omnibus,' special india-proof set, 1842, 5l. 5s.; 'Sketches by Boz,' 3 vols., calf extra by Zaehnsdorf, 3l. 10s.; and Grote's 'Greece,' 12 vols., 4l. 18s. 6d. Under Illustrated Books are Nansen's 'Farthest North,' 2 vols., royal 8vo., uncut, 6s. 6d.; and Granger's 'Biographical History,' 6 vols., half-calf, 1824, 2l. 10s. Peake's 'French Costume,' 1815, is 3l. 10s.; Queen Victoria's Coronation Procession to the Abbey, a panoramic view 10 ft. long, 18s. 6d.; and the Procession in the Abbey the same price. We would suggest to Mr. Roche that he should instruct his cataloguers to arrange the items differently; for instance, few would look under Essays for Lamb's 'Elia,' Fox Bourne's 'English Newspapers,' or Jeffrey's 'Contributions to the "Edinburgh."' Then under "Choice" a number of standard works are so placed because they are handsomely bound. There is, in our opinion, nothing better than the straightforward alphabetical arrangement, except where there may be a large number of items on a special subject.

Mr. Thomas Thorp sends from Reading his Third Clearance Catalogue, containing a long African list, also many items under Arctic and Art, including the 'Art Folio,' 6 parts, 3l. 3s. There is much of interest under Derby, Devon, London, and Norfolk. General items include Doran's 'English Stage,' Edition de Luxe, 3 vols., 3l. 7s. 6d.; Chaucer, facsimile of the 1532 edition, introduction by Skeat, 1905, 6l. 6s.; Forbes's 'Oriental Memoirs,' 1813, 3l. 15s.; and Gabriele Rossetti's 'Iddio l' Uomo Salterio,' 12mo, 1833, 3s. There are some interesting tracts, 1642-1727.

Mr. Wilfrid M. Voynich's Catalogue 22 is, as usual with Mr. Voynich's catalogues, full of rare books. Americana comprise a copy of Lorenzana's 'Historia de Nueva-España,' containing the second, third, and fourth letters of Cortes, Mexico, 1770, 7l. 7s.; Dralymont's 'Spanish Pilgrime,' 1625, 3l. 3s.; Monardes's 'Ioyfull Newes out of the New-found Worlde,' translated by John Frampton, which commences with a notice of Columbus's discovery, and contains a long article on tobacco, 1596, 25l.; and Ringrose's 'Bucaniers of America,' large paper, 1684-5, 55l. There are items under Bibles, Chess, Classics, and Customs and Manners. There is an extremely rare edition of 'The Pilgrim's Progress' in French, Basle, 1711, 5l. 5s. Under Presses are many rarities, and under Inconabula a magnificent specimen from the first press at Strasburg, 1470, 12l. 12s. The last item in the catalogue is not the least, being a thousand-pounder. This is a Map of the World on the Equidistant Polar Projection, sixteenth century, on parchment. Prof Ravenstein says: "This fragment of a MS. map of the world in two Polar hemispheres of a radius of 178 min. was discovered in the original binding of a book printed in Italy in 1536."

At the moment of going to press we have received from Messrs. Sothoran a catalogue of very choice books, the 600 items being of the total value of 40,000l. We shall notice this on April 20th with other catalogues.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1907.

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## Notes.

MISS LINWOOD'S GALLERY,  
LEICESTER SQUARE.

A SHORT description of this gallery is given in 'Leigh's New Picture of London,' new ed., 1823, p. 374. It

"is an interesting display of ingenuity and taste, consisting of copies in needle work of some of the best English and foreign pictures. They are exhibited in elegant apartments, comprising a gallery 100 feet long, a grotto of the same length, and a room appropriated to sacred subjects. Amongst the works which Miss Linwood has copied with unparalleled taste and skill are....."

Then follow the titles of some of the pictures, the names of the original artists being given in most, if not all cases.

Timbs in his 'Romance of London' (vol. ii.), p. 282, note, speaking of Savile House, says: "Here Miss Linwood exhibited her needlework from 1800 until her death in 1845."

John Hollingshead in his 'Story of Leicester Square,' 1892, says (p. 40): "Various shows seized upon the remains of Savile House, the most simple and innocent of which was Miss Linwood's display of Art Needlework." A little further on he

speaks of "the mild dissipation of Miss Linwood's gallery, with its buns, sponge-cakes, and lemonade." On p. 41 is an oval portrait of Miss Linwood.

I have a catalogue of "Miss Linwood's Gallery of Pictures in Worsted, Leicester Square, 1816."

1. Landscape—Sun-set. Cozens.
  2. Jephtha's rash Vow. Opie.
  3. Pomeranian Dog. D. Catton.
  4. Cottage Girl. Russel.
  5. Fox alarmed, stealing from shelter. Original.
  6. Head of St. Peter. Guido.
  7. Grapes. Jackson.
  8. Oysters. Moses Haughton.
  9. On a goldfinch starved to death in a cage. Russel.
  10. Farmer's Stable. Morland.
  11. Landscape. Cozens.
  12. Sea-piece—Brisk Gale. J. Ruysdale.
  13. The Gleaner. Westall.
  14. Lobster and Crab. Francis Place, Esq.
  15. Virgil's Tomb by Moon-light. Joseph Wright.
  16. Mount Vesuvius. Wright.
  17. Landscape—A Fishing party. An Original.
  18. Laughing Girl. Sir Joshua Reynolds.
  19. Pigs. Morland.
  20. Dogs watching. Morland.
  21. David with his sling. Carlo Dolci.
  22. Woodcocks and King-fisher. Moses Haughton.
  23. Partridges. Moses Haughton.
  24. Litter of Foxes. From a celebrated painting.
  25. Landscape—Boys angling. Wilson.
  26. Sleeping girl. Sir Joshua Reynolds.
  27. Setters. Morland.
  28. Kennel and dogs. Morland.
  29. Portrait. Hopner.
  30. Lodona. Maria Cosway.
  31. Cottage in flames. J. Wright.
  32. Landscape. Cozens.
  33. Carp. J. Miller.
  34. Shepherd's boy in a storm. Gainsborough.
  35. Girl and Kitten. Sir Joshua Reynolds.
  36. Dogs at Play. Morland.
  37. Horse. Boulton.
  38. Landscape. Cozens.
  39. Landscape—Effect of Moonlight. Joseph Wright.
  40. Hare. Moses Haughton.
  41. Ass and children. Gainsborough.
  42. American owl. Reinagle.
  43. Woodman. Barker.
  44. Gloomy Landscape. Cozens.
  45. Fortune-Tellers. Rev. W. Peters.
  46. Head of King Lear. Sir Joshua Reynolds.
  47. Eloisa—A nun. J. Opie.
  48. Water-fall. Ruysdale.
- GOTHIC ROOM.
49. To the Right, Portrait of General Napoleon Bonaparte.
  50. To the Left, Hubert and Arthur. Northcote. [Four Figures as large as Life.]
  51. Lady Jane Grey. Northcote.
- COTTAGE.
52. Children at the fire. Gainsborough. and
  53. Dog—From Nature.
  54. Girl and Cat entering the Cottage. Gainsborough.

## GROVE.

54. Woman and child taking shelter from a storm.  
J. Westall.

## RUINS.

55. Woodman in the storm. Gainsborough.

## DENS.

56. Tygress. Stubbs.  
57. Lions and Lioness. Stubbs.

## THIRD ROOM.

58. Nativity. Carlos Marratt.  
59. Salvator Mundi. Carlo Dolci.  
60. Madonna della sedia. Raphael.

It is noted at the end that 50, 'Hubert and Arthur'; 'Dog' (under one number: 50 and 52?); 53, 'Girl and Cat'; and 54, 'Woman and Child,' were new in 1813; 24, 'Litter of Foxes,' in 1815; and 49, 'Napoleon Bonaparte,' in 1816.

Most of the titles are followed by poetical extracts. That given to 'Lodona' is of thirty-four lines; that of 'Jephtha's Rash Vow' is nearly six verses from Judges.

Doubtless there were further additions to the gallery from time to time. Among the few pictures mentioned by Leigh in 1823 are the following, which are not in the 1816 catalogue: 'Moonlight' by Rubens, two landscapes by Francisco Mola, and a portrait of Miss Linwood. Among the pictures mentioned by Leigh, "'Children in a Cottage,' by Gainsborough," probably means 'Children at the Fire' (52), under the heading "Cottage"; and "Dead Birds and Shell-Fish by Haughton" probably refers to 'Woodcocks and Kingfisher' (22) or 'Part-ridges' (23), or both, and 'Oysters' (8). Perhaps "Rubens" stands for Joseph Wright (39).

In the 1816 catalogue "Cottage," "Grove," "Ruins," and "Dens" mean, apparently, parts or offshoots of the "Gothic Room."

If Timbs is correct in his dates, the duration of this exhibition was extraordinary. It would be interesting to know whether these worsted pictures were dispersed, also what was the style of the needlework.

## ROBERT PIERPOINT.

[Other references to Miss Linwood's needlework pictures will be found at 8 S. i. 13; xii. 449, 517; 9 S. i. 314; ii. 275, 512; iii. 72.]

## LONGFELLOW.

(See *ante*, pp. 201, 222, 224, 261.)

THE title 'Ultima Thule' proved significant, for it was the last work published under Longfellow's own eye. His brother well speaks of the eighteen poems as "containing the sweetness of ripened grain"; they show that the fountain of youth was

within him, and that in age the heart of the poet may "bloom into song, as the gorse blossoms in autumn and spring." Among the poems is the one dedicated to the children of Cambridge, 'From my Arm-chair.' The chair was presented to him on his seventy-second birthday, and was made from the wood of the village blacksmith's chestnut tree. Seven hundred children contributed to its purchase, and he found it in his library when he went there on his birthday morning.

Longfellow kept no record of the amounts he was paid for his writings after 1850. For 'The Village Blacksmith,' 'Endymion,' and 'God's Acre' he received fifteen dollars each; for 'The Arsenal' and 'Nuremberg' fifty each. The Harpers paid a thousand dollars for 'Keramos.' In 1845 (the year of 'The Poets and Poetry of America') he received 2,800 dollars. In the life of Whittier by Linton it is stated that both Longfellow and Lowell received 1,000*l.* a year each from their publishers.

I should have liked to be able to give some idea as to the sales of Longfellow's works in England, but, owing to the many publishers who have issued them, I have found this to be impossible. Mr. Sonnenschein, of Routledge & Sons, who were the authorized publishers, informs me that the various editions reached many hundred thousand copies, and even at the present time the sale of their "Cambridge Edition" amounts to several thousand copies annually. Their "Riverside Edition" (1886), so carefully edited by Mr. H. E. Scudder, to which I have been greatly indebted in making these notes, has been out of print for many years, and will not be reprinted. This is the most complete that has been published, and no works unknown at that time have been since discovered. It is in eleven volumes (two prose, six verse, and three devoted to the translation of Dante), and contains many portraits.

Longfellow's birthday in 1880 was made the subject of a very interesting celebration in the public schools of Cincinnati, in which fifteen thousand scholars took part. The idea originated with Mr. John B. Peaselee, and was part of a larger plan to introduce into the schools a series of celebrations of authors' birthdays in order to create and elevate a taste for literature among the young. The idea is such a good one that it might be carried out in our own schools.

Visitors to Craigie House on the 22nd of September, 1881, saw over the door the American flag half furled and draped in

mourning for President Garfield, who had died two days previously. On receiving the news Longfellow wrote to his friend Greene :

"Dante's line is running in my mind,

E venni dal martirio a questa pace.

And what a martyrdom ! Twelve weeks of pain and struggle for life at last are ended."

In the autumn of 1881 the poet suffered much from nervous prostration ; but he did not dread the coming winter, as the thought brought with it a sense of rest and seclusion. In wishing his friend Greene a merry Christmas, he wrote : " Mine, I am sorry to say, is not a merry one. I don't get strength yet, and consequently don't get well."

The new year opened without improvement, and he was forced to decline the public reception offered to him on his birthday by the authorities of Portland, his native city. The few friends who saw him at home on that day remarked how well and cheerful he appeared ; and he exchanged telegrams with the Historical Society of Maine, the members little thinking how soon they would be meeting to mourn his death.

On Saturday, the 18th of March, four schoolboys from Boston asked permission to visit him. Kind to the last, he showed them the objects of interest in his study and the view of the Charles from its windows, and wrote his name in their albums. That afternoon he went out and took a chill ; and in the afternoon of the following Friday, March 24th, 1882, he sank quietly in death, and the bells of Cambridge tolled the sorrowful news that the long, blameless life was ended, and the poet whom the nations loved had passed to his rest. Only nine days before had he laid down his pen with these three lines from 'The Bells of San Blas' :—

Out of the shadows of night  
The world rolls into light ;  
It is daybreak everywhere.

On the Sunday following—the anniversary of that lovely morning, forty-three years earlier, when he wrote his third Psalm of Life, that never-to-be-forgotten 'Footsteps of Angels'—the funeral service was held in the old home. Upon the coffin were placed those symbols of victory and the glory of suffering, a palm branch and a spray of passion flower. Then, amid the gently falling snow, the body was borne to Mount Auburn—the God's Acre where so many of his loved ones were already resting. In his own words descriptive of the burial of his brother poet Richard Henry Dana :—

The snow was falling, as if Heaven dropped down.

White flowers of Paradise to strew his pall ;—

The dead around him seemed to wake, and call  
His name, as worthy of so white a crown.

Longfellow was of medium height, and his face is familiar to us from many delightful portraits. In later years his silvery hair was carelessly thrown back from his forehead ; a full beard and moustache partially concealed the pleasant mouth ; but his mild blue eyes expressed the kindliness of his heart and his quick reading of the hearts of others. All who had the privilege of being received in his home tell us of his exquisite simplicity of manners, and his soft, sweet, musical voice, which, like his face, had the innate charm of tranquillity ; he had what the French aptly call the " politeness of the heart," and had a magnetism which drew all hearts towards him. Mrs. Carlyle remembered his visit to them at Craigenputtock as " the visit of an angel " ; and William Winter, who had been greeted by him as a young aspirant in literature, would walk miles to Longfellow's house only to put his hand upon the latch of the gate which the poet himself had touched.

Whittier wrote to Aldrich a few days after Longfellow's death :—

"It seems as if I could never write again. A feeling of unutterable sorrow and loneliness oppresses me";

and in a letter to his niece, Mrs. Pickard, he said :—

"He has been an influence for good ; all the Christian virtues his verse and his life exemplified. Pure, kindly, and courteous, simple, yet scholarly, he was never otherwise than a gentleman. There is no blot on the crystal purity of his writings."

While America was full of grief for her son, England mourned for him as for a brother. The British press was as one with the American in its chorus of praise, and *The Athenæum* pronounced him to be " the most popular of English-speaking poets." In the same number appeared tributes from Mr. Hall Caine and Mr. Austin Dobson. I quote the closing lines of the latter :—

Lie calm, O white and laureate head !

Lie calm, O Dead, that art not dead,

Since from the voiceless grave

Thy voice shall speak to old and young

While song yet speaks an English tongue

By Charles' or Thamis' wave !

It is pleasant to record that Mr. Dobson's verses are preserved in a volume on the library table at Craige House.

Although the remains of the beloved poet rightly rest in the land of his birth, we in England desired to have him associated with our own Valhalla, and my old friend the late Dr. W. C. Bennett, well remember—

'for his 'Songs for Sailors,' gave voice to the universal feeling that a bust of him should be placed in our own Poets' Corner. Very soon a powerful committee was formed by Dr. Bennett, with the Prince of Wales as chairman, and Francis Bennoch as treasurer. The result was the marble bust by Thomas Brock, A.R.A. It was admitted to its present place in the Abbey on March 2nd, 1884, by Dean Bradley, and is the first monument of an American author placed there. Dr. Bennett presented the album containing the five hundred autographs of the subscribers to the American Longfellow Memorial Committee.

The Poet, faithful and far-seeing,  
Sees, alike in stars and flowers, a part  
Of the selfsame, universal being  
Which is throbbing in his brain and heart.

JOHN C. FRANCIS.

### DODSLEY'S FAMOUS COLLECTION OF POETRY.

(See 10 S. vi. 361, 402 ; vii. 3, 82.)

VOL. III., ED. 1766, CONTENTS AND AUTHORS.

Pp. 1-2. On a grotto near the Thames at Twickenham. By Mr. Pope ('D.N.B.').

2-4. Hymn on Solitude. By the late James Thomson ('D.N.B.').

4-5. Ode on Æolus's harp.

6. On the report of a wooden bridge to be built at Westminster.

The last two are also by Thomson.

7-18. The choice of Hercules. By the Rev. Dr. Lowth, Bishop of London ('D.N.B.').

This poem was published in the tenth dialogue of Spence's 'Polymetis.' Walpole adds that "part of this poem has been set to music by Handel."

18-23. Ode to the people of Great Britain, in imitation of the sixth ode of the third book of Horace. Written in 1746.

This ode, which appeared in the first volume of Dodsley's 'Museum,' pp. 179-82, was also by Lowth. These two poems of Lowth, and that on the Link at Ovington, are included in his sermons and other remains, ed. Peter Hall (1834), pp. 472-86, 491-3. The 'Ode to the People' is also in Southey's 'Specimens of the Later English Poets,' iii. 279-84.

23-43. Psyche, or the great Metamorphosis; in imitation of Spenser. By the Rev. Gloster Ridley ('D.N.B.').

It had been previously printed in the third volume of Dodsley's 'Museum,' pp. 80-97, cf. *Gent. Mag.*, 1774, p. 505. Three letters—the second and third chiefly relating to this poem—from Ridley to Spence are in the

appendix to Spence's 'Anecdotes' (ed. Singer, second ed., 1858), pp. 320-27.

44-58. Jovi Eleutherio, or an offering to liberty. Also by Ridley.

First appeared anonymously in 1745.

58-61. An epistle from a Swiss officer to his friend at Rome. By the Rev. Joseph Spence.

Also appeared in the 'Museum,' ii. 259-61.

61-3. Life burdensome, because we know not how to use it, an epistle. By Rev. Edward Rolle.

64-7. The duty of employing one's self, an epistle. By the same.

67-70. On scribbling against Genius, an epistle. By the same.

The last three pieces appeared in the 'Museum,' the first in vol. i. 257-9, the second in vol. i. 331-3, the third in vol. i. 420-23.

71-4. The Mimic. By the Rev. Christopher Pitt ('D.N.B.').

First appeared in the second volume of the 'Museum,' pp. 179-82. "Drowsy P\*\*'s" (in l. 27) has been identified as Sir Francis Page ('D.N.B.'). S\*\*'s (in l. 51) is "Robert Symons, of Exeter College, Oxford, the most astonishing mimic of his time" (*Gent. Mag.*, 1780, p. 407). Symons or Symonds was originally of Clare Hall, Cambridge, but he was incorporated at Exeter College, Oxford, on 28 Feb., 1720/21, where, as born at Exeter, he was qualified for a Devonshire fellowship. He was elected to one on 30 June, 1721, and held it until 1727. He became M.A. in 1723. Bishop Weston made him vicar of St. Mary Arches at Exeter; but he was deprived, and went to Ireland (Boase, 'Exeter Coll. Fellows,' 1893 ed., p. 88).

75-89. An epistle from Florence, to T. A. [Thomas Ashton, 'D.N.B.'], tutor to the Earl of Plymouth. Written in 1740. By the Honourable — [i.e., Horace Walpole, 'D.N.B.'].

Gray ('Letters,' ed. Tovey, i. 78), writing to West from Florence, 16 July, 1740, says of this epistle it "seems to me full of spirit and thought and a good deal of poetic fire." Walpole was against publishing his verses; Gray was for the publication, especially, he writes to Walpole, as the 'Epistle' ('Letters,' ed. Tovey, i. 185) was

"in the spirit of Dryden, with his strength and often with his versification, such as you have caught in those lines on the Royal Union, on the Papal Dominion and Converts of both Sexes, on Henry VIII. and Charles II., for these are to me the shining parts of your Epistle. There are many lines I could wish corrected, and some blotted out, but beauties enough to atone for a thousand worse faults than these."

90-5. The beauties, an epistle to Mr. Eckardt, the painter [written in 1746].

This was written by Walpole in July, 1746,

and "handed about until it got into print [Sept., 1746] very incorrectly." It was anonymous; a copy is in the British Museum, and a life of the artist is in the 'D.N.B.' as Eccardt. In the notes to his copy of Dodsley are added by Horace Walpole the following details on the beauties: Miss Carpenter, "now Countess of Egremont"; Miss Manners, "now married to Captain Hall"; Miss Fanny Maccartney, "married to Mr. Greville"; Lady Juliana Farmor, "since married to Mr. Penn"; Miss Elizabeth Evelyn, "since married to Peter Bathurst, esq."

96-8. Epilogue to Tamerlane, on the suppression of the Rebellion spoken by Mrs. Pritchard, in the character of the Comic Muse, 4th Nov., 1746.

The last two are also by Horace Walpole.

99-108. The enthusiast, or the lover of nature, a poem. By the Rev. Joseph Warton, written in 1740.

This piece was printed separately and anonymously in 1744.

109-14. Ode to Fancy.

115-16. Stanzas written on taking the air after a long illness.

The last two are also by Warton.

116-19. The two beavers, a fable. By the Rev. Mr. [Stephen] Duck ('D.N.B.').

Appeared in the 'Museum,' i. 295-7.

119-21. Contentment.

Also by Duck.

121-7. The education of Achilles, by Mr. Robert Bedingfield [of Hertford College, Oxford].

Also in the 'Museum,' iii. 127-31.

127-34. An epistle from S. J., esq. [Soames Jenyns, 'D.N.B.'], in the country, to the Right. Hon. the Lord Lovelace in town. Written in the year 1735.

Gray says ('Letters,' i. 187):—

"Mr. S. Jenyns now and then can write a good line or two,—such as these:

Snatch us from all our little sorrows here.  
Calm every grief, and dry each childish tear."

134-7. To a lady in Town, soon after her leaving the country.

138-9. To the Lady Margaret Cavendish Harley, presented with a collection of poems.

140-41. Chloe to Strephon, a song.

141. To the Earl of Chesterfield, on his being installed Knight of the Garter.

142-4. To a lady, sent with a present of shells and stones design'd for a grotto.

Also in the 'Museum,' ii. 220-21.

144-6. To a lady in answer to a Letter wrote in a very fine hand.

Also in the 'Museum,' ii. 308-9.

146-67. The art of dancing, a poem inscribed to Lady Fanny Fielding. Written in 1730 [1728 is the date in his collected works].

167-71. The modern fine gentleman. Written in 1746.

171-5. The modern fine lady [written in 1750 as a companion picture to the preceding].

This piece did not appear in the first four editions of vol. iii. It will be found in vol. iv. (1755), pp. 73-6. "And Tubbs conveys the wretched exile down." Tubbs supplied "people of quality with hired equipages."

175-82. An essay on virtue, to the Hon. Philip Yorke.

The last ten pieces are also by Jenyns.

183-6. The female drum, or the origin of cards, a tale. Addressed to the Hon. Miss Carpenter, afterwards Countess of Egremont.

By the Hon. and Rev. Hervey Aston. (Horace Walpole and *Gent. Mag.*, 1780, p. 123). His name is familiar to the readers of Boswell, *sub anno* 1737. Gray writes ('Letters,' i. 187): "I like Mr. Aston Hervey's [*sic*] Fable." It had previously appeared in the 'Museum,' ii. 91-4.

187-9. To Mr. Fox [afterwards Lord Ilchester] in imitation of Horace, Ode IV. book 2. By the late Lord H—y [Hervey].

Gray says ('Letters,' i. 186):—

"What then would the sickly Peer have done, that spends so much time in admiring everything that has four legs and fretting at his own misfortune in having but two; and cursing his own politic head and feeble constitution, that won't let him be such a beast as he would wish."

189-96. To the same, from Hampton-Court, 1731. By the same.

197-9. The poet's prayer.

199-202. An epistle to a lady.

202-4. Genius, virtue, and reputation, a fable, from Mons. De la Motte, book v. fable 6.

Also appeared in the 'Museum,' iii. 51-3. This and the next piece are said by Walpole to be the work of the "Hon. Nich. Herbert, [seventh and] youngest son of Thomas, Earl of Pembroke." Two letters from Herbert to Spence are in Spence's 'Anecdotes' (ed. Singer, second ed., 1858), pp. 315-20; and when he was at Christ Church, Oxford, he contributed some Latin verses to the university collection on the accession of George II. Herbert died in 1775.

205-8. Marriage à la mode, or the two sparrows, a fable from De la Motte, book iv. fable 21.

Also appeared in the 'Museum,' ii. 426-8.

208. An inscription, querous loquitor.

209. Ode to wisdom, by a lady [Miss Elizabeth Carter, 'D.N.B.'].

She was surprised to find them in this Miscellany, "for Dodsley had them not from me."

213-14. To a gentleman [Dr. Walwyn, Prebendary of Canterbury Cathedral] on his intending to cut down a grove to enlarge his prospect.

Also by Miss Carter. These odes were much



altered in her edition of her poems. Francis Walwyn was "canon in the seventh prebend" in Canterbury Cathedral from 1744 to 1770. He died on 19 May, 1770 (Le Neve, 'Fasti,' i. 55).

215-26. The estimate of life, in three parts. By John Gilbert Cooper ('D.N.B.').

Appeared in the 'Museum,' i. 372-9.

226-31. The pleasure of poetry, an ode. By Mr. Vansittart.

Robert Vansittart, Fellow of All Souls College, and Regius Professor of Civil Law at the Univ. of Oxford ('D.N.B.'). He was a friend of Thomas Warton, and they were the joint authors of a prose essay on 'Snugginess' which appeared in Dodsley's 'Museum' (Chalmers, 'Poets,' xviii. 76). Vansittart wrote English verses in the Oxford set on the birth of Prince George, afterwards George IV.

231-3. The power of poetry. [By Mr. Rolle.]

233-5. To a young lady with Fontenelle's plurality of worlds.

Also by Rolle, and in the 'Museum,' ii. 56-7.

235-41. Some small poems. By D. G. [David Garrick, 'D.N.B.'].  
"Nobilissimæ Lucie" (p. 240) and Lucy (p. 241) are the Countess of Rochford.

Will (p. 241) was her husband, and Dick (p. 241) his brother. These pieces are also in the 'Museum,' iii. 97-8.

242-54. The trial of Selim the Persian for divers High Crimes and Misdemeanors. By Edward Moore ('D.N.B.').

It was published anonymously in 1748 in defence of Lord Lyttelton, who wrote some Persian letters.

255-65. The Trophy, being six cantatas to the honour of his royal highness, William, Duke of Cumberland; set to music by Dr. Greene, 1746.

By Chancellor Hoadly, says Walpole; by Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, says the edition of 1782.

265-8. The marriage of the Myrtle and the Yew, a fable, To Delia, about to marry beneath herself, 1744.

268-9. On a bay leaf, plucked from Virgil's tomb near Naples, 1736.

270-71. To Chloe, written on my birthday, 1734.

271-3. A song, set to music by Dr. Greene.

The last four pieces are also by Ben. Hoadly.

274-80. Fashion, a satire. By Dr. Joseph Warton.

281-2. Nature and fortune, to the Earl of Chesterfield. By the Very Rev. Philip Fletcher, Dean of Kildare (*Gent. Mag.*, 1780, p. 123).

He is said in *Gent. Mag.*, 1780, p. 123, to have written also 'Truth at Court,' a little piece "much read and liked" soon after the accession of George III. It will be found in 'The Annual Register' for 1761, p. 217. Fletcher

was installed Treasurer of Dromore Cathedral on 9 Feb., 1744/5, and on 8 Dec., 1746, was installed as third Canon of Kildare Cathedral. Next day he resigned the canonry, and was on the same day elected Dean of Kildare. He died in 1765, and was succeeded in the deanery by his younger brother, William Fletcher.

283. The exception [another compliment to the Earl of Chesterfield].

284. To the Earl of Chesterfield.

285-97. Honour, a poem [first pub. in 1743]. By the Rev. John Brown, D.D. ('D.N.B.'). Inscribed to Viscount Lonsdale.

297-300. Ode to a water-nymph. By Mr. Mason ('D.N.B.').

Gray ('Letters,' ed. Tovey, i. 178) says:—

"Mr. Mason is my acquaintance; I liked that ode very much, but have found no one else that did."

303-14. Musæus, a monody to the memory of Mr. Pope, in imitation of Milton's 'Lycidas.'

Also by Mason. Gray ('Letters,' i. 187) says:—

"'Musæus,' too, seems to carry with it a promise at least of something good to come."

315-39. Essay on satire, occasioned by the death of Mr. Pope, inscribed to Dr. Warburton. By the Rev. John Brown, D.D.

Warburton saw this piece by accident, and asked Dodsley for the author's name. It was then published in the collected edition of Pope's works before the 'Essay on Man.' Sir Leslie Stephen says that one line of it survives: "And coxcombs vanquish Berkeley by a grin."

339-45. A character of Mr. Pope's writings being an episode from the poem call'd Sickness, Book II. By the Rev. Mr. [William] Thompson ('D.N.B.').

346-7. The cave of Pope, a prophecy. By R. D. [Robert Dodsley, the editor and publisher ('D.N.B.').]

Vol. iii. (fourth ed.) also contains (pp. 93-6) 'The Resolution: an Elegy,' written in the year 1742.

The 1748 ed. of vol. iii. contains (pp. 260-70) "The Wrongheads, a poem inscrib'd to Mr. Pope. By a person of quality," and (pp. 321-2) 'The Happy Man,' which are not in the 1766 ed. The following pieces in the 1766 ed. of vol. iii. are not in the 1748 ed., viz., 'On a Grotto near the Thames,' pp. 1-2; 'Ode on Æolus's Harp,' pp. 4-5; 'On the Report of a Wooden Bridge to be built at Westminster,' p. 6; 'Life Burdensome,' pp. 61-3; 'Contentment,' pp. 119-121; some small poems, pp. 235-41; 'Trial of Selim the Persian,' pp. 242-54; 'The Trophy,' pp. 255-65; 'The Marriage of the Myrtle,' pp. 265-8; 'On a Bay Leaf,' pp. 268-9; 'To Chloe,' pp. 270-71; 'A

Song,' pp. 271-3; 'Nature and Fortune,' pp. 281-2; 'The Exception,' p. 283; 'To the Earl of Chesterfield,' p. 284; 'A Character of Mr. Pope's Writings,' pp. 339-45.

W. P. COURTNEY.

(To be continued.)

'CARTULARIUM SAXONICUM.'—I continue my notes (*ante*, p. 185) on place-names in these charters.

181. Toccan sceaga is probably near Tockenham (Tockenham, Wilts).

187. Onnanford, ? Andoversford, Glouc. (cf. 283, 299).

213. Hehham, ? Higham in Patrixbourne.

227. Bromgeheg=Bromehey, in Frindsbury.

246. Clife, ? Bishop's Cleeve.

272. Westbyrig = Westbury - on - Trym, Glouc.

323, 348. Cingesculand. This is literally the King's Cowland, and the charter relates to the royal demesnes near Faversham. Beuestanuudan = Westwood in Preston. Grafoneah=Graveney.

367. Coppnanstan, ? Coppins in Leigh; Gretaniarse, ? Greatness.

390. Æweltune, ? Alton Priors, Wilts.

403. ðenglesham, ? Finglesham, in Bishopsbourne.

419. Eastrestadelham, ? Elham.

EDWARD SMITH.

I venture to think that notes about place-names in this work will be of very little use, unless Kemble's 'Index' be examined at the same time.

The very first note tells us that Pecganham is Pagham, without telling us where Pagham is situate. But Kemble, in 1848, nearly sixty years ago, stated that Pecganham means "Pagham, Sussex," which is much more helpful.

When Birch's book appeared, there was a promise of an index. After a considerable time this index appeared; and, behold! it contains only the names of the persons mentioned, thus largely repeating the contents of Searle's 'Onomasticum Anglo-Saxonicum.' There is no mention of place-names, the expectation of which induced me to subscribe for the promised index: ruly, a hard case for the unfortunate subscriber.

Any one who complains will probably be told that we already have Kemble's 'Index of Place-Names,' occupying more than 100 pages in double columns. But, as Birch claims to have inserted several new pieces, this is obviously incomplete;

and now we have a correspondent who ignores Kemble's list altogether.

If any one wishes to do his country a service, he will be well employed in making a complete index to all the place-names in Birch's 'Cartularium,' at the same time collating it with Kemble's 'Index,' which contains some errors. A second index might usefully be added, to contain the place-names that occur in Kemble, but not in Birch.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

GLENCOE MASSACRE. (See 2 S. i. 32.)—*The Daily Graphic* of 28 January last contained a facsimile of the order for the massacre of Glencoe, 1692, and on 16 February it was pointed out that a copy of the warrant published in 1711 differs in several respects from the document now put forward, one material difference being that the 1711 copy reads, "This you are to put in execution at five o'clock in the morning precisely"; whereas the present facsimile has "five o'clock precisely," *morning* being omitted. At the above reference in 'N. & Q.,' the order is given also without the words "in the morning"; but I find another variation in the notes to Talfourd's 'Glencoe; or, the Fate of the Macdonalds,' wherein it is stated, "This you are to put in execution at four in the morning, precisely"; and further on, "If I do not come to you at four." R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

"CUBBARDY."—This is a word which is used to denote anything old, fusty, musty, or rusty, bearing the smell of long-keeping. Articles of food kept in a cupboard or pantry till they are stale, though not past use, are "cubbardy." It is an expressive bit of folk-speech, and covers a good deal of ground and many subjects. I have known it all my life, but only occasionally hear it used now. THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Workshop.

["Cupboardy" is recorded in the 'N.E.D.' as a nonce-word, with a quotation from Miss Braddon.]

NOTICES IN THE UNITED STATES.—These are often so curt and blunt that perhaps a few I jotted down on the spot, during a visit last autumn, may be worth preserving in the columns of 'N. & Q.' Here they are:

"Keep off the grass."—Castle Gardens, New York. "Boys and girls forbidden on these premises."—New York. "Hands off."—Railway gate, New Jersey. "Walk your horses."—Brooklyn Bridge. "No pedlars allowed in this doorway."—Jersey City. "Do not harm the trees or shrubs."—Goat Island, Niagara. "Don't hitch to the trees."—Mercer City, Pa. "Passengers, show your tickets."

—Philadelphia. "Halt! 20 dollars fine. Street closed for repairs."—Pittsburg. "Do not handle."  
—Buffalo. "No loafing. Stay outside the railing."  
—Railway station, New Castle, Pa. "If you can't pay, don't drink."—In a saloon, Oil City, Pa.

HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

A FACE UPON CONSCIENCE.—When Balthazar, in 'Much Ado about Nothing,' II. iii. 47, has asked to be excused from repeating his song, Don Pedro handsomely observes:—

It is the witness still of excellency  
To put a strange face on his own perfection.

Manifestly in the spirit of this happy compliment, Sir Walter Scott, in a letter to Cadell of 12 Dec., 1830, refers to the gently depreciatory criticism of his friends on 'Count Robert of Paris.' After alluding to the unsatisfactory state of his health, and the difficulties under which he labours at his inevitable task, he proceeds thus:—

"One night last month, when I had a friend with me, I had a slight vertigo when going to bed, and fell down in my dressing-room, though but for one instant. Upon this I wrote to Dr. Abercromby, and in consequence of his advice, I have restricted myself yet farther, and have cut off the cigar, and almost half of the mountain-dew. Now, in the midst of all this, I began my work with as much attention as I could; and having taken pains with my story, I find it is not relished, nor indeed tolerated by those who have no interest in condemning it, but a strong interest in putting even a face upon their consciences."

Quoting this passage on p. 157 of his monograph on Scott, in "English Men of Letters," the late Mr. R. H. Hutton queries the use of "face" in the closing phrase, and suggests "force" as the word probably intended by the writer. When proposing this emendation, the critic may have been stimulated by the recollection of Milton's sonnet 'On the New Forcers of Conscience,' and if so he would naturally fail to detect the distinctive shade of meaning in the statement as it stands. There is no forcing in the attitude presented in Scott's metaphor; it is rather a nimble and gracious impersonation that is suggested than an imperious compulsion. Like Rosalind's damsels, the critics of the new book might, presumably, decline to make full revelation of what they firmly believed. That, says the "saucy lackey," gathering the argument to a conclusion, "is one of the points in the which women still give the lie to their consciences." Similarly, it is a feature in the generous treatment of a friend when failure within his special sphere comes up for consideration.

THOMAS BAYNE.

## Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

"CEIBA."—MR. JAS. PLATT gives, *ante*, p. 167, the etymology of the word "tobacco," and as this gentleman says he has been engaged for many years in looking up etymologies of American terms for the 'N.E.D.,' I should like his opinion as to the orthography of the word *ceiba*, whether with a *c* or an *s*, and the reason of either spelling.

E. FIGAROLA-CANEDA.

Compostela, 49 (altos), Habana, Cuba.

WILLIAM TALMAN, ARCHITECT: HAMPTON COURT PALACE.—MR. JOHN HEBB says (*ante*, p. 207) that "William Talman had charge of the buildings at Hampton Court under Wren, and is believed to have died about 1700."

I do not know if MR. HEBB means that William Talman was merely the keeper of the buildings, or was the clerk of the works during the extensive alterations made by William III. and Mary to the palace under Wren in 1689–90. If the latter, will he or any others of your correspondents tell me if either Wren or Talman left any drawings, plans, or ground plans whatever of those parts of the palace as they were *before* they were then (1689–90) altered (*i.e.*, as in the time of Charles I., 1647–8), and where they may now be seen?

It cannot be supposed that a large part of an extensive building like this palace would be pulled down, and the new part be built on its site, without plans of the old as well as of the new parts having been made by architects of the eminence of Wren and William Talman. I am aware that Mr. Ernest Law in his 'History of Hampton Court Palace,' vol. iii., says that he had not discovered any such plans; but nevertheless such ground plans or drawings may yet be in existence in some unknown place, as has not unfrequently been the case in regard to those of other buildings.

While on this subject I would ask if any plans of those parts of the palace gardens next the Thames as they were in 1647–8 are in existence; and, if so, where they are, and if they can be seen.

C. MASON.

29, Emperor's Gate, S.W.

BROWNE'S 'RELIGIO MEDICI,' 1707.—If the possessor of a copy of this work dated 1707, and purchased of Messrs. Pickering

& Chatto in 1900, would give me some information regarding the book, and especially its date, I should be very thankful. This edition is unknown to me, as it was to Simon Wilkin and Dr. Greenhill; and I am anxious to obtain particulars concerning it for insertion in the second edition of my bibliography of the 'Religio Medici.'

CHARLES WILLIAMS, F.R.C.S.

Norwich.

**HANNAH LIGHTFOOT: A PORTRAIT.**—A portrait of Hannah Lightfoot is said to be preserved at Knowle Hall. Will any one kindly say which Knowle Hall this is, and who is the present owner?

ARTHUR REYNOLDS.

1, Amen Corner, E.C.

**FANSHAWE PORTRAIT AND MS.**—Can any one give me particulars of the present whereabouts of a portrait of Sir R. Fanshawe, Bt., by Dobson, and a MS. of Lady Fanshawe's 'Memoirs,' recently in the possession of the late W. I. R. V. (10 S. iii. 494)? Sir Robert is represented at three-quarter length, in blue satin dress with wide lace collar, and has a greyhound across his knee. The picture was bought in 1877 from the representatives of Sir H. Nicolas. Should this meet the eye of any friend of the late Mr. W. J. Harvey, of 38, Tyrrell Road, Peckham Rye, they will, I trust, kindly communicate with me.

Any one having any portraits or papers of the Fanshawe family would greatly oblige by informing me.

E. J. FANSHAWE.

Carlton Club, Pall Mall.

**'PUNCH' ON OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA.**—Some time before 1860 a picture appeared in *Punch*, it is believed, representing a boy who had been sent for Oldridge's Balm of Columbia. The boy had dropped the bottle, and stands looking on the pavement where the Balm has been spilt, and sees hair growing on the stone. Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' kindly supply the date when the picture appeared?

COLUMBIA.

**"ULIDIA," HOUSE MOTTO.**—There is a house here with the word "Ulidia" written upon its front gate. I have made numberless inquiries, but have not been able to find the meaning of the word. I have also examined dictionaries and other books at my disposal. Perhaps 'N. & Q.' can help me in the matter.

(Rev.) G. T. JOHNSTON.

Glenara, Bexhill-on-Sea.

**POSTAGE STAMPS, 1830-62.**—I should be very grateful if any readers of 'N. & Q.'

who may chance at any time to come across references to foreign or colonial postage stamps during the period 1830-62 would be good enough to communicate them to me. Such references might be found in official journals, or in the form of official decrees or notices—in official correspondence, or even in the shape of casual allusions in private correspondence.

Matter published in journals professedly devoted to postage-stamp collecting is not included within the scope of my request.

BERTRAM T. K. SMITH.

4, Southampton Row, W.C.

**SATIRE ON PITT.**—Lord Macaulay, in his biography of Pitt (contributed to 'The Encyclopædia Britannica'), writes of the period subsequent to 1792:—

"A satirist of great genius introduced the fiends of Famine, Slaughter, and Fire, proclaiming that they had received their commission from One whose name was formed of four letters, and promising to give their employer ample proofs of gratitude..... But Fire boasted that she alone could reward him as he deserved, and that she would cling round him to all eternity."

To what satirist and to what poem does Macaulay refer?

T. M. W.

**"FIRES" FOR "CYMBALS."**—In the 1598 English translation of Linschoten's 'Voyagie' there is, in two places, an extraordinary and (to me) inexplicable misrendering of the original Dutch. The first passage occurs in chap. xxxiii., where we are told of "the heathens, Indians, and other strangers dwelling in Goa," that

"when they will make a voyage to Sea, they use at least fourteene dayes before [they enter into their ships, to make so great a noyse with] sounding of Trumpets, and to make fiers, that it may be heard and scene both by night and day."

Here the words in brackets are an interpolation of the translator's, and the last clause should read "that it may not be heard nor scene by night and day"; while "to make fiers" should be "to beat cymbals" (Dutch "Beckens te slaen"; Latin of 1599, "clangori...patenarum"). Again, in chap. xxxviii. we are told regarding "the Canaras and Decanijns," that "when they are to be married, they begin fourteene dayes before [to make] a great sound with trumpets, drummes and fires," this last word being once more a substitution for "cymbals" ("Becken").

Can any reader explain how the translator came to misunderstand the original, or deliberately to substitute the making of fires for the beating of cymbals?

DONALD FERGUSON.

**TALBOT.**—What is the origin of this word, whether applied to the family of Talbot or to the dog so named? Can it be a contraction of St. Hubert, a hound having been formerly known as St. Hubert's breed? Was not our word "tawdry" similarly contracted from St. Audrey, of St. Audrey's Fair in East Anglia? The name MacMichael is scattered over Australia, Canada, and the States, but rarely occurs in England or Scotland. In Burke's 'General Armory' it has the crest of a talbot's head. Now, so far as I can ascertain, this dog called a talbot was quite an English production, and I am naturally inquisitive as to what was his origin as a crest. He seems to have been related to the bloodhound; but I have certainly read somewhere that he was originally a humble follower of the packhorse, just as we still see a similarly built animal called the "Dalmatian" following at the rear of, or underneath, a carriage. But he was also a hunting dog; William Somerville in 'The Chase' says:—

If the harmonious thunder of the field  
Delight thy ravished ears, the deep-slewed hound  
Breed up with care, strong, heavy, slow, but sure;  
Whose ears, down-hanging from his thick round  
head,  
Shall sweep the morning dew, whose clanging voice  
Awake the mountain echo in her cell,  
And shake the forests; the bold Talbot kind  
Of these the prime; as white as Alpine snows;  
And great their use of old.

In what way did the talbot as a crest appertain to the MacMichaels, a family far more English and colonial nowadays than Scottish? J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

[A. D. also sends a query as to the origin of Talbot.]

"ROAD OF WORDS."—On p. 2 of "An Exposition on the Lord's Prayer.... By Ezekiel Hopkins, late Lord Bishop of London-Derry" (London, 1692), there is the following phrase: "But to mutter over a road of Words only.... is not to offer up a Prayer unto the Almighty, but only to make a Charm." Is the expression "a road of words," in the sense of a fixed formula, peculiar to that author? or was it a common way of speaking in Ireland or England in his time?

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

**MONTHS AND DAYS IN FRENCH.**—Depuis quand les journaux français ont-ils pris l'habitude—c'est assez récent, je crois—de mettre des lettres majuscules au commencement des noms de mois, à l'instar des Anglais? Qu'est-ce qui a motivé ce changement de front? Et—puisqu'il s'agit d'une

telle innovation—pourquoi n'a-t-on pas été assez logique pour adopter la façon anglaise de commencer les noms de jours avec des majuscules aussi?

EDWARD LATHAM.

**HILTON AND HARE FAMILIES.**—I should be glad if any of your readers could furnish me with information on two points about which, owing to my residence so far West, I am unable to gather much by my own efforts.

1. With regard to the old Hilton family of Durham, William Hylton Dyer Longstaffe shows in one of his genealogical tables ('Parentalia Memoranda') that a son of William Hilton, of Windmill Hill, Gateshead—Richard Hilton, born 1769—was drowned at sea. Now I am very anxious to learn on what this statement is based. Can it be learnt in what ship Richard Hilton was supposed to have been drowned, when, and where? Is there any reason to suppose he left any family? The William Hilton referred to is he who was described as "Hilton the poet."

2. I am informed that Wormleybury Hall, near Wormley, Hertfordshire, was formerly the residence of a member of the Hare family. Can any reader tell me in what circumstances this estate passed out of the Hare family, and at what date?

F. HILTON.

16, South Avenue, Exeter.

**WILLIAM CLINDENIN, M.D.**—I desire to obtain the pedigree, &c., of William Clindenin, M.D., of Peter Street, Dublin, who died circa 1795 in that city, and of his son Samuel Alexander Clindenin, M.D. and L.A.C., of Baggot Street, Dublin, and afterwards of Liverpool, where he died 27 Nov., 1847. The above William had brothers and sisters: John, Alexander, Samuel; Rose, Sarah, Elizabeth, and Esther. The family is descended in the male line from Glendonwyn of Glendonwyn, in Eskdale, Dumfries, I believe. GLENDONWYN.

Adelaide, S. Australia.

**FIFTH-MONARCHY MEN.**—"We have seen a Blind, Fanatical Zeal enrage Forty Men, to make War against a Mighty Nation, in full Peace, in the midst of its Principal City."—Dr. Tho. Sprat's sermon before the House of Commons, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, 30 Jan., 1677/8. Was this an uprising of the Fifth-Monarchy Men? If so, where is there an account of it?

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

Oregon.

## Replies.

## THE CHILTERN HUNDREDS.

(10 S. ii. 441, 516; iii. 18, 114; vii. 238.)

THERE is an early reference to the Chilterns in Eddy's 'Life of Wilfrid,' which was written before 730 ('Historians of York and its Archbishops,' ed. Raine, 'R.B.SS.,' No. 1, 1879). Eddy tells us in chap. xlii. that when Cædwalla was driven out of Wessex he took refuge in the wilds of Ciltina and Ondred. The words are "desertis Ciltine et Ondred," and they may represent the Anglo-Saxon ones "on Ciltina wealda, on Ondredes wealda." If this guess be correct, the A.-S. *Ciltina*, which Eddy declines as if it were a nominative singular, might be a genitive plural, and it would mean "of the Ciltinas." The form given by MR. MORLEY DAVIES, namely, "Ciltirnsoetna," as from the 'Nomina Hidarum,' is not the one usually adopted, which is "Ciltene-(setena)." This may be the genitive plural of *Ciltan*, *Ciltas*, and may, perhaps, indicate a sib-name like that of Chilt-ing-ton, in Sussex. On the other hand, the etymon of the word may not be Teutonic at all, and Ciltene-(sæte), like Elmete-(sæte) and Dorn-(sæte), may be Celtic in origin. In Arthurian legend we read of a Coet Celidon.

A complete list of the forms in *-sæte*, scientifically treated, would be of great value; but I know of none, and the development of that branch of research which is concerned with the meaning of English place-names is proceeding very slowly. When it is considered that three parts of the business of historical inquiry into the Anglo-Saxon period consist of the identification of persons and places, and the determination of the dates of events, it is rather surprising that so little has been published which might tend to establish the grammar of place-names. It is just the same with the forms assumed by the Latin word *castra*. There is no scientific list of them, so far as I am aware; and no attempt at the graphic representation of the territorial distribution of the varieties of the A.-S. and English forms, from *che-*, initial, to final *-ster* and *-ster*, have I ever come across. But how interesting a coloured map showing the distribution of *-chester*, *-cester*, *-caster*, *-xeter*, &c., would be!

I am not unmindful that much good work has been done since J. M. Kemble wrote. Mr. Harrison's and Mr. Duignan's works are well known. Mr. J. Horace Round has dealt collectively with some of the place-

names in my own county—Sussex, and with many others in different quarters. Prof. Skeat has done great things for the local names of Cambridgeshire, Hertfordshire, Huntingdonshire, and Bedfordshire. Mr. W. H. Stevenson has not published much; but those who have ever so slight an insight into this department of research cannot have failed to note, in connexion with his too-infrequent contributions to it, that behind his written words there crowd whole cohorts of closely related facts, capable of being materialized by a stroke of the pen, and launched to the support of any position of his that may be assailed. The copiousness of proof that Mr. Stevenson has at command indicates how continuous and diligent must the industry have been which could amass so great a store of instances as that of which the possession by him has been revealed from time to time.

In the present circumstances much of the work of writers and scholars done in this connexion must remain unpublished and unknown, and in time death cometh, and the card-cabinets become dead things also. In some happy cases "Collections," "Remains," "Nachlässe," and the like make their appearance in the fullness of time. But it is only in a very few of these cases that the love of a disciple revivifies the "lave" of the master, and re-informs his work with an energy akin to that which had originated the master's method and watched over the growth of his collections.

Having taken up so much valuable space, I come at last to the reason why I have encroached so unduly. I would say that I believe that the advancement of learning in so obscure, complex, and difficult a subject as that of place-, sib-, and person-names would be well served by the formation of an English Place-Name Society. The readers of 'N. & Q.' are aware how great is the number among themselves of those who take interest in these questions, and perhaps I may not be wrong in thinking that the time is ripe for the organization of intelligent and willing effort.

ALFRED ANSCOMBE.

4, Temple Road, Hornsey, N.

The exact title of the publication I referred to—a copy of which I have before me as I write—is "The Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds. Printed for Her Majesty's Stationery Office by Eyre & Spottiswoode, London, 1893." The preface is signed by F. S. Parry, and dated from Treasury Chambers, 8 April, 1893. It

consists of 50 pages printed in the usual form of the Blue-books; but as it has not the accustomed official numbering at the bottom left-hand corner, perhaps it was issued in this form and at this date for private information only, as I have since discovered that the publication in question has been reprinted in smaller type as Appendix 5 (pp. 51-80) to the 'Report from the Select Committee on House of Commons (Vacating of Seats).' Its official designation is Commons Paper 278 of 1894, and it is also published by Eyre & Spottiswoode.

FRANCIS G. HALEY.

TAILOR IN DRESDEN CHINA (10 S. iv. 469, 536).—The communication printed at the second reference can scarcely be considered as a reply to my query, which perhaps I may be permitted to answer.

The secret of the manufacture of the china was jealously guarded, and the workmen were literally incarcerated at Meissen. This, probably, was the cause of numerous requests to be shown the manufactory, all of which were refused by the authorities. Among others, Count Brühl's tailor (presumably chief of the twelve who, according to Carlyle, were always at work on the Count's clothes) solicited his customer again and again to obtain him admission; but this the Count, powerful as he was, declared himself unable to do. At length (about 1740 or 1741), wearied by the man's importunities, Brühl promised to have his request granted if he would wait three months; and at the expiration of this period the tailor presented himself, demanding the fulfilment of the Count's promise. The wretched Brühl (to quote Carlyle again) took him to the manufactory, where they were ushered into a room, in the middle of which was a table, and on the table stood a representation of the tailor, astride of a goat, with thimble, shears, iron, patterns, &c. "Whereat the gentleman began to stare," and hurried away, desiring to see no more. Thus was the secret preserved.

I have to thank Mr. William Oppenheim for communicating the above to me.

R. L. MORETON.

IVER, BUCKS: GALLYHILL (10 S. vi. 450).—Worsaae in his 'Danes and Norwegians in England, Scotland, and Ireland,' London, 1852, says:—

"It is even asserted that among the families of the Dublin merchants are still to be found descendants of the old Norwegian merchants formerly so numerous in that city. The names of families adduced in confirmation of this, as Harrold

(Harald), Iver (Ivar), Cotter or Mac Otter (Ottar), and others which are genuine Norwegian names, corroborate the assertion."—Quoted in R. Ferguson's 'Teutonic Name-System,' 1864, p. 514.

James Dugdale, however, says:—

"The opinion that this place takes its name from Roger de Iveri, who came over with the Conqueror, and had this estate among others given to him, is erroneous. In the Domesday survey it is called Evre and Evraham, and is described as the property of Robert Doiley,\* from whom it successively passed to Milo Crispin and Brien Fitz-Count," &c.—'British Traveller,' vol. i. p. 158.

It may be noted that Iford, in Hampshire, one mile west of Christchurch, is also known as Iver (Sharp's 'British Gazetteer').

Gally is a surname, two instances of which appear in 'The London Directory' of 1888. Perhaps the word is related to the Scandinavian *gal*, furious, whence our word *gale* = a storm. There is a Gally Hill, two miles north of Biggleswade, in East Berkshire—a Roman camp of thirty acres on Watling Street, where coins, urns, and a mirror were found. Gally Oak, Gally Head, Gally End, Gally Gap, Gally Green, Gallow Green, Gallow Hill, &c., occur in various parts of the country.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

HIGH WYCOMBE: ITS ETYMOLOGY (10 S. vi. 464).—It should be borne in mind that the term "combe" applies not only to a valley, but also to the ridge which encloses the valley. Hence its special applicability to the town of Wycombe, one part of which lies high above, and the other part down in the valley of, the river Wye, a tributary of the Thames.

S. D. C.

BROKEN ON THE WHEEL (10 S. vii. 147).—I have read this article with great astonishment. Every account of this punishment I ever saw states that the victim was stretched on the wheel (as the phrase implies) and the limbs broken with an iron bar. I never heard of the wheel being used to do the breaking, and it sounds impossible and absurd. How was it done? Was the plank, with the woman tied to it, laid on the ground and the wheel rolled across her? If so, what was the use of tying her to the plank? They might as well have laid her out and held her down. They certainly did not lift the wheel and pound her with it. And even if the other, it would take so heavy a wheel that they could not possibly have lifted or managed it. If the suggestion is cynical and offensive that the worthy merchant and J. P. may have miscaught

\* Cf. Camden's 'Oxfordshire,' s.v. Hokenorton.

the meaning of the phrase and pretended to have personally witnessed the performance, constructing the details a priori, I can only say that I have known the same thing done often enough in this country, by persons who thought they might harmlessly have the attraction of an interesting story to tell; and very funny blunders they have made in attempting it. But I do not assume this: I wait for information which may introduce me to a new style of penalty.

FORREST MORGAN.

Hartford, Conn.

In Mackay's 'History of the Burgh of Canongate,' Edinburgh, 1886, p. 204, mention is made of the murder of the Laird of Warriston, which took place in July, 1600:

"Weir, the manservant, escaped at the time, but was shortly afterward caught, and condemned to be broken on the wheel—or, according to the sentence given, 'to be broken uponne ane row until he be deid.' This horrible death was seldom inflicted in Scotland. The condemned person being placed or fastened on a wheel, the hangman, with the coulter of a plough, broke the man's bones till he was dead."

Weir was thus put to death on 26 June, 1604; see the 'Domestic Annals of Scotland,' Edinburgh, 1885, p. 161.

An instance of carrying out this punishment in effigy is given in 'Les Devoirs de l'Homme de Guerre,' which, I believe, was first printed at Paris in 1670, but my edition is dated A La Haye, 1693:—

"Le condannât a être roué tout vif, ce qui fut exécuté en effigie."—P. 47.

I give the French accents as in the book.

W. S.

DRUM-MAJOR: JOHN BIBIE (10 S. vii. 168).—To the 1661 (sixth) edition of William Barriffe's 'Military Discipline' in which was included his 'Mars his Triumph'—a treatise on cavalry, by J. B., was added to bring the book up to date; this, probably, is how the mistake by Sibbald Scott in regard to authorship has arisen. The first edition of 'Mars his Triumph' was published in 1639 under the authorship of William Barriffe. See 'Bib. Eng. Milit. Books up to 1642,' No. 143.

M. J. D. COCKLE.

Walton-on-Thames.

"PODIKE" (10 S. vi. 128, 176, 275, 311, 472).—MR. NICHOLSON, in speaking (10 S. vi. 176) of the French words *billon* and *sillon* for furrow and ridge, says that the Italian language seems to have no dictionary word for ridge, but only *solco*. This is inexact. There is a dictionary word for ridge, though whether it is really used by agricultural

labourers is, of course, another matter. I should think it is, however, as the two dictionaries in which I have found the word are published, the one at Florence, the other at Milan. The dictionaries referred to are "Vocabolario della Lingua italiana, compilato da Pietro Fanfani. Firenze, Felice Le Monnier"; and "Novo Dizionario universale della Lingua italiana, compilato da P. Petrocchi. Milano, Fratelli Trèves." The word given in each of these dictionaries is *porca*. Fanfani says:—

"*Porca*, s.f. Quello spazio della terra nel campo tra solco e solco, nel quale si gettano e si ricuoprono i semi."

Petrocchi says:—

"*Porca*, s.f. I agr. Spazio di terra tra solco e solco.—*Porche* a tetto di capanna. Più curve.—*Colmo*, cresta, costa o ciglio della *porca*."

M. HAULTMONT.

A MUSICAL FAMILY: DR. JAY (10 S. vi. 441, 502).—The celebrated singer and actress Madame Vestris was a pupil of Dr. Jay's. See Boase's 'Modern English Biography,' vol. ii. col. 794.

A. K. RANCE.

St. Leonards-on-Sea.

WORPLE WAY (10 S. iv. 348, 396; vii. 233).—MR. EDWARD SMITH has somehow fallen into a huge error. There is no street or road in Wimbledon bearing the name of Walpole. Worpole Road, Avenue, Arcade, and Hall are spelt as here written.

F. CLAYTON.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (10 S. ii. 130, 477).—

8, "The words of the tragedian, Jam mansueta mala."

The tragedian is Seneca. See his 'Thyestes,' 423 *sqq.* (Act III., Thyestes is soliloquizing):

Quid, anime, pendes? quidve consilium diu  
Tam facile torques? rebus incertissimis,  
Fratri atque regno credis? ac metuis mala  
Iam victa, iam mansueta? et ærumnas fugis  
Bene collocatas? esse iam miserum iuvat.  
Reflecte gressum, dum licet, teque eripe.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

University College, Aberystwyth.

PORLOCK CHURCH (10 S. vii. 228).—There is a niche in the north-west face of a pier in the nave of Tewin Church, Hertfordshire, similar to that described by DR. WHITHAM. The dimensions are as follows: height, 16½ in.; width, 4½ in.; depth, 2 in.; height of base from floor, 5 ft. 4½ in. The niche has a pointed head, and one inch below the base is a roughly circular hole, with a diameter of about 1½ in. In plan this is something like a capital V, the



shorter arm being 2 in. deep, and the longer 4½ in. The Tewin niche is supposed to have held a figure, and the hole below most probably contained a support for the light which would burn before this figure.

MATILDA POLLARD.

Belle Vue, Bengoe.

LEGENDS ON ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER COINS (10 S. vii. 183, 237).—Much of the information given in your columns under this heading will be found recorded in 'English Coins and Tokens,' by Llewellynn Jewitt and Barclay V. Head (1890), published at one shilling. JOHN T. PAGE.

"FORWHY" (10 S. vii. 185, 237).—"Forwhy" was one of E. A. Freeman's pet archaisms. I think I heard him use it, and it occurs frequently in his letters; e.g., in one to Boyd Dawkins, dated 1 Sept., 1878 ('Life and Letters,' vol. ii. p. 165):—

"We spake lately of Lyons; have you any view about libbards? Did they retreat also? Have they left any signs by the banks of either Axios, Wookey Hole, or Macedonia? Forwhy there are some casual allusions to them in Homer, and one—I think only one—long simile."

Other instances occur on pp. 251, 256, 439, 456 of the same volume, and careful search would no doubt result in the yield of many more examples. ST. SWITHIN.

BELLS MENTIONED BY HOOD (10 S. vi. 266).—May I point out one slight misprint in the quotation as given, as it makes nonsense of the first two of the pretty lines. In the first should be read *sounds*, not "sound"; or else we have an image only to be compared with the delightful phrase used in a boy's examination paper, describing "an Interdict" as "a time when the people lost all benefits of clergy, and church bells no longer floated in the air." Hood also wrote a parody of 'Those Evening Bells.' On the other side in this matter there is something to be said. I wonder whether Dr. Raven (10 S. vi. 219) had the impartiality to quote Keats's sonnet 'Written in Disgust at Vulgar Superstition.' H. K. ST. J. S.

LATIN PRONUNCIATION IN ENGLAND (10 S. vii. 108, 170).—Even if we could only conjecture the ancient pronunciation of Latin, it would be foolish to adhere to a method utterly absurd and impossible; how much more, therefore, when the original sounds can be ascertained with almost perfect exactitude! So far from following the more or less erroneous practices of the continental nations, we shall, if the recom-

mendations of the Classical Association are adopted, be able to pride ourselves on a more correct pronunciation than that of any of them. And the exercise it will afford to our youth in the distinct utterance of standard vowel-sounds, and the consequent facility in the acquirement of other foreign languages, will be a further inestimable resulting advantage. As for the numerous Latin words common in English parlance, it must largely be a matter of individual opinion whether they are sufficiently naturalized to be pronounced in the English fashion or not, precisely as in the case of those from French or other sources. People who sound *prestige*, *massage*, *fracas*, *tiara*, *armada*, as if they were foreign words certainly have no right to cavil at *plus*, *minus*, *via*, *bona fides*, *modus vivendi*, *et cætera*, if spoken in the Roman manner.

EVACUSTES A. Phipson.

RELIGIOUS HOUSES OF SUSSEX (10 S. vi. 449; vii. 134).—The following list of places in which were religious houses is taken from 'Index Villaris,' 1751. I have retained the spelling of the names as given there, although in some cases it differs from that used at the present day. The list is interesting, as I find some of the names even have been omitted from recent gazetteers.

Appledrum, between Chichester and Thorney Island, had formerly a chantry.

Bayham, near Tunbridge Wells, had formerly a nunnery.

Bosgrave, a little N.E. of Chichester, had a monastery.

Hardham, on the Arun, N.W. of Parham, had a monastery.

Michelham, near Haylsham, had a priory, the site of which at the Dissolution was conveyed to the Earl of Arundel.

Pynham was a priory near Arundel.

Rotherbridge, on the Rother, N. of Battel, had an abbey.

Seal, near Stening, had a priory.

Torton, between Tortington and Arundel, had a priory.

I do not imagine this list to be anything like complete, but it may include some of the smaller foundations which may possibly be overlooked in an ordinary account of Sussex religious houses. WM. NORMAN.

"KINGSLEY'S STAND" (10 S. vii. 109, 158).—The following is taken from 'Nick-names and Traditions in the Army,' third ed., 1891 (Chatham, Gale & Polden), p. 63:

"20th Foot enjoyed the sobriquets of the 'Two Tens' from its number, also 'The Minden Boys,' and 'Kingsley's Stand.' The last honourable title

was given to the regiment in consideration of its conspicuous bravery at Minden, August 1st, 1759, where it repulsed every charge of the enemy. It formed part of the brigade commanded on that occasion by General Kingsley. On this occasion the regiment was posted near some gardens, from which the men took roses to adorn their hats during the battle. Ever since, the regimental custom of wearing 'Minden Roses' in the caps on the anniversary of that day has been maintained. This regiment furnished the guard at Longwood on the night of the Emperor Napoleon's death there."

The modern name of the regiment is the Lancashire Fusiliers.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

SCOTT'S 'BLACK DWARF' (10 S. vii. 168).—I lately came across the subjoined paragraph in *The Aldine Magazine* for 15 Dec., 1838, which, though it does not answer the question of your correspondent, may possibly be a clue worth following up, and at any rate is interesting in a general way:—

"The sale of the autograph originals [of the Waverley novels] at Evans's in Pall Mall, seven years ago, excited less attention than might have been anticipated. The MSS. were all in Sir Walter Scott's handwriting, neat, clean, and in green morocco bindings. The total produce of the sale was 317l.; and the prices of the lots, and the purchasers, were as follows:—

'The Monastery,' Mr. Thorpe, 18l.  
'Gud Mannerling,' Mr. Thorpe, 27l. 10s.  
'Old Mortality,' 33l.  
'The Antiquary,' Capt. Basil Hall, 42l.  
'Rob Roy,' Mr. Wilks, M.P., 50l.  
'Peveril of the Peak,' Mr. Cochrane, 42l.  
'Waverley,' Mr. Wilks, M.P., 18l.  
'The Abbot,' 14l.  
'Ivanhoe,' Mr. Rumbold, M.P., 12l.  
'The Pirate,' Molteno Graves, 12l.  
'The Fortunes of Nigel,' 16l. 16s.  
'Kenilworth,' Mr. Wilks, M.P., 17l.  
'The Bride o' Lammermoor,' Capt. Basil Hall, 14l. 14s."

A. H. ARKLE.

The MS. of Scott's 'Black Dwarf' was among the Scott relics of John A. Ballantyne (son of James Ballantyne) sold in 1848; it was bought by Stillie for Sir William Tite, the price paid being 28l. 17s. 6d. It was probably included in Tite's sale at Sotheby's on 18 May, 1874, and following days; but I cannot just now conveniently refer to my copy of the catalogue. The auctioneers' copy may be consulted in the British Museum (Newspaper Room); it contains the names of the purchasers, and this should enable ELSHIE to trace the MS.—if it was included in the sale.

W. ROBERTS.

"THEN WITH RODNEY WE WILL GO, MY BOYS" (10 S. vii. 227).—I too heard this song many years ago. It was probably written in 1782, when Lord Rodney (then

Sir George Brydges Rodney) defeated the Count de Grasse. It is embalmed in the following lines:—

Bold Rodney made the French to rue  
The twelfth of April eighty-two.

The song began, as far as I can remember: Come, all ye jolly tars, and ye landmen likewise  
That have an inclination your fortunes for to rise.  
And ended:—

And when the war is over, if Heaven spares our lives,  
We'll bring store of prizes to our sweethearts and our wives.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

WOMEN AND WINE-MAKING (10 S. vii. 188, 256).—It is a widespread belief in our country that women ought not at a certain period to preserve fruit, as if they do it is liable to turn sour.

G. KRUEGER.

Berlin.

CAMOENS, SONNET CCIII.: "FRESCAS BELVEDERES" (10 S. vii. 190, 233).—Frei Dom. Vieira's 'Grande Dicionario Portuguez' explains *belvedere*, s.f., as follows (I translate):—

"Name of a plant which in Spain is called *mirable*, and to which our people give the name of *belverde*, a corruption of *valverde*.—This name is also given to a plant of America and China, of rosaceous blossoms, and that appears to be a *salamandra* [sic].

Then are quoted the lines from Camoens in which *belvedere* occurs. This same dictionary explains *valverde*, s.m., as a garden plant of pyramidal form and of pleasing appearance, known also by the name of *belvedere*. It seems more probable that *valverde* is a corruption of *belvedere*, and that the Portuguese have borrowed the latter word from the Italians; for in the great Italian dictionary of Tommaseo and Bellini I find:—

"*Belvedere*, s.m. (bot.). Nome volgare di una specie di *Chenopodio* (*Chenopodium scoparium*, L.), così chiamato dalla disposizione elegante de' suoi rami che gli danno l'aspetto di un albero in miniatura."

DONALD FERGUSON.

"ESPRIT DE L'ESCALIER": WOTTON ON AMBASSADORS (10 S. vii. 189, 237, 250).—Sir Henry Wotton wrote his definition in Latin: is it known to whom we owe its improved rendering into the vernacular? Does Walton mean to imply that the author himself translated it? I may be forgiven for saying that the version quoted by M. GAIDOZ is not that which is generally accepted. To an English ear the *mot* loses

all its subtlety when ambassadors are said to be men sent "abroad to lie," instead of men sent "to lie abroad," for the benefit of their country, as there is a double meaning in *lie* which seems to be dispelled by the transposition. To *lie* signifies not only to tell falsehoods, but to reside or to stay. The 'N.E.D.' has the following example among several others: "1632, Lithgow, 'Trav.' iv. 141 [He] kept a better house, than any Ambassador did that ever lay at Constantinople."

Izaak Walton's account of Sir Henry Wotton's skit at his profession will bear repetition ('Lives,' pp. 128-9, Zouch's edition):—

"At his first going ambassador into Italy, as he passed through Germany, he stayed some days at Augusta, where having been in his former travels, well known by many of the best note for learning and ingeniousness (those that are esteemed the virtuosi of that nation), with whom he, passing an evening in merriments, was requested by Christopher Fleamore to write some sentence in his *Albo* (a book of white paper which the German gentry usually carry about with them for that purpose); and Sir Henry Wotton consenting to the motion, took an occasion from some accidental discourse of the present company to write a pleasant definition of an ambassador, in these very words:

"*Legatus est vir bonus peregrinatus ad mentium reipublicarum causam.*"

"Which Sir Henry Wotton could have been content should have been thus Englished:

"An ambassador is an honest man, sent to *lie* abroad for the good of his country."

"But the word for *lie*, being the hinge upon which the conceit was to turn, was not so expressed in Latin as would admit (in the hands of an enemy especially) so fair a construction as Sir Henry thought in English. Yet as it was, it slept quietly among other sentences in this *Albo*, almost eight years, till by accident it fell into the hands of Jasper Scioppius, a Romanist, and a man of a restless spirit and a malicious pen; who, with books against King James, prints this as a principle of that religion professed by the King, and his Ambassador Sir Henry Wotton, then at Venice: and in Venice it was presently after written in several glass-windows and spitefully declared to be Sir Henry Wotton's."

It is interesting to note how the "*Albo*" of the seventeenth century developed into the fashionable album of the eighteenth and early nineteenth, which was chiefly characterized by its vari-coloured pages.

ST. SWITHIN.

M. GAIDOZ himself suggests what appears to be an excellent illustration of the phrase which he explains. Wotton's famous definition of an ambassador was originally written in Latin: "*Legatus est vir bonus peregrinatus ad mentium reipublicarum causam.*" The *jeu d'esprit* contained in the

English form commonly quoted (slightly inverted by M. GAIDOZ), "An ambassador is an honest man sent to lie abroad for the commonwealth," is, of course, absent in the original, being doubtless a product of *esprit d'escalier*. EDWARD D. BEWLEY.

M. GAIDOZ gives chapter and verse for his quotation, but the saying, as I have heard it, is not so hard on the diplomats. It runs thus: "Men who lie abroad for the benefit of their country." In this there is nothing more unkind than a *double entente*.

JOHN P. STILWELL.

Hilfield, Yateley.

Your French correspondent, not unnaturally, has marred the point of Sir Henry Wotton's *mot* when he quotes it as "A man sent abroad to lie for the benefit of his country." Sir Henry said: "A man sent to lie abroad for the benefit of his country." "Lie abroad" means to sleep—and therefore to reside—in a foreign country, but Sir Henry's phrase lent itself to the witty suggestion of "lying abroad" in another sense. P.

'RÉPONSE AUX QUESTIONS D'UN PROVINCIAL' (10 S. vii. 249).—According to Barbier, 'Dictionnaire des Ouvrages anonymes,' vol. iv. col. 308, the author of this book, 5 vols., 1704-7, at Rotterdam, chez Leers, is P. Bayle. LUDWIG ROSENTHAL. Hildegardestrasse, 16, Munich.

'CREELING' THE BRIDEGROOM (10 S. vii. 186, 256).—This custom, as it was carried out in Tranent, East Lothian, is thus described in 'Tranent and its Surroundings,' by P. McNeill, second ed., 1884, p. 260:—

"Another curious old custom was that of 'creeling' the bridegroom, but it too has nearly died out. This ceremony used to be looked upon as a most interesting part in the wedding programme, and hundreds turned out to witness it. No sooner had the married couple returned from the celebration of the mystic rite than the newly made husband was brought out, and a creel, filled with stones, placed on his back. This he was compelled to carry until his spouse could muster courage sufficient to run out and kiss him publicly, when, amid the ringing cheers of the crowd, his burden was allowed to fall to the ground. This custom of 'creeling' was meant to signify that the gudeman had made up his mind to bear the burden of providing for the future household; and the kiss publicly given showed that the gudewife would be equally ready, when required, to fly to his assistance."

W. S.

DIPPING WELL IN HYDE PARK (10 S. vii. 247).—At the north-west corner of Hyde Park was an enclosure, for admission to which one shilling was charged. It had

anciently been called Buckdine Hill, the Deer Harbour, or the Paddock. This spot was surrounded on three sides by the park wall, Kensington Gardens, and the Serpentine. On the fourth side it was divided from the main body of the park by a fence. Its beauty was greatly enhanced by the small gardens of the keeper's lodge, which stood on the side of the park, the whole being backed by the noble trees of Kensington Gardens. Beneath a row of trees running parallel with the keeper's garden were two springs, greatly resorted to in those days. The one was supposed to be slightly mineral, and was used for drinking; the other was for bathing weak eyes. W. H. Draper informs us in his 'Morning Walk; or, the City Encompassed' (1751), that the Serpentine was a favourite place for drowning illegitimate children. He also mentions what he calls "Bethesda's sacred pool," with its "pure healing power," and in high-flown verses describes the little spring noticed before. There appears at that time to have been a small building near the spring called the "Queen's Bath," with an inscription of seven lines on the left hand on entering:—

How are Bethesda's wonders here renew'd,  
Nay more, that sacred pool but annual heal'd,  
And then but one: this happier, myriads cures,  
The wondrous miracle restor'd to all.  
Hail, salutary spring! blest source of health!  
Thy vital fire gives vigour to the limbs,  
And lights afresh the brilliant lamp of life!

I think the above is most probably the Dipping Well referred to by W. E. B.

ALFRED SYDNEY LEWIS.

Library, Constitutional Club.

This well appears to have been situated in the north-west corner of Hyde Park, where, beneath a row of trees, running parallel with the small gardens of the keeper's lodge, were two springs, greatly resorted to for the alleged curative properties of their waters. One of these was a mineral spring, the water of which was taken inwardly; while the water of the other—presumably the one in question—was used to bathe weak eyes, and the brim was, in 1803, frequently surrounded by persons of the lower orders bathing their eyes. "The water," says one account, "is constantly clear, from the vast quantity the spring casts up, and its continually running off by an outlet from a small square reservoir. The drinking well was, however, the more fashionable resort. In fine weather a woman sat by it with a table, chairs, and glasses. It was situated more than a

hundred yards from the other; and people of fashion often went in their carriages to the entrance of the enclosure, or sent their servants with jugs for its water. They also sent their children to drink the water. Across the enclosure ran a footpath from the park to Kensington Gardens. See 'The Picture of London' for 1803, p. 64.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

GOLDSMITH'S ELEGY ON THE DEATH OF A MAD DOG (10 S. vii. 246).—The quatrain which MR. WELFORD has found in his MS. commonplace book is well known, and was quoted by Mr. Austin Dobson in the notes to his edition of Goldsmith's 'Selected Poems' (p. 178), which was published by the Clarendon Press nearly twenty years ago. The authorship of the quatrain is unknown, but it was imitated by Voltaire in his epigram on Fréron:—

L'autre jour, au fond d'un vallon,  
Un serpent mordit Jean Fréron.  
Devinez ce qu'il arriva?  
Ce fut le serpent qui creva.

According to M. Édouard Fournier, 'L'Esprit des Autres' (sixth ed., 1881, p. 288), the quatrain is simply the readjustment of a Latin distich in the 'Epigrammatum Delectus,' 1659. But the idea originated in a couplet from the 'Greek Anthology,' ed. Jacobs, 1813-17, ii. 387. Another Greek version on the same subject will be found at 2 S. iv. 500.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

Constantine Porphyrogenitus quotes the epigram which is the original of these lines. Gibbon, in a note to chap. liii. of his history, refers to him thus:—

"After observing that the demerit of the Cappadocians rose in proportion to their rank and riches, he inserts a more pointed epigram, which is ascribed to Demodocus:—

Καποδοκεν ποτ' ἐχίδνα κακὴν δακεν, ἀλλὰ καὶ αὐτὴ  
καθ' αὐτὴν, γεινόμενῃ αἵματος ὀβολοῦ.

The sting is precisely the same with the French epigram against Fréron: 'Un serpent mordit Jean Fréron—Eh bien? Le serpent en mourut.'

Gibbon always omits accents.

E. YARDLEY.

O. W. HOLMES ON CITIZENSHIP (10 S. vii. 249).—What your querist really is in search of will be found near the end of the first chapter of 'The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table.' It does not occur in the form given, but the essence of the idea is there, and is charmingly and sagaciously elaborated by Holmes. "What do I mean by a man of family?" he begins by asking, and proceeds to furnish us with details of what he does mean. These details I need not transcribe

as everybody has, or ought to have, the 'Autocrat' within easy reach. For the reader of 'N. & Q.' no more delightful passage can be found in Holmes than this, with its references to family portraits—"the great merchant uncle by Copley"; great-grandmother by the same artist, "stiffish but imposing in brown satin and fine lace"; "claw-foot chairs and black mahogany tables"; "a set of Hogarth's original plates; Pope, original edition, 15 volumes, London, 1717"; and books—"Above all things, as a child he should have tumbled about in a library" and should be at home "whenever he smells the invigorating fragrance of Russia leather." All these things and more go to the moulding of Oliver Wendell Holmes's man of family, and he makes the bold and apparently, though not really, anti-republican declaration: "No, my friends, I go (always, other things being equal) for the man that inherits family traditions and the cumulative humanities of at least four or five generations." At the eleventh breakfast, shortly after telling about "the wonderful one-hoss-shay," he returns to the subject, and glances at another phase of it. This, too, should be read; but what the "Autocrat" says at the first breakfast is, I think, the thing sought for.

JOHN OXBERRY.

Gateshead.

ANNE PLANTAGENET, DUCHESS OF EXETER (10 S. vii. 149).—Anne Plantagenet had by her first husband, Henry, Duke of Exeter, a daughter Anne, who was first wife of Thos. Grey, Marquis of Dorset, and died *s.p.* (see Milles, 'Cat. of Hon.').

Collation of Milles, Banks, Burke, &c., with certain items in the Patent Rolls, produces puzzling discrepancies concerning the marriages of another Anne—the sister of Henry, Duke of Exeter. According to the pedigrees, her first husband was John Neville (son of Ralph, first Earl of Westmoreland), who died *s.p.* 29 Hen. VI.; and her second husband John Neville, brother to the said earl; but on turning to the 'Cal. Rot. Pat.' I find (p. 265), under date 1463, 18 May, a grant (in trust) to several persons (including Richard, Earl of Warwick and Salisbury) of divers fees, manors, advowsons, &c., that were late of Thomas Ormonde and Anne his wife as the right of the said Anne, daughter of Anne, late Duchess of Exeter, sister of Thomas Mountague, Kt., sometime Earl of Salisbury, father of Alesia, late Countess of Salisbury, to hold during the life of the said Thomas Ormonde

without rendering anything to the king. At p. 36, under date 1467, is a grant, to trustees, of the manors, lands, &c., that were late of Thomas Ormonde, *alias* Botiller, Kt., and Anne his wife, &c., as the right of the said Anne, and in the king's hands by reason of an Act in Parliament, 4 Nov., 1 Ed. IV. (1461), against the said Thomas Ormonde, to hold for the life of the latter by such services, &c., as they were held by before 4 March, 1 Ed. IV. This Thomas Ormonde would seem to be identical with the Thomas who, according to Burke, &c., on the death of his brother John in 1478 became seventh Earl of Ormonde, was attainted 1 Ed. IV., restored 1485, and died 1515. But Burke gives as wife of this Earl of Ormonde Anne, daughter and heir of Sir Richard Haukeford.

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

## Miscellaneous.

### NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

#### EARLY ENGLISH DRAMATISTS.

*The Dramatic Writings of Richard Edwards, Thomas Norton, and Thomas Sackville.* Edited by John S. Farmer. (Early English Drama Society.)

*The Dramatic Writings of Nicholas Udall.* (Same editor and publishers.)

*Six Anonymous Plays.* Second Series. (Same editor and publishers.)

WITH great energy the task is conducted of issuing the publications of the Early English Drama Society, and the new additions to the series bring us into what may be regarded as the thick of the beginnings of the regular drama. But two plays appear in the volume dedicated to Richard Edwards, Thomas Norton, and Thomas Sackville. These consist, however, of two of the best-known and earliest works of the secular stage. 'Damon and Pythias' is the only extant work of Edwards, who is also credited with the composition of 'Palamon and Areyte,' a play founded on the subject of Chaucer's 'Knight's Tale,' and of 'The Two Noble Kinsmen,' and played successfully before Queen Elizabeth at Oxford, where, according to Anthony a Wood, its first performance was accompanied by a fatal calamity. In the perusal of 'Damon and Pythias' one is impressed by a vein of sentiment not common in works of so early a date, and the struggle of the two friends for precedence in death proves positively moving. 'Ferrex and Porrex,' otherwise 'Gorboduc,' the second of the contents, is the much-discussed tragedy in five acts, the first three of which are assigned on the title-pages of the early unauthorized editions to Thomas Norton, while the work, on the strength of the last two acts, is generally attributed to Thomas Sackville, afterwards Lord Buckhurst and Earl of Dorset. Whatever may be the merits (much disputed) of this work, its right to inclusion in the present or any representative collection of the early drama will not be contested.

To a single play now recoverable must be confined what are called the dramatic writings of Nicholas Udall, the scandalous author of 'Ralph Roister Doister.' This also—which appears to have been written in Udall's regenerate period, and is void of any form of offence—is a work of highest importance in dramatic history. In Mr. Farmer's very useful 'Note-Book and Word-List' a defence of Udall against the graver charges he incurred is suggested.

Containing six deeply interesting plays, the last of the three volumes is also the latest in order of appearance. Of the curious works comprised, all are scarce, 'Youth' being perhaps the most familiar. The text of 'Jacob and Esau' is taken from the British Museum copy of the edition of 1568, with modernization, under customary conditions, of spelling and punctuation. It follows pretty closely the Biblical account, and has a noteworthy character in Abra, a little wench, servant to Rebecca, whose name at least was copied by Prior. There is also a fragment, of six leaves only, of a chronicle play of political and satirical intent, one of the earliest works of its class, forming part of the famous Devonshire collection. Of 'Misogonus,' which forms part of the same collection, it may be noted that it is in existence in the original in MS. only, and is, though substantial, but a fragment. Its appearance in its present shape is one of the greatest boons conferred by the series. The other works included in the present volume are an 'Interlude of Godly Queen Hester' and 'Tom Tiler and his Wife,' the latter described rightfully as "a passing merry interlude." Reduced facsimiles of title-pages, colophons, and the like accompany the present as previous volumes. Philologically, as in other respects, the Note-Book forms one of the great attractions of the work, though the meaning of some of the strange words encountered is necessarily not seldom conjectural.

*Thomas Stanley: his Original Lyrics.* Edited by L. I. Guiney. (Hull, J. R. Tutin.)

THOSE whose memory goes back some years may recall the difficulty of procuring editions of the lesser lights of poetry. It is hard for the modern reader to realize this paucity of books, for he has been spoiled by a multitude of editions, and workers like Mr. Bullen and Mr. Tutin have made accessible to him in pleasant form verses which are a real addition to our English treasury of wit and poetry. Mr. Tutin is indefatigable as a publisher, and contemplates at an early date the production of "a limited edition of Stanley's Verse Translations, complete, from every known source." This is an interesting and most laudable scheme, which we hope will come to early fruition. The present volume, by the by, contains 'A Sheaf of Translations' as well as the 'Original Lyrics.' Stanley rendered writers so different as Ronsard and Plato the epigrammatist. The references to the original sources of these versions in the 'Notes' are too vague to be of any value. Generally, however, Miss Guiney is a good editor, as befits one who takes a special interest in the lyrics of the seventeenth century. She writes in an affected style which is not to us a commendation. For instance, this reprint in the editor's preface is described as "a deferent attempt to set forth Thomas Stanley as a little latter-day classic, in his old rich singin'-coat, made strong and whole by means of coloured strands of his own weaving." The plain state-

ments that the spelling has been modernized, and the punctuation well looked after, are more pleasing and more effective to us than the elaborate piece of stylishness just quoted. This preface, in fact, is irritating. It is unnecessary to depreciate the present age in order to laud the seventeenth century. Stanley is said to derive his chief mental qualities from his mother, "following the almost unbroken law of the heredity of genius." The present reviewer happens to have paid some attention to the difficult subject of inherited genius, and he cannot endorse this often-repeated statement concerning genius from the mother. The theory has not reached the security of a "law"; and certainly it is not an "almost unbroken law." Did not Tennyson, for instance, derive his gifts from his father? and was Dickens's mother responsible for all his talent? The point is, perhaps, hardly worth labouring, but we think writers of "appreciations" in such editions as this might with advantage keep clear of the attractive game of generalization, and stick to fact. Later in this 'Prefatory Note' we read, "No Carolian poet was ever an idler!" We think that Miss Guiney somewhat exaggerates the merits of Stanley, who is not equal enough in his execution to rank with Carew or Herrick. He is not a "classic" in the generally received sense of the word. But we are glad to have this careful edition, with its notes concerning the text; it is available in two forms—in buckram, and in cloth. The printing is good, and the frontispiece is a reproduction of Lely's portrait of Stanley in the National Portrait Gallery. Lastly, Mr. Tutin has compiled a list of editions of Stanley.

*Golden Anthologies.—Poems of Marriage.* Edited by Percival Vivian. (Routledge & Sons.)

THE pieces here included fall under two heads: bridal songs or epithalamies, and songs of married love. The name of the editor is new to us, but it is clear from his preface that he has both taste and judgment, a conclusion fortified by the perusal of the volume. He has been fortunate in securing four poems by Coventry Patmore, four from Christina Rossetti, and two from D. G. Rossetti, who suffered at the hands of the spiteful for his exquisite mingling of the spiritual and the physical. We are pleased to see the whole of Jonson's 'Masque of Hymen.'

Tennyson's 'St. Agnes' Eve' represents a religious application of the marriage bond, and there are some poems of regret for lost wives, including Milton's stately sonnet to his "late espoused saint" (in which "Alcestes" appears—we suppose, by a misprint), and a touching poem by Barnes. We do not know on what grounds Cowper's poem to Mrs. Unwin, 'My Mary,' is introduced. The ordinary reader would suppose from its presence here that he was addressing his wife. We think it would have been well to secure something from the 'Poems' of W. E. Henley. Mr. Vivian has obtained 'A Faery Song' from that true poet Mr. W. B. Yeats; but we presume that the exigencies of copyright have prevented the appearance of some excellent examples by other living poets which occur to us.

This series of anthologies is now growing apace, but there still remains an opening for a posy of heroisms. Perhaps, however, the brave deeds often performed by men and women obscure to the world have not been sufficiently celebrated by poets to

make a volume. If this is so, it is a pity. One may say that marriage is common with high and low, but heroism is rare (we mean particularly the sort of heroism which occurs in everyday life, not on the battle-field), and deserves the transfiguring touch of poetry.

*The English Catalogue of Books for 1906.* (Sampson Low, Marston & Co.)

FROM 100, Southwark Street, S.E., appears the seventieth yearly issue of this important bibliographical work, one of the most trustworthy and indispensable guides to the collector of books and the dealer therein. In this the titles and index are in one alphabet. The value of the work, proven by long experience, is once more apparent. The names and addresses of publishers, together with those of the principal publishers in the United States and Canada, are supplied.

*The Scottish Historical Review.* January—April, 1907. (Glasgow, MacLehose & Sons.)

MUCH has been written on what is known as the Great Schism of the Roman Church—an event which largely modified the hold which the Papacy had on the nations of Europe, and was the forerunner, though but in a slight degree the cause, of the Reformation. No history, however, has yet been written of this important contest of sufficient scope to satisfy the reasonable desires of either the historian or the student of theology. The subject is in many respects the most difficult in mediæval history, for it must never be forgotten that a large number of the most devout and conscientious Catholics of the time—St. Vincent Ferrer among others—took the side of him who is now generally regarded as the anti-Pope. To the future historian, when he arises, Mr. A. Francis Steuart's 'Scotland and the Papacy during the Great Schism' will be a valuable directory of local knowledge. Scotland, as a kingdom, took the side of the anti-Popes. Why this was so it is hard to say; perhaps the fact that England adhered to the Roman Pontiff, and France to the dweller at Avignon, may have had something to do with it, but it is not easy to believe that a geographical reason of this kind can have had much weight; for although the State held with what is called the schismatic party, the Roman Pontiff had a by no means despicable following in Scotland, which was at times the cause of dispute and turmoil. On these matters Mr. Steuart has collected many useful facts, and, so far as we can see, has stated the case with admirable fairness.

Mr. J. L. Morison's paper on 'Ancient Legend and Modern Poetry in Ireland' indicates a profound knowledge of the oldest thoughts and imaginings of the Irish people. With all he has said some people may not agree, but no one can master what is given without an increase in breadth of view. Mr. Morison feels deeply the intrinsic power of those forms of knowledge or feeling which are embodied in Irish legend. In such cases neither knowledge nor feeling has to him anything beyond symbolic significance, for he says, in words with which many readers will be in full agreement, that "The mood which finds satisfaction in old tales is that which recognizes how things which do appear constitute only a fringe of reality, and how beyond are truths whose import may bow the mind with awe."

The Rev. J. Hungerford Pollen discusses once more the vexed question of the Papal dispensation

for the marriage of Mary, Queen of Scots, with Darnley. Much depends on the time when it was issued. The document was antedated for the purpose of legalizing a marriage which had taken place before the dispensation reached Scotland.

Miss Sophia H. MacLehose contributes a paper on the separation of Church and State in France, as it was carried out in 1795. It is of special interest at the present time, the more so as we cannot detect the slightest trace of party feeling. She might, however, have drawn attention, we think, to the injustice displayed by some of the subordinates who carried out in the provinces the details of the great change.

'The Union of 1707' is of undying interest to all Scotchmen. There are at the present time those who hold it to have been a national crime, though they may be few in number; but no one who knows the history of what occurred can doubt that the means by which the change was brought about were culpable. Mr. William Law Mathieson has told the story accurately, but in a manner so highly condensed that he does not impress the English reader so fully as he ought. This may perhaps be pardoned in one who has before written at greater length on the same subject.

In the notes at the end there is a Scottish variant of the warning to book-stealers, which we take the freedom of transferring to our own pages, wherein many English forms of this good advice have already acquired immortality: "He yat stelis yis Buyk fra Me, god gif he be hangit one ane tre. Amen for me, amen for the [thee], amen for all good company. Teste manu propria."

## Notices to Correspondents.

*We must call special attention to the following notices:—*

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

R. S. ('Visiting my Relations' and 'Reminiscences of Thought and Feeling').—The author was Mary Ann Keltly, who died in 1873. See 'D.N.B.'

CORRIGENDUM.—*Ante*, p. 274, col. 1, l. 24, for "haré" read *hari*.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1907.

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## Notes.

## SHAKESPEARIANA.

'ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA,' III. x. 10: "RIBAUDRED NAGGE."—In this scene, where Scarus, when describing the flight of Cleopatra from the sea-fight off Actium, is represented in the Folios as speaking of her as the "ribaudred Nagge"—"ribaldred Nag"—of Egypt, no emendation that I am aware of has been suggested which can be pronounced either probable or tolerable. It is not to be supposed that Shakespeare, in one and the same sentence, would have compared the Egyptian queen first to a nag, and then to a cow. That there is something wrong here we may be certain. I have no fault to find with *ribaldred*, provided I may be allowed to chop off from it its last syllable. *Ribald*—loose, licentious—Cleopatra was, without question. *Nagge* is the naughty word. What are we to make of it? I conceive that, either through an error on the part of a copyist or printer, or possibly through the mouthing of an actor, it has got detached from its first syllable, which has been tacked on to *ribald*. I will unite them once more, and in the word thus formed I think we shall have almost all the

letters we require, though not all of them in their proper places. Briefly, in *red-nagge* I distinctly see *renegade*, *ren-gade*, so that the whole passage will stand thus:—

Yon ribald ren'gade of Egypt—  
Whom leprosy o'ertake!—i' the midst of the fight,  
When vantage like a pair of twins appeared,  
Both as the same, or rather ours the elder—  
The breeze upon her, like a cow in June!—  
Hoists sails and flies.

And so I am confident that Shakespeare wrote.

THE AUTHOR OF

'HARD KNOTS IN SHAKESPEARE.'

[For other emendations see 9 S. iii. 362, 422; iv. 141, 221.]

OID AND SHAKESPEARE.—Some little time ago Prof. Sonnenschein called attention to resemblances between the famous lines in 'The Merchant of Venice' (IV. i. 184 *sqq.*),

The quality of mercy is not strain'd, &c.

and some passages in Seneca's 'De Clementia.' But the following from Ovid's 'Pontic Epistles' (II. ix. 11 *sqq.*) have not, I think, been noticed, and they will be found to contain perhaps more striking resemblances:—

Regia, crede mihi, res est succurrere lapsis,  
Convenit et tanto, quantus es ipse, viro.  
Fortunam decet hoc istam; quæ maxima cum sit,  
Esse potest animo vix tamen æqua tuo.  
Conspicitur nunquam meliore potentia causa,  
Quam quotiens vanas non sinit esse preces.  
Hoc nitor iste tui generis desiderat; hoc est  
A superis ortæ nobilitatis opus.....  
Hoc tecum commune deo, quod uterque rogati  
Supplicibus vestris ferre soletis opem.....  
Utilitas igitur magnos hominesque deosque  
Efficit, auxillis quoque favente suis.....

And there is more in the context.

I may add that the Ovidian couplet ('Fasti,' iv. 434),

Præda puellares animos proleat inanis,  
Et non sentitur sedulitate labor,

throws some light on the obscure reading in 'The Tempest' (III. i. 14, 15):—

But these sweet thoughts do even refresh my labours,  
Most busy lest, when I do it.

MORTON LUCE.

'LOVE'S LABOUR'S LOST,' V. i. 37-46:—

Arm. Men of peace, well encountered.

Hol. Most military sir, salutation.

Moth. (*Aside to Costard*).....

Cost.

Moth. Peace! the peal begins.

In mock recognition of the peculiar form of the exchange of courtesies between Armado and Holofernes, Moth, I believe, instead of the meaningless "peale" of the old copies, uses the word *parle*.

E. MERTON DEY.

'LOVE'S LABOUR'S LOST,' V. ii. 750-53 :—

The extreme parts of time extremely forms  
All causes to the purpose of his speed,  
And often at his very loose decides  
That which long process could not arbitrate.

In "extremely forms" the idea of completeness, finality, seems prominent. The extreme of the formative process is suddenly reached—an ultimate stage of "All causes," corresponding to "the extreme parts of time," and adapted to "the purpose of his speed." It is as though the intermediate formative steps of "causes" had been skipped with the abrupt termination of given periods of time. This adjustment is rather happy and free than otherwise, and without opposition such as is implied in "unflinchingly, inexorably, severely, relentlessly," suggested by Furness as the meaning of "extremely." I believe we should retain the correspondence between "extreme" and "extremely," the extreme parts of time being matched by causes which are formed extremely, or which take on extreme forms.

E. MERTON DEY.

'HENRY IV.,' PART I., II. iv. 134: "PITIFUL-HEARTED TITAN, THAT MELTED" (10 S. vi. 504; vii. 145).—Theobald's emendation, which receives the support of MR. DAVEY, has been adopted by several modern editors. The first edition which I consulted—Charles Knight's—follows this reading, and it is difficult to see how sense can be made out of the passage otherwise. I cannot understand MR. FORREST MORGAN'S difficulties. He asks, "Who is Titan, and why should he be dragged in by the heels?" Helios, the Sun-god, was son of the Titan Hyperion, and the poets applied the name Titan to him, as being the offspring of Titans. What the Prince means is that Falstaff, rushing into the tavern after his flight from Gadshill, and dripping with perspiration, reminded him of a dish of butter exposed to the too-melting rays of the sun. Neither the waxen wings of Icarus nor the chariot of Phaethon, who was burnt up, not by a sun-stroke, but by the lightning of Zeus, have any relevance to the Prince's rather ill-natured chaff. Those who are acquainted with the mythology of Helios will recognize the force of the epithet "pitiful-hearted."

AGLAUS.

There seems to me no room for doubt that Theobald's emendation is right. The preterit "melted" is quite suitable, as it refers to the special case witnessed in the past; Titan is euphuistic for the sun, and the latter comes in naturally, as a face running

with perspiration may be well compared to butter melting in the sun. G. KRUEGER.  
Berlin.

## FLEETWOOD OF PENWORTHAM, CO. LANCASTER.

(See 10 S. v. 405.)

THE account of this family given in 'The Priory of Penwortham' (Chetham Society, O.S., vol. xxx.), contains some errors.

Sir William Fleetwood, father of Sir Miles Fleetwood, Receiver of the Court of Wards, is also said to have been the father of George, the Swedish general. Sir William had a son George (baptized at St. Mary's, Ealing, 3 Aug., 1586), who was executor to his mother in 1625. The Swedish general was son, not brother, of Sir Miles. The same confusion occurs with regard to William, son of Sir William, and Sir William of Aldwinckle and Woodstock Park (buried at Aldwinckle 12 Feb., 1673/4), son of Sir Miles.

The account makes Col. George Fleetwood the Regicide and General Charles Fleetwood brothers, and sons of the second Sir William Fleetwood. The Regicide's parentage has been correctly given in 10 S. i. 422; while General Charles was son of Sir Miles, Receiver of the Court of Wards, and therefore brother to the Swedish general.

Recorder Fleetwood was not knighted. The remark "stated by some authorities to have been illegitimate" is not borne out by the context of his father's will, and appears to have arisen from a misunderstanding regarding his coat of arms, which is explained in 'Lancashire Funeral Certificates'; moreover, the heralds style him son and heir of Robert Fleetwood (Chetham Society, O.S., lxxv. 28-9, and 10 S. vi. 265, 436).

The Recorder had six sons and two daughters. As Robert (the second of the two sons assigned to him in 'The Priory of Penwortham') was dead in 1593, according to the funeral certificate above mentioned, it is obvious that he could not have been the knight who was Attorney-General to Prince Henry, son of James I.

Thomas Talbot (p. lxi) is said to have been baptized at Penwortham, 15 Feb., 1627. This is a misprint; the year should be 1617.

MR. PINK'S interesting note on the devolution of the Penwortham estates can be amplified from other sources, as I discovered Arthur Fleetwood's parentage some years ago from his will. The following pedigree gives a good deal of information in a concise form :—

Sir Henry Archbold, of Abbot's Bromley and Lichfield,  
co. Stafford; knighted at Whitehall 21 Nov., 1670.

James Fleetwood, Bp. of Worcester. Rap. at Chalfont=Martha Mercer,  
of Reading.  
St. Giles, 25 April, 1663. Died 17 July, 1683.

George Legge, Lord = Barbara. Died 28 Jan., 1717/18.  
Dartmouth. Born 1648. Died a pri-  
soner in the Tower,  
25 Oct., 1691.

Mary. Marriage=Arthur Fleetwood, of Lichfield, Cam-  
bridge, and parish of St. Margaret, Westminster. Secretary to the Earl  
of Danby. M.A. Queens' Coll., Cam-  
bridge, 1662. Age about 24 at mar-  
riage. Will 2 Oct., 1676; proved  
23 June, 1677, by widow (P.C.C. Hale  
136).

Rev. John Fleetwood, M.A., = Mary, dau. of —  
Archdeacon of Worcester. Way. Mar. alleg.  
Vic. - Gen. Can-  
bury, 5 Nov., 1683,  
about 17. She  
mar. secondly, in  
1690, Sir John  
Floyer.

Philip Mus = Mary.  
grave, first  
husband.

Henry Fleetwood, = Sarah, dau. of  
of Penwortham, Roger and  
inherited the Pen-  
wortham estates  
by settlement  
dated 25 June,  
1676. Died 20 or  
22 May, 1746, aged  
84. Will 8 Nov.,  
1736; proved in  
the Ecclesiastical  
Court.

Wm. Beckford, of = Mary. Mar.  
Mincing Lane and alleg. 18 Dec.,  
Ashted, Surrey. 1691, spinster.  
Died 10 Oct., 1731 above 19. Of  
aged 74. Buried St. Mary  
at Ashted. M.I. Stainings; at  
in churchyard. Jewry. Died  
12 Aug., 1730,  
Bur. at Ash-  
tead. M.I.  
in church-  
yard.

John Goring, = Barbara.  
of Kingston.  
A widow  
in Dec.,  
1697. Ad-  
mon. of  
father's  
estate un-  
admin.  
granted  
20 Dec.,  
1697.

Honora, of parish  
of St. George,  
Hanover Square,  
spinster. Will  
26 Nov., proved  
10 Dec., 1730. To  
be buried in vault  
with brother and  
sister Beckford  
at Ashted.  
Will mentions  
nephew and  
nieces named  
Hinton (P.C.C.  
Greenly 386).

Sir Christopher Musgrave, fifth Bt.  
Born 1688. Died at Penwortham at  
his kinsman's house, 1735, and in-  
terred in the church. M.I.

s.p.

Walter Chetwynd, of Grendon, co. = Barbara, only child.  
Warwick. Died 5 Feb., 1731. Died 12 March, 1731.



Burke says Barbara Legge was sole heiress of her father.

Bishop James Fleetwood also had four daughters:—

1. —\* married John Hicks (who died about 1662). They had two daughters, Martha and Honora, living 1682 (Metcalfe's 'Vis. of Worcestershire 1682-3,' p. 56). Arthur Fleetwood mentions these nieces in his will.

2. Bridget, married — Meale.

3. Mary, married — Allison.

4. Elizabeth, married — Webster.

Henry Fleetwood, who succeeded to the Penwortham estates, received an ensigncy in the 7th or Royal Regiment of Fusiliers, 12 June, 1685; was a second lieutenant in 1687; became lieutenant 2 Oct., and first lieutenant of his uncle Lord Dartmouth's company, 3 Oct., 1688. This was one of the regiments raised by James II. in the summer of 1685, Lord Dartmouth's commission as colonel being dated Whitehall, 11 June in that year.

It will be seen from the above pedigree that Honora, daughter of Arthur Fleetwood, was unmarried; it is probable, therefore, that it was her sister Jane who married — Hinton. Arthur appears to have had another daughter, named Katherine, buried at St. Michael's, Cambridge, 9 June, 1669 ('Registers of St. Michael's, Cambridge, 1538-1837').

Clutterbuck's 'Herts,' ii. 533-4, contains some biographical details of the Rev. John Fleetwood, Archdeacon of Worcester; and there is a reference to him in Cussans's 'Herts,' ii. 35, Hundred of Broadwater.

William Beckford of Ashted and William Beckford, the author of 'Vathek,' were descended from a common ancestor.

R. W. B.

\* It seems probable that her name was Ann, and that she was married three times. If so, she married — Smith, by whom she had a daughter Ann, who was to marry William Fleetwood, of St. Benet's, Paul's Wharf, London (mar. alleg. 29 Sept., 1680); but if this be the case, Ann Smith's age, about 26, was understated. The other husband was Robert Neville (died 1694, see 'D.N.B.'), by whom she had issue Fleetwood Neville, one (?) year old in 1685, and two daughters, of whom the second, named Bridget, married a son of Sir David Watkins. Fleetwood Neville married Elizabeth Mitchell and had a son, also named Fleetwood (Chester's 'Marriage Licences' and Foster's 'Alumni Oxonienses').

## MAGDALEN COLLEGE SCHOOL AND THE 'D.N.B.'

(See 10 S. iv. 21, 101, 182, 244, 364; v. 22, 122, 284, 362; vi. 2, 104, 203; vii. 63, 142.)

MAGDALEN is the only college in Oxford or Cambridge which has a full choral service twice daily. Peter Heylyn (see 10 S. iv. 21) in his 'Memorial of Waynflete' rimes as follows:—

The Quire consists of twenty-nine; wherein  
There are four Chaplains, who by turns do say  
The Clergy-prayers, and more eight Clerks there  
been,

And sixteen Choristers, o'er whom bears sway  
One, who doth teach them how to sing with ease,  
Whose nimble fingers on the organs play  
Gravely composed Church-music: and all these  
With different notes, which sweetly do accord,  
Sing Alleluiah to the living Lord.

And the Rev. James Elwin Millard, himself a former Head Master and ex-chorister, says in his 'Historical Notices of the Office of Choristers' (1848):—

"Bishop Waynflete.....did not look upon his Choristers as mere necessary appendages for the due performance of church offices. They were considered as much a part of the body corporate as the Fellows, Demies, and other members of the foundation. The founder ordered that in case of great scarcity or dearth, and the failure of the College rents, the number of Choristers should be reduced only, from sixteen to eight, whereas, if the scarcity continue, he wills the Demies of his college to be 'totally suppressed,' and afterwards even the number of Fellows to be reduced, rather than the boys of his choir entirely abandoned."

The 'New English Dictionary' notes that "since the close of the seventeenth century *quire* has been fictitiously spelt *choir*; but the spelling *quire* has never been altered in the English Prayer Book." At Winchester College they still speak correctly of their *quiristers*. Among Magdalen choristers, besides those already noticed, may be mentioned Henry Robert Bennett (1825-8), who succeeded his father as organist of Chichester Cathedral; Charles Lockey (1828-36) a native of Oxford, gentleman of the Chapels Royal, and principal tenor at the production of Mendelssohn's 'Elijah'; and Richard Redhead (1828-37), also a native of Oxford, organist of Margaret Chapel, Marylebone.

The Rev. Edward Vine Hall, sometime vicar of Bromsgrove, gave some interesting reminiscences of the School to the pages of *The Lily* for March, 1905, and March, 1906. He entered as a chorister in November, 1845, when the School contained only about twenty-six members in all. They were taught

in two rooms, in the Chaplain's Quad, just west of the great tower—the room on the right being the Senior School, and that on the left the Junior Room. The Head Master at that time was the Rev. William George Henderson, late Dean of Carlisle;

'the Usher was, nominally, a Mr. Lancaster [see 10 S. vi. 105]; but his duties were undertaken by the Rev. William Jonathan Sawell, chaplain and formerly chorister (1819), a man beloved by all who knew him. He was the very essence of good nature and of kindness. He only had one fault, and that was that he made the most atrocious puns that mortal man ever heard."

Mr. Hall declares that the boarding arrangements of the boys at that time left much to be desired. The organist was Benjamin Blyth (see 10 S. v. 123), who

"was feared by us all, and I may say was loved by us all. His floggings were something to be remembered; but he was in private life kind and helpful to his boys, and we would have done anything for him. He was a most delightful organ player; he had one of the most beautiful tenor voices that I have ever heard, and his refined and tasteful singing of certain songs, such as 'Tom Bowling' and 'Birds on the Branches,' was a thing never to be forgotten. The choir, in my early days, was simply atrocious. Hardly any of the academical clerks could sing, and there were only four 'singing men'; one of them had leave to attend service only on Sundays, so that during the week we had only three men singers; one had the most detestable alto voice that ever was heard, another took such care of his voice that it was scarcely audible across the chapel, and if I remember rightly, the bass sang persistently out of tune. However, after a few years, things began to improve. Two new basses were obtained, and other alterations were made. Under Mr. Blyth's tuition, the boys of the choir became somewhat famous for their singing, and at one time we had at least six boys out of the sixteen who were able to sing 'verses' or 'solos' when required.....In those days the discipline of the School was somewhat lax, and what I chiefly remember is the wonderful way in which we choristers were allowed to use the College as our playground. We used to play hide-and-seek in the New Buildings, shutting the swing-doors which I think still exist, and hiding up the staircases; we used to fish for crayfish, night after night, in the shallow part of the Cherwell that borders the Grove, near the Mill; we used to play 'Dickie, show light,' on winter evenings in the 'Walks'; and stranger than all, we used sometimes in summer to borrow one of the Fellows' keys and lock the gate of the Walks, so that we boys might have a bathe in the Cherwell, free from all intruders."

Mr. Hall records "one curious custom." He says:—

"The three senior choristers used to go to Dr. Bloxam's rooms quite early on the morning of Easter Day, and sing the Easter hymn outside his bedroom. The hymn being finished, the door of bedroom was slowly opened, and a hand appeared holding a silver salver, on which were seen three Easter eggs and three half-crowns; these were

bestowed on the three boys, and if I remember aright, the old Easter greeting was used, 'The Lord is risen,' answered by 'The Lord is risen indeed.'"

When Dr. Millard became Head Master in 1846, a great change came over the School; the Boarding House (now superseded) at the lower end of High Street was obtained, the new School-room begun, and other improvements made. "To Dr. Millard's careful training and deep religious feeling, I, and many other, owe an unspeakable debt of gratitude." In those days there were three half-holidays every week—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; while every saint's day was a whole holiday. Then at the Gaudy

"each chorister chose a Fellow on whom to wait during the dinner. We stood behind the chair of our Fellow, and made a pretence of waiting. Sometimes we procured a clean plate for him, and sometimes we took a message requesting some other guest to take a glass of wine with our Fellow. When the guests left the Hall for the Common Room or Bursary, we choristers had our dinner at the tables they vacated. Then the chorister who sang the grace at the Gaudy was allowed to ask each Fellow who was in the College at the time for one guinea; this was indeed a lucky windfall for the fortunate boy, sometimes as much as 18*l.* or 20*l.* would come to him in this way. In those days the number of the resident Fellows, especially of Senior Fellows, was far greater than it is at present."

At that time

"the 10 o'clock service was looked upon as 'Fellows' Prayers,' that is, it was supposed to be a service for the especial benefit of the Fellows; and the tradition was that if no Fellow was present at the conclusion of the Psalms the service was stopped, and the chaplain and the choir all walked away. If my memory serves me aright, I remember that this happened once in my time. But I am under the impression that one of the members for the University happened to be in chapel on that occasion (Sir Robert H. Inglis), and he was so scandalized at the proceeding that he walked straight to the President's house, and interviewed Dr. Routh, the result being that orders were issued that nothing of the sort was ever to occur again."

Whilst Mr. Hall was a chorister it often happened that one or more of the boys were taken to assist at great musical celebrations in London and elsewhere. Thus Louis Stacey Tuckwell, now rector of Standlake, went up with Mr. Blyth to sing at the Duke of Wellington's funeral at St. Paul's. Mr. Hall himself assisted at the opening of the Crystal Palace in 1854; and on another occasion went, with Dr. Corfe and Mr. Blyth, to sing at the annual concert of the Bristol Madrigal Society. Towards the end of his career as chorister he was often called upon to go to the organ and play the service; and, while an undergraduate at Magdalen, he played the organ for weeks together,



and conducted both the hymn on the Tower and the Christmas Eve music in the Hall. He rowed stroke in the School No. 1 four-oar, which at that time was coached by the Rev. Robert Henry Codrington, "the Head Master's assistant, and now Prebendary of Chichester.... Once a year Mr. Codrington invited all the crews to a feast of strawberries at Wytham." Of one of his school-fellows, John Richard Green (10 S. vi. 3), Mr. Hall says:—

"There has been a notion spread abroad that he was not fairly treated at school, and even that he was sent away from school, because on writing an essay about Charles I. he took the Parliamentary side and not the King's side. My recollection is that J. R. Green was treated with perfect fairness while at school: indeed, he was rather a special favourite with the Head Master and with a Mr. Ridgway, who was at one time an assistant master."

The Rev. Gascoigne Mackie, who was at M.C.S. 1876-82 and a chorister, tells me that "Royal Oak Day was kept with great vivacity at M.C.S. To wear oak on 29 May was compulsory, and to neglect to comply entailed merciless persecution." I have already quoted (10 S. iv. 23) from Mr. Mackie's *Charmides*; or, *Oxford Twenty Years Ago* (published by B. H. Blackwell, 1898); and the following lines from that work illustrate a passage of Mr. Hall's reminiscences noticed above:—

Do you remember how on Easter morning  
We used to sing the resurrection hymn  
Outside the old dean's rooms? Four boys together,  
We stood upon the darkling staircase, singing  
As dawn rose slowly o'er the tranquil towers.  
And when we ceased and caught his grave salute,  
How sweet the low and measured Latin fell:

"Surrexit ille, benedicite,  
Laudate pueri, surrexit deus:"

Then doled his silver bounty out with smiles!  
And not to be outvied in courtesy,  
We gathered bunches of fritillaries  
(Snake's-head we called them) from the river marsh.  
With these we hurried to the good old priest,  
And, shyly laying them outside his doors,  
Slipped down the oaken stairs, nor stayed for thanks.

And of Christmas Eve Mr. Mackie sings:—

Do you remember how, upon the eve  
Of the Nativity, we used to gather  
Within the laurel'd hall—time-honoured custom—  
To keep the vigil of the King of Peace?  
It was a brilliant scene; but, could I choose  
And tell what touched me most, where every heart  
Wore the glad social garment of good-will:  
I think 't would be the carol sung long since  
In Swabia: I have heard them singing there:—  
'In Dulci Jubilo':—a strain so pure  
That even the memory of those sweet accents  
Ringing amid the rafters, when the snow  
Is falling, and the hour draws on to twelve,  
Brings tears into mine eyes:.....

And when the tongue of midnight told the hour,  
"Glory to God," the Italian canon rose  
In intricate iteration, as of old,  
Amid the scarlet conclave and the pomp  
At Rome, the selfsame triumph: "Peace on earth,  
Good will to men":—Then from the latticed belfry  
The ten big bells rolled out a royal welcome;  
Until the solemn towers in exultation  
Shook their white robes, and every dome and spire  
Caught up the prelude, echoing peal for peal.

A. R. BAYLEY.

St. Margaret's, Malvern.

(To be concluded.)

FLYING-MACHINE EXHIBITION.—It is worth while placing on record in these pages that the first exhibition of models of flying machines was opened at the Agricultural Hall on the 6th inst. Demonstrations of more or less practical machines have been made during the past 150 years, but this is the first assemblage of competitive models. The earliest advance in aeronautics was closely followed by experiments with dirigible balloons, but the present models are recent developments on the lines of motor-impelled aeroplanes. For them a distinctive name is required, less pretentious than "flying machines," and more suited to the common tongue than "aeroplane."

At the Adelaide Gallery there was exhibited (*circa* 1838)

"a model of the stupendous triumph of modern science, Henson's Aerial Steam Carriage, or Flying Steam Engine. The model deposited in this Institution, is made on the scale of an inch to a foot of a large machine now building, intended to carry passengers, merchandise, and Her Majesty's Mails to all Parts of the World, and will be publicly explained, and its practicability demonstrated, in a Lecture on Aerial Transit in the course of a few days."—Quoted from a programme.

There was, it is to be presumed, some connexion between the Aerial Transit Company, the promoters of this exhibition, and the Balloon Railway Company, which was promoted in 1849. ALECK ABRAHAM.

39, Hillmarton Road, N.

"BUMBLE-PUPPY."—The earliest mention of this game in the 'N.E.D.' bearing date 1801 (Strutt), it may be worth while to note that plate xv. of James Godby's 'Italian Scenery,' London, 1806, represents boys playing at "bumble-puppy" near the Temple of Vesta:—

"The youths in the plate are amusing themselves by playing at Bumble-Puppy. They first cut in the ground with a knife nine holes, large enough to receive the ball with which they play. Every one of the players puts into the centre hole the piece of money it has been agreed to play for; then they *show fingers* to see who is to begin.....If, when the ball is thrown, it do not get into any of

the holes, the money staked by the player is lost; if it go into a corner hole, he gets back his stake; but he who is skilful or fortunate enough to lodge the ball in the centre hole takes all the money, and the game begins again. The centre hole is called *il tutti*, because it wins all. Should the ball fall into the middle hole of either of the sides, the money remains. When all the players have bowled, and no one has lodged the ball in the central hole, every one puts in another piece of money, and they begin again; thus the game is continued till one of them wins the whole stake."—P. 31.

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

**A LINGUISTIC CURIOSITY.**—Under this heading the following paragraph, communicated by the Roman correspondent of *The Morning Post*, appeared in the issue of that journal for 30 Oct., 1906 :—

"A curious example of the mixture of races in Italy has just been brought to light at the Catalan Congress of Barcelona. During the long period of the Spanish domination over Sardinia, which only terminated in the eighteenth century, when the island was ceded to Piedmont, a Catalan colony from Barcelona settled at Alghero, a small town on the north-west coast, which was rebaptised 'Barcellona'. The Catalan language is still spoken at Alghero, and two natives of that place took part in the Catalan Congress, one of them the author of a Catalan grammar for the use of the people of Alghero. It is a remarkable fact that this Catalan-speaking community should have lingered on in the midst of a Sardinian population which uses no Catalan words; but a similar phenomenon meets one in Corsica, where the little town of Cargèse is entirely Greek, inhabited by the Mainotes, who fled there from the Turks. Hence arose the story that Bonaparte was a Greek, which was so sedulously spread by his agents in the East when he contemplated an attack on Turkey."

The statement that Cargèse is entirely Greek is not correct, as there is now a considerable native population in the little town, and for many years past the two communities have freely intermarried. The colony was founded by a body of Greeks from the Gulf of Colokythia, in the Morea, who, wearied of Turkish tyranny, begged the Genoese to give them an asylum. The Genoese Senate agreed to do so, and granted them the territories of Paomia, Ruvida, and Salogna, in Corsica, engaging at the same time to assist them in establishing themselves on the island, and to respect their religion and municipal institutions. In March, 1676, 730 Greeks arrived at Genoa, and by May had settled down in their new abode. Their fidelity to the Genoese during the troublous times that followed did not please the Corsicans; their villages were burnt, and they were compelled to take refuge in Ajaccio, and it was not until the French were in undisputed possession of the island that they were enabled to live at peace. The

French governor, De Marbeuf, allowed them to build the village of Cargèse, and to erect a church in 1774. At that time the colony consisted of 110 families, who spoke only Greek, and who preserved their national dress and religion. By degrees the Corsicans began to settle in Cargèse, and the fusion of the two races commenced. At the present time the inhabitants of Cargèse either speak French or the Corsican dialect, and the Greek language is very rarely heard. They have, however, adhered to their religion, and the Greek church, which was rebuilt in 1868, stands on a low hill which faces another slight elevation, on which a Catholic church has been built. The Greek "pope" has relinquished his Eastern costume, and is garbed like his Romanist confrère, while his services are generally conducted in French. The fact that Greek is taught in the communal school prevents any educational difficulty arising. The women of Cargèse still preserve the Greek type of beauty, and, unlike the Corsicans of the western coast, the population is a clean, hard-working race of peasants, who enjoy great material prosperity.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

#### ST. KILDA COLDS.—

"This evening he disputed the truth of what is said as to the people of St. Kilda catching cold whenever strangers come."—Boswell, 'Life of Samuel Johnson' (in 10 vols., 1844), vol. iv. p. 311.

"We were thoughtful enough to bring with us from Fiji a fine assortment of influenza germs, and these ran riot among the native population. A few days after our arrival two-thirds of the people were down with it, and dismal objects they looked."—Mrs. Edgworth David, 'Funafuti; or, Three Months on a Coral Island,' 1899, p. 52.

The second of the above quotations suggests to one that possibly the "truth of what is said" may have more foundation in fact than Dr. Johnson was prepared to allow.

HORACE W. MONCKTON.

[A note from MR. W. G. BLACK on St. Kilda colds was printed at 9 S. i. 85.]

**THOMAS DYCHE, SCHOOLMASTER.**—The advertising schoolmaster *s.v.* 'The French of Stratford-at-Bow' (10 S. vi. 326; vii. 267) is presumably the Thomas Dyche given below :—

'A New General English Dictionary; Peculiarly calculated for the Use and Improvement of such as are unacquainted with the Learned Languages..... Originally begun by the late Reverend Mr. Thomas Dyche, School-Master at Stratford le Bow, Author of the 'Guide to the English Tongue,' the 'Spelling Dictionary,' &c. And now finish'd by William Pardon, Gent., tenth ed., Dublin, 1758."

See 'D.N.B.'

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

**WADSWORTH AS A YORKSHIRE NAME.**—MR. JARRATT is quite right in believing this to be a Yorkshire name. Mr. Samuel Longfellow in his life of his brother says in the appendix :—

"The Wadsworths, Longfellow's ancestors on the mother's side, also go back to Yorkshire, where the name is found under the forms of Waddisworth, Waddesworth, and Wordesworth—suggesting a possible connection with another famous poet."

JOHN C. FRANCIS.

### Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

**ST. GEORGE: GEORGE AS A CHRISTIAN NAME.**—Many parochial guilds bore his name, as well as chantries in parish churches; his day was observed, and his effigy was carried in procession; his image was carved in stone and in wood, painted on walls and on panels, embroidered on banners and on tapestry, and represented in stained glass. But, although 163 churches in England were dedicated in his honour, his name remains on few old bells.

Before 1700 George is not at all a common Christian name, and scarcely any distinguished man seems to have had it. Have any of your readers noticed this, and can they suggest an explanation? W. C. B.

**"FIRE": "FIRE OUT."**—How early is the slang use of *fire*—now more commonly *fire out*—in the sense of turn out of a place or situation? I find it in a quotation in Dilke's 'Papers of a Critic' (ii. 298), in a letter describing the very complete clearance made by Lord Bute, in the winter of 1762, of those who had been appointed by the old Whig ministers under George II. The Duke of Newcastle observes to the Earl of Hardwicke :—

"I send your Lordship the most cruel and inhuman list that ever was seen, not only in a free country, nor even in any civilized nation. This list, as I understand, was sent to the Custom House on Saturday last, and yet, cruel as it is, we are told it is only their *first fire*, and that we are to have a *second*..... There is not one single man turned out against whom the slightest complaint can be made in the execution of their office."

POLITICIAN.

**'THE FRUITS OF ENDOWMENTS': T. A. GLOVER.**—Information is desired concerning the author of the following curious bibliographical work :—

"The Fruits of Endowments; being a list of works of upwards of two thousand authors, who have, from the Reformation to the present time, enjoyed prebendal or other non-cure endowments of the Church of England. London, W. McDowall, 1840." Octavo.

In Halkett and Laing the author is stated to be T. A. Glover, and the authorities for the ascription are given as Mr. H. B. Wheatley and Brit. Mus. There does not, however, appear to be a copy in the British Museum. There is no T. A. Glover in the 'Graduati Cantab.' or 'Alumni Oxon.' Who was he? C. W. S.

**"HEDGEHOG," A SHIP.**—In a curious little work entitled 'The Faithful Annalist; or, Epitome of English History' (1666). I find the following :—

"1545. Some certain ships of the King's called 'Hedgehogs,' one of them had a mischance before Westminster, a firkin of powder took fire & killed 7 men, & the eighth was drowned."

Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' tell me what kind of a ship a "hedgehog" was? As the crew apparently consisted of eight men only, the vessel must have been small.

Lieut.-Col. C. FIELD, R.M.

Chatham.

**ALBERT BORCARD OR BORGAARD.**—Could any reader of 'N. & Q.' furnish me with the name of the artist who painted a portrait of Major-General Albert Borgaard, the Danish officer and soldier of fortune who organized the British artillery after the Spanish War of Succession—"the Father of British Artillery"? When was the portrait painted? and is the whereabouts of the original known? The portrait hanging at present in the messrooms of the R.A. at Woolwich is stated to be a copy only. This picture was placed in 1785 in the old Repository at Woolwich, founded ten years earlier by General Congreve, and later, after a fire, was removed to the office of the Director-General of Ordnance, where it was found in 1828, when a Danish officer visited the Arsenal. There seems no proof that the original was ever at Woolwich.

Borgaard died in 1751, aged ninety-one, and the copy of the portrait gives on some attached tablets a list of the many European battles and sieges in which he took part.

W. R. PRIOR.

**ADAM CLARKE: PATRICK ADAIR.**—In the 'Catalogue of Manuscripts' in the library of the late Dr. Adam Clarke, "the Biblical commentator and eminent Methodist divine, compiled by his son, and published by John Murray in 1835, there is an entry: "CXLVI.

Sermons of Patrick Adair." Thick 4to, half bound.

Can any reader tell what became of the collection, and of this volume in particular.

JOHN S. CRONE.

Kensal Lodge, N.W.

"DUYNKERKERS."—This inscription appears in blue capital letters on a large Delft jar. Is it associated with any particular stuff which the jar contained, or any special trade?

HIPPOCLIDES.

COSWAY AND MRS. HARDING.—I possess a coloured engraving of Mrs. Harding and her son, Cosway delin., Bartolozzi sculp. I shall be glad if any of your readers can identify Mrs. Harding for me.

MARMADUKE E. BUCKLEE.

30, Reginald Street, Derby.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—The first ten are all before 1709:—

1. In marriage are two happy things allowed—  
A wife in wedding sheets and in a shroud.  
How can a marriage state then be accursed,  
Since the last day's as happy as the first?
2. To an exact perfection they have brought  
The action Love; the passion is forgot.
3. And while the priest did eat the people stared  
(?starved).
4. Thy brandished whynyard all the world defies,  
And kills as sure as Del Tobosa's eyes.
5. There dwells the scorn of vice and pity too.
6. There all those joys insatiate to prove  
With which rich beauty feeds the glutton Love.
7. O marriage, happiest, easiest, softest state (said  
to be by Heywood).
8. Fought full fairly with their wrathful hands.
9. Supine in Sylvia's snowy arms he lies  
And all the busy care of life defies.
10. O mortal man, thou that art born in sin.
11. Where does Wycherley say, "He is ugly  
all over with the affectation of a fine gentleman"? Dr. Johnson says the same of a  
coxcomb. Where?
12. Where does Cicero say, "You may  
trust him, for he is a frugal man"?
13. *Æschylus* or *Euripides* speaks of one  
who takes an oath with his tongue, but  
not with his heart. Where?
14. Who says, "A qua confiteor nullam  
statu meas partem abhorruisse"?

H. M. F.

[13. From *Euripides*, 'Hippolytus,' 612.]

Some lines describing the soul when released from the limitations of the body end with the words:—

Whate'er on her horizon doth appear.

She is one orb of sense—all eye, all touch, all ear.

Who wrote them?

EZTAKIT.

Tears are the oldest and the commonest

Of all things upon Earth, and yet how new!

The tale each time told by them how unblest

Were lips' hard way without their heavenly dew!

Joy borrows them from Grief; Faith trembles lest

She lose them; even Hope herself smiles through

The rainbow they make round her as they fall,

And Death, that cannot weep, lets weeping all.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

Winding 'neath rocks impending, and o'er steep

Dread in their awful solitude, the road

Leads through a pass whose grandeur is a load

Upon the awestruck mind: the wild Reuss sweeps

From precipice to chasm, where it keeps

Boiling and fretting till it throws abroad

Mist clouds: then, chafed and flying from its goal,

Like fiery steeds, o'er crag and crevice leaps.

The Reuss is a river in Switzerland.

I hope that some one may soon be able to give me a clue to the lines " 'Tis only in the land of fairy dreams " about which I inquired at 10 S. vi. 129.

EDWARD LATHAM.

In Henry Drummond's 'Pax Vobiscum,' p. 259, are the following words:—

"We grow up at random, carrying into mature life the merely animal methods and motives which we had as little children. And it does not occur to us that all this must be changed, that much of it must be reversed, that life is the finest of the Fine Arts," &c.

In 'John Inglesant' I find on p. 74, vol. ii., "We can make life a fine art." &c. Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' tell me whether the idea originated with Drummond or with J. H. Shorthouse?

I also wish to learn the author of these lines:—

But the man himself with his mind and heart  
To the Holy City must make a start,  
Ere he find in his hand the mystic clue  
Which will guide him in safety the whole world  
through.

These words are given from memory, and may not be correctly quoted.

E. C. DODD.

'EVOLUTION OF THE MALE.'—I should be grateful to ascertain whether there have been any press comments on a letter upon the above subject by Margaret Eady Hughes, which appeared in the March number of *The Westminster Review*, 1906.

(Mrs.) T. LEADBITTER.

95, Vernon Street, Lincoln.

CHANDOS AND LAWTON FAMILIES.—*Alia-nore* (Eleanor) Chandos, one of the sisters and coheirresses of the famous Sir John Chandos, K.G., married first Sir John Lawton, and had an only daughter, Elizabeth, heiress to her mother, and eventually sole heiress of her celebrated uncle, and wife of

Peter de la Pole—of Radbourne, co. Derby, in right of his wife.

Was Elizabeth also heiress to her father? and to what place (Lawton) and county did the same John de Laughton or Lawton belong? What proof is there that he was an esquire to Chandos, and constable of the castle of St. Sauveur-le-Vicomte, in Normandy (the estate presented to Chandos in 1360)?

When did Lawton die? He was dead apparently by 1370, because then, or certainly by 1375, the said Eleanor, his widow, was wife of Roger Collyng, of co. Hereford. Eleanor, who had been the wife of John de Lawton, was living in 1407, but at that date "Alice," widow of Roger Collyng, of Hereford, occurs. Unless "Alice" is a mistake for Alianore, which seems probable, some explanation of this difficulty is required.

The arms of Lawton (of Radbourne?) are described as "Argent, on a fesse between three cross-crosslets fitchée sable, three cinquefoils of the field. Crest: A demi-wolf salient regardant argent, vulned in the breast gules."

Replies or additional information upon this Chandos and Lawton match will be much appreciated, and may be sent direct to me. R. E. E. CHAMBERS.

Pill House, Bishop's Tawton, Barnstaple.

HACKNEY: TYSSEN FAMILY.—Did not some of the property of the Tyssen family come from a Miss (Mary?) Dickinson? Who was she? What were the extent and limits of her property?

CONSERVATIVE.

CARLYLE ON PAINTING FOAM.—In the chapter of 'The French Revolution' entitled 'Go Down To,' there is an allusion to an antique painter who, driven desperate, painted the foam in gross. I have been unable to find out anything about such a story. Can readers of 'N. & Q.' help me?

THOMAS FLINT.

Brooklyn, N.Y.

MADAME DE MONTIJO.—Can any of your readers tell me the exact date of birth and death of Madame de Montijo, the mother of Eugénie, Empress of the French?

J. C. MICHELL.

SLINGSBY, MALE DANCER.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' oblige me early with particulars of Slingsby, a well-known opera dancer in the last century? Who was his father, and whom did he marry? He is said to have been a man of refined tastes, and clever in

many ways, also fond of natural history. He lived at one time at Twickenham, Middlesex.

B. R. THORNTON.  
Granville Lodge, Hove, Brighton.

JOANNES BANFI-HUNYADES.—On his portrait by Wencel Hollar he is described as "olim apud Anglos in Illu. Coll. Londino Greshamensi Hermetice Discipuli. Scriptor [sic] et Philo Mathematicus"; on William Marshall's engraving as "Hermetice Philosophiæ Scrutator et Artis spagyricæ, Anglo-Londini, Professor." A medal with his portrait is illustrated in "an old English book on medals." Can any reader tell me where I can see either the medal or the illustration? According to Richard Smyth's 'Obituary' (Camden Society), "Hans Hongar, alias John Huniades, the chymist, died without Algate" on 28 Aug., 1646, and not at Amsterdam, as stated by Sir Thomas Browne in a letter to Elias Ashmole (Wood, 'Athenæ Oxon.', 1815 ed., iii. 288).

L. L. K.

## Replies.

REVELL OF CHECKERS, BUCKS.

(10 S. vii. 168.)

NOT having with me here the full pedigree of my family, but so much only as is given in Growse's 'Bildeston,' I am unable to reply to your correspondent so satisfactorily as might be wished. These notes can, however, be checked with the pedigree and history of the Revett family contained in the Davey, Reece, and other collections in the MS. Department of the British Museum, a very mine of information regarding the ancient families of Suffolk in the good old times. Copinger's 'Suffolk Records,' too, gives a complete index of Revett references in these and other collections.

Mr. John Revett, of the 1st Foot Guards, was the son of Col. Revett, of the Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards, killed at Malplaquet. The colonel's name, however, was Edmund, not as given by your correspondent. A full account of these officers, with many of their letters, &c., will be found in the Russell-Astley Checkers papers recently printed by the Record Office, to be noticed more fully later.

Col. Edmund Revett was son of Mr. Edmund Revett, of the Brockford branch, and his connexion with Sir Thomas Revett will be seen in the pedigree above noticed.

Mr. John Revett, the son, married Miss

Fanny Russell, daughter of Mr. John Russell, and granddaughter of Sir John Russell, third Baronet of Chippenham. This Sir John Russell had married the Lady Frances Cromwell, daughter of Oliver Cromwell, so that Miss Fanny Russell was great-granddaughter of the Lord Protector. She was also a distant cousin of Mr. Revett's. As your correspondent correctly notes, Sir Thomas Revett of Chippenham, who married Griselda, daughter of Lord Paget of Beaudesert, K.G., having no son, his large possessions in East Anglia and many Welsh manors passed to his two daughters, one married to the fifth Lord Windsor, the other to Thomas Gerard. The latter's daughter married Sir William Russell, first Baronet, Treasurer of the Navy, and with her the Revett Chippenham property passed to the Russells.

Miss Fanny Russell was so far a "servant" of the Princess Amelia that she was a Woman of the Bedchamber to that princess, daughter of George II. Her pert answer to the Prince of Wales, referred to in 'N. & Q.' of 1865, will be extracted later. Miss Russell's father married as his second wife the widow of Col. Revett, killed at Malplaquet, mentioned above. She was the niece of Lord Cutts and heiress of Checkers, and through her the Checkers property passed to the Revetts. Her son by her first marriage, Mr. John Revett, married Miss Fanny Russell, her second husband's daughter by his first marriage. The Checkers papers contain a mass of information regarding the family, and a most interesting collection of letters, many of which refer to the wars of the time, and on which Mr. Skrine has drawn for his vivid and interesting account of Fontenoy. The collection also contains a family tree—much needed, as the intermarriages are complicated. Miss Russell in the earlier letters refers to Mr. John Revett, her future husband, as her brother. And the family ties were drawn even closer after her marriage by the marriage of her brother Col. Russell, of the 1st Foot Guards, with Col. Edmund Revett's daughter, Mr. John Revett's sister. Mr. Revett having no children, the Checkers property passed to his sister, and thence to the Russells, who thus acquired both the Chippenham and the Checkers properties through Revett alliances. This Col. Russell's letters during the Fontenoy campaign, published among the Checkers papers, are of special interest.

I have not the 'Letters and Journals of Lady Mary Coke,' referred to by your

correspondent, but in an extract of the letters of the Lady Jane Coke, edited by Mrs. Rathborne, will be found some account of the Revett family; of the marriage of my great-grandfather, Mr. Thomas Revett, M.P. and High Sheriff for Derbyshire 1745; and of the exciting elections of the times. He was further connected with the Brockford branch of the Revetts by the marriage of his grandfather with the daughter of his cousin Robert Revett, of Brockford. In fact, in old days, when the means of communication were limited, young squires and others could not go very far afield for their wives, and married among their neighbours or cousins whom they had opportunities of meeting.

As it is a far cry back to the Third Series of 'N. & Q.' (1865, vii. 182) it may be well to extract here the story of Fanny Revett and the Prince of Wales referred to by Horace Walpole in his letter to the Countess of Ossory (26 Aug., 1784):—

"In the suite of the Princess Amelia, daughter of George II., was a lady of the name of Fanny Russell, the great-granddaughter of Oliver Cromwell. One day, it happened to be the 30th of January, the anniversary of the martyrdom of Charles I., she was in waiting, and occupied in adjusting some part of the Princess's dress, when Frederick, Prince of Wales, came into the room, and sportively said, 'For shame, Miss Russell! Why have you not been at church, humbling yourself for the sins on this day committed by your ancestor?' 'Sir,' replied Miss Russell, 'for a descendant of the great Oliver Cromwell, it is humiliation sufficient to be employed as I am in pinning up the tail of your sister.'"

The Revett family of Suffolk—which, as the British Museum MS. Department indicates, was a very extensive one some hundred years ago—is now extinct in the male line in all its branches, save in that of which I am a cadet, and which is now represented by my cousin Sir James Rivett-Carnac, Bt. Our grandfather, having taken the name of Carnac by sign-manual in 1800, for some inexplicable reason changed the spelling of the original family name from Revett to Rivett. I may add that much further information regarding Chippenham, the Revetts, and the Russells will be found in the Rev. R. Barber's 'An East Anglian Village.'

J. H. RIVETT-CARNAC.

Schloss Rothberg, Switzerland.

ST. AGNES' EVE (10 S. iv. 449).—Nearly eighteen months ago I asked a question upon the subject of Keats's poem of 'St. Agnes' Eve.' The lover is there described on St. Agnes' Eve as heaping a table by the bedside of his lady with various "cates and

dainties." This was apparently an allusion to some old custom, and I had long been curious to hear what it could be. As no notice was taken of my question by any of your readers, I concluded that all were as ignorant upon the matter as I was myself. It may therefore be interesting to admirers of Keats's poems to hear that St. Augustine in his 'Confessions' (Book VI. chap. ii.) alludes to a custom, which prevailed in the times of the early Fathers, of bringing offerings on saints' days of cakes, fruit, bread, and wine in memory of the saint. These offerings were first tasted by the devotee and then distributed. The custom was at length forbidden by St. Ambrose, on the ground that it gave occasion to excess, and savoured too much of the rites of ancestor worship as practised by the heathen.

EUSTACE SMITH, M.D.

**STURMY OR ESTURMY FAMILY** (10 S. vii. 209).—In a foot-note on p. 293 of 'Forty Years in a Moorland Parish' the late Canon J. C. Atkinson tells us that a farm-house in Danby Dale, which is called Stormy Hall, from, as is popularly believed, the shelter it gave in stress of weather to King Henry VIII., really owes its name to the fact that the property on which it stands was for long the possession of the Esturmi or Sturmy family. This crumb of information may please, if it do not profit, your pedigree-hunting correspondent.

ST. SWITHIN.

**ELY HOUSE OR ALBEMARLE HOUSE** (10 S. vii. 268).—According to Peter Cunningham's 'Hand-book of London,' 1850, No. 37, Dover Street, is (1850) Ely House, the London Residence of the Bishops of Ely since 1772 (p. 160). Monk, first Duke of Albemarle, lived, from a little before the Restoration to his death (1669/70), at the Cockpit at Whitehall (p. 133).

Clarendon House was begun in 1664. It stood between Berkeley Street and Bond Street. It was inhabited by the Earl of Clarendon, his eldest son Lord Cornbury, and the great Duke of Ormond. Lord Chancellor Clarendon died in 1674, and in 1675 his sons sold the house to Christopher Monk, second Duke of Albemarle, when it became Albemarle House. The Duke sold it to Sir Thomas Bond, who pulled it down, and raised Bond Street and Albemarle Buildings. The house appears to have had 24 acres of land attached to it (pp. 123-4).

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

No. 37, Dover Street, was the town residence of the Bishop of Ely. It was pur-

chased or built in 1772, out of the proceeds of the sale of the ancient palace of the Bishops of Ely in Ely Place, Holborn.

Albemarle Street was so called after Christopher Monck or Monk, second Duke of Albemarle (1653-88), who purchased the mansion of the Earl of Clarendon which stood partly on its site. The street was built towards the close of the seventeenth or beginning of the eighteenth century by Sir Thomas Bond, of Peckham, who bought part of the grounds of Clarendon House, "in order to build a street of tenements to his undoing." Clarendon House was sold by the Duke of Albemarle, when in difficulties, soon after he had purchased it. Hatton, in 1708, describes Albemarle Street as a street of excellent new buildings, inhabited by persons of quality, between the fields and Portugal Street.

ALFRED SYDNEY LEWIS.

Library, Constitutional Club.

**AUTHOR OF QUOTATION WANTED** (10 S. vii. 269).—Dr. Alexander, Archbishop of Armagh, wrote the poem of eighteen stanzas which begins with the lines quoted, under the heading 'Is War the Only Thing that has no Good in It?' It originally appeared in *The Times* of 29 Oct., 1900. The first stanza runs thus:—

They say that "war is hell," the "great accursed,"  
The sin impossible to be forgiven—  
Yet I can look beyond it at its worst,  
And still find blue in Heaven.

STAPLETON MARTIN.

I have a copy of the whole poem, which I shall be happy to forward to any one wishing for it. MARY AUGUSTA HOWELL.  
32, Regent's Park Road, N.W.

**PEDIGREE DIFFICULTIES: MARY STAPLETON OR STOUGHTON** (10 S. v. 87, 155).—Regarding my query under this head, published more than a year ago, I should like to record the assistance since derived from Mr. A. Ridley Bax's valuable 'Allegations for Marriage Licences issued by the Commissary Court of Surrey between 1673 and 1770,' lately published. This work confirms the woman's name as Fletcher, although I still lack solution of the puzzle why she was married at Epsom one day later (27 Sept., 1763) under the name of Soughton or Stoughton.

A. STAPLETON.

158, Noel Street, Nottingham.

**HOUSES OF HISTORICAL INTEREST** (10 S. v. 483; vi. 52, 91, 215, 356, 497).—It may be well to record that two additional

memorials have been recently affixed by the London County Council to houses possessing artistic and literary interest.

On 21 January a tablet was erected on the house in which Wilkie painted 'The Chelsea Pensioners' and others of his greatest pictures. This was formerly No. 24, Lower Phillimore Place, Kensington, and the number of the house remained unaltered till 1905, when Lower Phillimore Place was incorporated in Kensington High Street, with the result that No. 24 became No. 144 in the latter thoroughfare. Wilkie took possession of this house on 30 Aug., 1813, after having resided for some months in apartments at No. 29, five doors off. In 1824 he moved to No. 7, The Terrace, Kensington; and subsequently to a large detached house in Vicarage Row, which had been previously occupied by James Mill, the historian of British India. Neither of these houses is now in existence.

On 31 January a tablet was erected on the house, No. 22, St. James's Place, in which the poet Samuel Rogers lived for fifty-three years, and in which he died on 18 Dec., 1855. No house in London, perhaps, possesses more intellectual memories than this, closely associated as it was with most of the literary glories of the first half of the nineteenth century. W. F. PRIDEAUX.

**NAPOLÉON'S CARRIAGE:** JOSEPH BONAPARTE'S CARRIAGE (10 S. vii. 170, 236).—It may be well to add the reference for the extract from Siborne given by W. P. M., viz., 'History of the War in France and Belgium in 1815,' pub. 1846, vol. ii. p. 248.

Perhaps J. N. in his query confuses Napoleon's carriage with that of Joseph Bonaparte. The latter was captured after the battle of Vittoria. A squadron of the 10th Hussars under Capt. Wyndham pursued Joseph and overtook his carriage. Whether he had been in it or not appears to be uncertain. He, however, made his escape on horseback. Probably the 10th passed on in pursuit. Some of the 13th Light Dragoons under Capt. Doherty captured the carriage. I believe that one of the most treasured pieces of the messplate of the regiment (now the 13th Hussars) is a silver article taken from the carriage, intended originally for a use very different from that of a punchbowl.

A full and particular description of Napoleon's carriage appears in 'Tales of the Wars' (London, William Mark Clark, 1836-1838), vol. i. p. 300—a book issued in penny numbers: no reference for the description is given.

In the late Sir William Fraser's 'Words on Wellington,' 1889, is reproduced (pp. 318-327) a letter of his which had appeared in *The Daily Telegraph* of 5 Sept., 1888. It contains the following:—

"I have in my possession a splendid sword that was taken there [Genappe] by the Prussians from Napoleon's carriage, on the evening of Waterloo. The history of the sword is, I should say, unrivalled. It belonged to Mourad Bey, the chief of the Mamelukes; it was surrendered by him, in the midst of a fierce action in Egypt, to Murat, afterwards King of Naples, and is depicted in a large painting by Gros at Versailles; the sword was given by Murat to Napoleon Bonaparte. When the latter met the Directory, on his sudden return from Egypt, not wishing to frighten them, he wore plain clothes; but over them this beautiful sabre, as stated in Ireland's 'Life of Napoleon.' Intending, no doubt, that it should adorn his triumphant entry into Brussels, the Emperor had it in his carriage at Waterloo. Prince Blücher presented it soon afterwards to the Duke of Wellington; by him it was given to Lord Anglesey, who commanded the cavalry; and by him to my father, his A.D.C. during the campaign. The sword has a repoussé silver-gilt scabbard; and the blade, which is as sharp as when wielded by Mourad Bey, has jewels set in the upper part."

Where is this sword now?

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

The carriage in question is, I presume, the one exhibited at Madame Tussaud's. It was sent, with the officer who took it, to the Prince Regent (afterwards George IV.), and eventually sold by his Majesty to Mr. Wm. Bullock for 2,500*l*. A letter from Mr. Bullock is given in Madame Tussaud & Sons' catalogue, and embodies several interesting details concerning the relic. The site of its capture is mentioned as "about fifteen miles from Waterloo." JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

An officer of the 14th Hussars, formerly Light Dragoons, told me that it was his regiment that captured Napoleon's carriage when he fled from Waterloo.

C. J. DURAND.

Guernsey.

[COL. DURAND's informant may be interested in MR. PIERPOINT's reply and the authorities referred to *ante*, p. 236.]

"GULA AUGUSTI" (10 S. v. 408, 499; vi. 15, 72, 135; vii. 257).—MR. DODGSON wishes for "gula" instances applied to other months than August. "Gula" or "gule" is the Welsh "gwyl" (*vigilia*), and is applied now to St. Michael's Day (*gwyl Fihangel*) and St. John's Day, Midsummer (*gwyl Ieuan, g. Ifan*). The word is the "eve" (not "first day") of a feast, or month beginning with a feast. For "first days"



*calan* (*calendæ*) is used, as *Calan, dydd Calan* (New Year's Day), when *étrennes* are, in Welsh, *calennig*; *Calan Gauaf*; the calends of winter; *Calan Mai*, May Day.

Welsh still preserves "barm cloth" (lap-cloth) in the form *barclod*, apron (cf. Morris's 'Earthly Par.', II. iii. 80); and *blin* (tired), for *blin, blinnen, blyn, blynne*, to cease ('Lindis. Gosp.', Hazl. Dods., viii. 320). Twm o'r Nant, the poet (of Interludes), who died in 1810, was attacked by his mother for being a *brizixion*, the Old English *brizel*, rightly Welshed *guaradwydd*, a disgrace. The vein, or lode, of Welsh-buried English provincialisms and locutions is hardly *entamé*.

*Cast*, "trick," is still Welsh, and was English, though I do not find it in Skeat.

H. H. JOHNSON.

Université de Rennes.

THE LYTTONS AT KNEBWORTH (10 S. vii. 247).—Knebworth Park, for centuries the property of the Lytton family, is finely wooded and well stocked with deer. The house is beautifully situated on high ground. At the time of the Conquest it was a fortress, and continued so till the reign of Henry VII., when it became the property of Sir Robert Lytton. He commenced a large quadrangular Tudor mansion, the front being part of the early fortress. It was completed by his successors. Mrs. Elizabeth Bulwer-Lytton, mother of Lord Lytton, pulled down three sides of it, which were in a ruinous state, and restored the fourth, which now forms the present residence. An old gate-house was removed, and rebuilt as one of the entrance lodges to the park. In 1883 the mansion was again considerably enlarged by Lord Lytton: a new south wing with an entrance was added. He also expended large sums upon the grounds; a drive (nearly a mile long) towards Stevenage, and two new entrance lodges to the park were made.

The exterior of the house has a castellated parapet, and highly ornamented turrets with cupolas. In the front it is profusely covered with heraldic designs and pinnacles surmounted with griffins. The house contains a fine old banqueting hall with an Elizabethan oak-screen and minstrels' gallery, and panelled wainscoting by Inigo Jones. It is decorated with banners and suits of armour of the time of Henry VII. and Henry VIII. The ceiling is *temp.* Henry VIII., and on the frieze round the hall is the following inscription in black letters:—

Read the Rede of this Old Roof Tree,  
Here be trust safe, Opinion free,  
Knightly Right Hand, Christian Knee;

Worth in all, Wit in some;  
Laughter open, Slander dumb;  
Hearth where rooted Friendships grow,  
Safe as Altar, even to Foe;  
And the sparks that upward go,  
When the hearth-flame dies below,  
If thy sap in these may be,  
Fear no Winter, Old Roof Tree!

The other rooms are richly decorated with antique furniture, tapestries, and armour.

Sir Rowland Lytton entertained Queen Elizabeth here on several occasions, and the room in which she slept is still called "Queen Elizabeth's chamber." It contains a massive carved oak bedstead, with nearly life-sized figures supporting the canopy. The overmantel is also of carved oak of the sixteenth century.

There are numerous pictures, principally family portraits. On the grand staircase is the portrait of Spinola by Velasquez; and in the principal drawing-room, which is decorated with heraldic designs, is MacIise's painting 'Caxton's Printing-Office in the Almonry at Westminster.' The Portrait Gallery runs along the south side of the building, and contains portraits of Edward VI., Mary Stuart, Cardinal Wolsey, Sir Philip Sidney, Nell Gwynn (by Lely), and other portraits of many great writers.

ALFRED SYDNEY LEWIS.

AS MAJOR MACMULLEN has numbered his questions, I will answer them in order.

1. Quarterly of 10:—1, Lytton, Ermine, on a chief indented azure three ducal coronets or. 2, Argent, on a bend cotised sable three mullets of the first, for Andrewes. 3, Argent, on a cross gules five scallops or, for Villiers. 4, Gules, a rose or. 5, Argent, on a cross sable five bezants, for De la Lee. 6, Argent, three boars' heads erect, erased, sable, langued gules, for Booth. 7, Argent, an eagle displayed gules, for Reid. 8, Sable, on a fesse argent three oak leaves vert between six acorns or. 9, Ermine, on a chief sable three crescents or, for Winchingham. 10, Gules, a bend between three martlets or, for Slaney. (See Cusens's 'History of Hertfordshire'.)

2. A small portion of the old house is incorporated with the present one, which was built in the early part of last century. Until quite recently it was let to Lord Strathcona.

3. It is difficult to say where there are not coats of arms, as walls, windows, ceilings, fireplaces, &c., bristle with them.

4. The house is about 1½ miles from Knebworth station on the G.N.R. main line.

MATILDA POLLARD.

[MR. R. HEMMING also thanked for reply.]

THE MYSTERIES OF THE EMBO BARONETCY (10 S. vii. 246).—MR. J. M. BULLOCH will find the pedigree of the Gordons of Embo rather a tangled skein. Some years ago I had to unravel the genealogy, when publishing a brief account of the family, and perhaps I may therefore be permitted to give the result of my investigation, because from the very beginning there is mystery and obscurity.

The initial difficulty is that in a *Bore Brieve* of 1663 it has been claimed for the Gordons of Embo that they

"were descended of lawful marriage, of illustrious parents, and most distinguished families, who were all united in lawful wedlock, and were all renowned for splendour of descent and virtue."

This document further records that Adam Gordon, Dean of Caithness, had a son John "by Katherine, descended of a most ancient and verie noble lineage, to wit, the most illustrious Earl of Huntly." Now, in the various published pedigrees, this John (ancestor of Embo) is given as a brother of Master William Gordon, treasurer of Caithness, and of George Gordon, Captain of Badenoch, the ancestor of the Gordons of Beldornie. But there is contemporary record proof that William and George Gordon were sons of the Dean by "May or Mariote Duffus, bastard dochter of Sir John Duffus, chaplain," because on 24 Feb., 1527, they had letters of legitimization, and this document was recorded at Elgin. In this deed there is no mention of John Gordon, so that his maternity is still doubtful, if no reliance can be placed on the *Bore Brieve* of 1663.

As MR. BULLOCH points out, a problem arises after the death of the third baronet, owing to the name of a Sir William Gordon appearing in the published pedigrees. But this is only part of the difficulty which must be cleared up. Sir John, third baronet, is said by some genealogists to have died on 16 Oct., 1697, others give the date of his death as 10 May, 1701. But the truth seems to be that he was alive and M.P. for the shire till 1703, and was on the Commission of Supply in 1704! We take no concern with the younger members of his family, but he had John, his heir; George, who *d.s.p.*; and Robert, who married Anna Gray of Skibo; and in connexion with their contract of marriage, which is dated 14 July, 1716, another puzzle arises, for the receipt for the lady's tocher is granted by Sir George Gordon of Embo (Earls of Ross, *sub voce* Gray). Probably "Sir George" is a printer's error; at all events, on 8 June, 1717, Sir

John Gordon of Embo was served heir of provision general to his brother George ('Services of Heirs'), and this same John—the fourth baronet—was served heir to his grandfather on 10 Jan., 1721, as noted by MR. BULLOCH. He contested the county of Sutherland against his kinsman Sir William Gordon, and being defeated he, on 24 Oct., 1722, petitioned the House of Commons against Sir William's return ('House of Commons' Journals,' vol. xx. pp. 38, 152). The proceedings herein, as well as other records, prove the Sir William given in the Peerages to be a mythical person, Sir John Gordon having lived until 14 April, 1760.

There is no mystery at all connected with the parentage of Robert Home Gordon, during whose tenure of Embo the ancient home of the Gordons was destroyed with all their muniments. MR. BULLOCH has surely overlooked an entry in his own book, 'The House of Gordon' (Appendix I. p. 122), where he gives the service of Robert Home Gordon as heir to his father, Dr. John Gordon, of Greencastle, Jamaica, on 23 Aug., 1776! This Dr. John Gordon was designated "of Golspietower," and he married Isabel Grant, widow of James Sutherland, of Pronsie. He apparently left her in Scotland, and settled in Jamaica, where he was when she was struggling to get her jointure from Pronsie.  
D. M. R.

"O DEAR, WHAT CAN THE MATTER BE?" (10 S. vi. 29, 57, 73, 92, 116, 152, 198, 454, 515; vii. 255.)—The lines quoted by MR. J. T. PAGE appeared as the opening chorus in "Ruy Blas, a preposterous piece of nonsense for private representation, written and illustrated by W. S. Gilbert," which occupied seven pages of 'The Five Alls: Warne's Christmas Annual.' I think the year was 1866, but no date appears upon the title-page. This early work of Mr. W. S. Gilbert's bristles with puns and with parodies of popular songs, and the accompanying woodcuts are in the style of those which, a little later, were so acceptable with his 'Bab Ballads.'  
W. B. H.

[MR. EDWARD LATHAM gives the date of 'The Five Alls' as circa 1868.]

SATIRE ON PITT (10 S. vii. 289).—Macaulay's reference is to Coleridge's 'Fire, Famine, and Slaughter,' in which the poet indicates his victim in the suggestive line:

Letters four do form his name.

For the story embodying Coleridge's confession of authorship on a notable occasion, see Lockhart's 'Life of Scott,'

ii. 245, ed. 1837. Compare the poet's own account of the incident in his "Apologetic Preface to 'Fire, Famine, and Slaughter,'" in 'Poetical Works,' i. 274, ed. 1835, or Dykes Campbell's 'Poetical Works of S. T. Coleridge,' pp. 111 and 527.

THOMAS BAYNE.

[Several other correspondents thanked for replies.]

DUKE OF KENT'S CHILDREN (10 S. vii. 48, 115, 172, 235).—When MR. PEET speaks of exceptional treatment of Constance Kent, does he mean exceptionally lenient? For a murder which was committed at sixteen, and which she voluntarily confessed in order to clear her father long after all search had been given up, she was, by order of the Home Office, kept in prison for twenty years. This is certainly exceptional, but it is an odd reason for supposing her to have been related to the royal family. B.

"FRIEZE": ITS PRONUNCIATION (10 S. vii. 245).—I have frequently deprecated the consideration of questions of pronunciation because the simplest elements of it remain still wholly unknown to most readers. All who really have worked at the subject come, sooner or later, to appreciate and understand the great and violent changes that have taken place during the last three or four centuries.

The lines about the cloths of gold and of frieze go back to the time of Henry VIII., when the *i* in *despise* retained the Norman sound, like the French *i* in the modern words *machine* and *pique*.

It is the word *frieze* that is exceptional; it was felt to be a foreign word, and so remained unchanged. The conclusion drawn is, in fact, exactly contrary to the truth.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

I remember a tailor who spoke to me of "frize" some five-and-twenty years ago, and I have an impression that the word is often so rendered in Ireland, and other parts of the United Kingdom, still. The lines quoted by your correspondent were either made up or much quoted when Mary, daughter of Henry VII. and widow of Louis XII., married Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. ST. SWITHIN.

The rime *despise*: *frieze* in an old poem might prove either that *despise* was formerly pronounced like the modern word *displease*, or that *frieze* was pronounced like the modern third person singular of *fry*. As a matter of fact, it is the word *despise* that has changed its pronunciation. I do not know from what source the lines are

quoted, but the use of *despise*=disdain and the reflexive use of *match point* to the Elizabethan period. In Shakespeare's English (10 S. vi. 281) the word *despise* still had its old sound, though the modern pronunciation was already becoming current. Poetic tradition might tolerate the older rime even after the modern pronunciation had triumphed. L. R. M. STRACHAN.

Heidelberg, Germany.

In Ireland, probably the original home of the production of the rough woollen fabric called "frieze," the word is universally pronounced to rime with "wise."

HENRY SMYTH.

[MR. PIERPOINT agrees as to "frize."]

PILLION: FLAILS (10 S. iii. 267, 338, 375, 433; iv. 72; vi. 274, 313; vii. 272).—Having perhaps the chief collection of flails extant, and having written on the implement for the Newcastle Antiquarian Society, I am much interested in the subject, and ask for any local sayings, songs, or descriptions of the tools that your readers may happen to possess.

Perhaps a general statement on the question may be of interest. The flail is a Celtic (old Irish) implement, and the primitive flail-forms of Ireland are three: (1) two grooved sticks with an eelskin dumbbell tie; (2) a perforated handle with a tie or thong passing through it to a cap on the beater; and (3) two wood or leather capped sticks, united by a thong. The Celtic (Erse and Gaelic) name for the flail is *suist*; Isle of Man *soost*; and Welsh *fust*. I should much like to know the old Cornish name and also that of Brittany.

The No. 1 form described above went from the Norse settlements in Ireland (Dublin, &c.) to Norway, where it is still to be found and is termed a *tust* (*thrust*).

The No. 2 form is found in Wales, in Scotland, and in the north of England down to the Tees.

In Yorkshire a different form (akin to those of Saxony) appears, and is characterized by an iron staple on the "handstaff," and a laced cap on the beater or "swipple."

In Southern England the handstaff or handle is characterized by a swivel of wood or horn, and the flails are the most perfect that I have seen.

The iron swivels which are seen on the handles in the South, and also in Northumberland and Durham, are of recent date, coming in some thirty to sixty years ago. The war-flail (holywater sprinkler or morning star) had a wooden handle strengthened

with iron, an iron chain as thong, and a wood or iron ball studded with spikes.

The Japanese have a flail of bamboo for threshing rice; and both the war and peace implements seem to have belonged generally to Northern peoples, though there is some little indication that the flail may have come to Ireland from Spain.

As showing the local influence of the tool, one may refer to the custom in Yorkshire by which a girl, on being proposed to, took a piece of straw and broke it into two lengths (long and short), typifying the handstaff and swipple of the flail. If she gave the former to her lover, she accepted him; but if she tendered the shorter piece, "she gav him 't swipple end," or rejected him.

Again, I believe the phrase "He's not the man to set the *Thames* on fire" originally referred to the flail—*thames* being the Lincolnshire term for the *thongs* (interlinked there) of the flail. I should be glad to know if this is correct, and to hear of any other sayings connected with the tool.

T. M. ALLISON.

22, Ellison Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

[DR. ALLISON should consult 8 S. vi. 502; vii. 60, for "Set the Thames on fire."]

SERINGAPATAM (10 S. vii. 230).—The official report of the capture of Seringapatam by Major-General Baird, who led the assault, should give MR. GODFREY all the information he asks. Col. Malleon in 'Seringapatam Past and Present' and the appendix to 'The Lives of the Lindsays' both supply most interesting accounts of the final assault and the events that led up to it.

HAROLD MALET, Col.

Let me refer to the graphic description of Robert Ker Porter's painting of the 'Storming of Seringapatam' which may be found in Bryan's 'Dictionary' under the name of the artist; in Dibdin's 'Reminiscences of a Literary Life,' p. 143 *et seq.*; and Chambers's 'Book of Days,' i. 592. This panoramic painting was executed in 1800 by Porter when he was only nineteen years of age, covered 120 feet of canvas, and was pronounced by Sir Thomas Lawrence to be "a wonder of the world." Unfortunately this picture was destroyed by fire, but sketches of portions exist, and many engravings of part of it are in existence. Sir R. K. Porter died in 1842. Dr. Dibdin observes in regard to this painting (p. 142):

"The learned were amazed, and the unlearned were enraptured. I can never forget the first impression upon my own mind. It was as a thing dropt down from the clouds—all fire, energy, intelligence, and animation. You looked a second

time, the figures moved, and were commingled in hot and bloody fight. You saw the flash of the cannon, the glitter of the bayonet, the gleam of the falchion. You longed to be leaping from crag to crag with Sir David Baird, who is hallooing his men on to victory! Then, again, you seemed to be listening to the groans of the wounded and the dying, and more than one female was carried out swooning."

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

A detailed account of the siege and storm of Seringapatam will be found in 'A History of the British Army,' by the Hon. J. W. Fortescue, 1906, vol. iv. part. ii, pp. 735-46. The maps and plans in the additional last volume also provide a map of Southern India in which there are two "insets"—one of Ceylon, and the other of Seringapatam in 1799. This map is dated 1803.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

The following volumes will no doubt give MR. GODFREY the information he requires:—

Wilks's 'Historical Sketches of the South of India.'

Beatson's 'View of the Origin and Conduct of the War with Tippoo Sultan' (the official history, written by Mornington's order).

Wilson's 'History of the Madras Army.'

Biddulph's 'The Nineteenth and their Times.'

'Wellesley's Despatches.'

'Despatches and Supplementary Despatches of the Duke of Wellington.'

Hook's 'Life of Sir David Baird.'

Lushington's 'Life of Lord Harris.'

Grant Duff's 'History of the Mahrattas.'

ALFRED SYDNEY LEWIS.

Library, Constitutional Club.

This question has already been asked twice in 'N. & Q.,' and accordingly a large store of information has been collected, for which see 6 S. xi. 208, 258, 330; 7 S. vii. 27, 113, 256, 312. W. C. B.

COURT ROLL TERMS (10 S. vii. 249).—"Bregandiris," body-armour; see "brigander" in 'N.E.D.,' where the first quotation is of 1420, "unum par de bregaunters."

"Cathen. ferri," i.e., *catena*, a chain.

"Gravell" may perhaps be for "gavel," for which see "gaffel" and kindred words in 'N.E.D.'; a boathook? Or it may be "grapnel" or "grapple," *q.v.* in 'N.E.D.' "Orenzado," probably candied orange-peel: see "orangeado" in 'N.E.D.'

W. C. B.

"1 pec. de cabill" = 1 "pece" (piece) of rope or cable.

"1 par. Bregandiris" = (perhaps) one portion of a "brigandine," i.e., a jacket composed of small plates of metal, somewhat in the style of the *macled* coats, and imbricated, which was worn by the archers

on horseback, and by knights of moderate means, and was not in use before the fifteenth century (v. Demmin's 'Arms and Armour').

"1 cathen ferri" = 1 iron chain.

"1 gravell ferri" = 1 grappling-iron.

"1 dim. ligac. ferri" = 1 small shovel or implement resembling a shovel. Elisha Coles in his 'Eng.-Lat., Lat.-Eng. Dict.', 1755, has "*ligaculum*, i. n. (à ligo), a shovel or maulkin." And Nath. Bailey ('Dict.', 1740) says a malkin is a "Sort of Mop or Schovel for sweeping an Oven."

"1 cadum de Orenzado" = 1 *cadus* (wine-jar) of orangeade, which in the middle of the eighteenth century was a cooling liquor made of oranges, lemons, water, sugar, &c.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

The 'New English Dictionary,' as usual, affords some help.

*Cabill* = cable.

1 *par. Bregandiris* = a pair of briganders, i.e., body armour for foot-soldiers.

1 *cadum de Orenzado* = a cask of orangeade, i.e., candied orange-peel.

*Cathen* looks something like a misreading of *cathern* = cauldron.

Is it possible that *gravell* is an error for *grapell* = grapnel, hook?

Does *dim. ligac. ferri* mean "half an iron band" (*ligatura*)? L. R. M. STRACHAN.

Heidelberg, Germany.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND EUROPEAN POLITICIANS (10 S. vii. 165, 275).—MR. ALBERT MATTHEWS has mistaken my point: the emphasis was intended to be on the word "un-Whig," not on the idea "Whig." The American party nomenclature of the moment referred to in my previous communication is well known to me; but, unless it can be shown that the use of the word "un-Whig" in the sense Lincoln employed it was frequent, I must adhere to my opinion that it was a recollection of the younger Pitt's invention of that very uncommon term.

In regard to M. N. G.'s reminiscence, the anecdote was first related more correctly long ago by another, and with a very different comment:—

"The Marquis of Hartington [now the Duke of Devonshire] wore a secession badge at a public ball in New York. In a civilized country, he might have been roughly handled; but here, where the *bien sances* are not so well understood, of course nobody minded it.....One of Mr. Lincoln's greatest strokes of humour was his treatment of this gentleman when a laudable curiosity induced him to be presented to the President of the Broken Bubble. Mr. Lincoln persisted in calling him Mr. Partington.

Surely the refinement of good breeding could go no further. Giving the young man his real name (already notorious in the newspapers) would have made his visit an insult. Had Henri IV. done this, it would have been famous."

The narrator and commentator was James Russell Lowell, in his essay 'On a Certain Condescension in Foreigners,' now included in the collection known as 'My Study Windows'; and though the accuracy of the allusion to the secession-badge incident has been impugned, the general statement may prove of interest to M. N. G.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

"MARU" (10 S. vii. 268).—This term is treated at great length by Chamberlain in his 'Things Japanese,' 1890. He says it is applied not only to merchant vessels, but also to swords, musical instruments, pieces of armour, dogs, hawks, and the concentric sections of castles. Its origin is obscure, but the probability is that two words *maru* and *maro*, have got confused and flowed into one. *Maru* means "round"; *maro* is an archaic term of endearment. To name the concentric section of a castle *maru* was but natural; on the other hand, the term of endearment, *maro*, seems more appropriate to boats. Chamberlain says nothing about *maru* meaning "going" or "moving onwards." JAS. PLATT, JUN.

LEGENDS ON ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER COINS (10 S. vii. 183, 237, 294).—Much curious information on the use of the words from St. Luke iv. 30, "*Jesus autem transiens per medium illorum ibat*," will be found in *Archæologia*, xlvii. 138–53. W. C. B.

## Miscellaneous.

### NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

*A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles.* Edited by Dr. James A. H. Murray.—*Piper-Polygenistic.* (Vol. VII.) (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

In extent and in interest the latest portion of the great English dictionary is one of the most noteworthy contributions that have been made to the noble work. Being a triple section, and embracing all words from "piper" to "polygenistic" it has a grand total of five thousand five hundred and thirty-six words; illustrated by no fewer than twenty thousand eight hundred and forty-eight quotations. Added to what has gone before, the number of words in the Oxford Dictionary is two hundred and fifteen thousand one hundred and twenty-eight; illustrated by the enormous number of over one million and twenty-four thousand quotations. Special attention is drawn to the fact

that of "point," which in English represents two French and Roman words, never confused in those languages, about eighty-eight senses in which the word is used as a substantive are given, as if, Dr. Murray jocosely remarks, to satirize the Euclidean definition "a point is that which hath no parts." The history of the sense-development of words offers, in many cases, extraordinary difficulties; the general words in the section appear to be remarkably varied, and illustrate abundantly, as is pointed out, the early history, folk-lore, science, and legal antiquities contained in the section.

The most important word appears to be "play," which as substantive and verb occupies seventeen columns. In the opening words, derivatives of "pipe," we would fain see, under "piping," Blake's "Piping down the valleys wild," as perhaps the best example of literary use. Harriet Martineau speaks of the piping of the bullfinch as *shrill*, which according to our observation it is not, but is exquisitely sweet. "Pique" in cards (as at piquet) is described as of uncertain origin. Under "piracy," "pirate," we find given from Defoe an instance of "Gentlemen Booksellers, that threatened to Pyrate it, as they call it, viz., Reprint it, and Sell it for half a Crown." Many words in *pir*, as "pirl," "pirm," &c., are of uncertain and suggestedly onomatopœic origin. "Pishogue," sorcery, is of Irish origin. "Pismire" is derived from the urinous smell of an anthill. Much curious information in various languages is supplied under "pistolet," "pistolet," &c. Of the different meanings of "pitoh," sb. and vb., many are obscure, both in origin and history. "Pitfold," it is suggested, was probably altered by popular etymology from "pitfall." An interesting derivation of "pittance" is from the same root as *pietanza*, pity: "A pittance was often provided by a charitable bequest to a convent." An obscure origin is assigned to "pivot." "Pixy," a name for a supposed supernatural being akin to a fairy, also of obscure origin, is met with in connexion with Devonshire about the middle of the seventeenth century. A new and curious history is found under "placard," a formal document. Very curious and difficult to arrange were the early senses of the word "place," an open space in a city possessing some of the qualities, positive and negative, of a square, and used in innumerable other senses. "Placket," an apron or petticoat, is another word of obscure origin. Quotations from Shakespeare and from Fletcher for the opening at the top of a skirt are said to be doubtful. We accept this statement with respect, though with some wonderment. "Plagiarist," in its modern sense "plagiarist," is first used by Ben Jonson in 1601. A full account is given of "plaid," the ulterior etymology of which is said to be uncertain. It is doubtful whether the name originated in Gaelic or Lowland Scotch. "Plain" and its derivatives and combinations are very interesting. Especially so is the resemblance between "plainness" and "plane-ness," resembling that between "fineness" and "finesse." In words such as "pleached" we should be glad of more frequent quotation from Ruskin: "Desolate in pleached walk and planted bower" (we quote from memory). Under "poem," "poet," "poesy," "police," "policy," "poll," "poltroon," and scores of other words the section contains a wonderful amount of edification and delight.

*Dante.* By Marie Louise Egerton Castle. (Bell & Sons.)

THIS is a favourable example of Messrs. Bell's "Miniature Series of Great Writers." All that can be hoped is conveyed in the compass of 103 pages. We find also a 'Chronological Table,' and a brief 'Bibliography' which is useful. We are glad to see that no credence is given to the absurd idea that Beatrice is a philosophical abstraction, and was never a real thing of flesh and blood. There are five portraits of Dante included, and criticism is wisely subordinated to description of his main works. The translations of passages are by the author, who, we think, on p. 15 should have put "Cicero" instead of "Tullio," in a reference to that writer's 'De Amicitia.'

*Rural Life in England.* By Washington Irving. Illustrated by Alan Wright and Vernon Stokes. (Routledge & Sons.)

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Messrs. S. Drayton & Sons, of Exeter, send us two lists, 184 and 185. The former contains under America Trübner's classed list of books published in the United States during the forty years previous to 1850. To this work Mr. Trübner devoted much labour. Published at 18s., it is now to be had for the small sum of 5s. There are lists under Art,

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Mr. Goad of the Old Book Stores, Bath, has in his Catalogue 6 Allibone, revised edition, 1902, 3l. 17s. 6d.; 'Chambers's Encyclopædia,' 1906, 3l. 15s.; Dickens, "Library Edition," 6l. 6s.; Grote's 'Greece,' 10 vols., 1l. 5s.; Max Müller's 'Chips from a German Workshop,' 4 vols., 1l. 7s. 6d.; and Rabelais, illustrated by Heath Robinson, 1l. 5s.

Messrs. Simmons & Waters, of Leamington Spa, devote their Catalogue 210 to Engraved Portraits, there are over 3,400, and among them are all sorts and conditions of men. In one column alone we find Powell, the fire-eater; Prescott, the historian; Pratt, bookseller of Bath; Price, a famous swindler, and Price, the Bodleian librarian; Priestley; Morley Punshon; Dr. Pusey; and Purcell. As the years of birth and death are given, the list forms an interesting record.

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## Notes.

## THEATRICAL "BENEFITS."

WHILE the 'N.E.D.' gives a quotation of 1709 from Steele, and one of 1721 from Swift, for the literary use of the word *benefit* in its theatrical sense, no illustration is afforded of its earliest practical employment by the actors themselves, it being simply indicated from the 'History of the Stage,' published in 1792, that a benefit performance was first granted to Mrs. Barry on 16 Jan., 1687. The late Mr. Dutton Cook, in his chapter on 'Benefits,' in 'A Book of the Play,' furnishes, in addition to the Barry instance, an indication of a benefit at Drury Lane in 1702, but without mentioning the precise date or for whom it was given. Yet the point is of interest in any study of the history and development of our stage; and some notes upon it, taken from contemporary journals, may lead to further inquiry.

In *The Daily Courant* of 2 Jan., 1705, "a Consort of Vocal and Instrumental Musick, perform'd by several Eminent Masters," was advertised to be held, "at Mr. Hills Danceing Room in Crosby-Square in Bishopsgate-street," "for the Benefit of Mr. Henry Eccles, Jun."; and on the ensuing 19 February the same journal advertised a performance "At the Theatre Royal in Drury-Lane, to-morrow, being Tuesday the 20th of February, For the Benefit of Mr. Dennis."

As the years went on the system steadily spread, and it was obviously in full swing in 1717, for I find in *The Daily Courant* for 4 April of that year two advertisements—one announcing a performance at Drury Lane the same evening, "At the particular Desire of several Persons of Quality, For the Benefit of Mr. Penkethman, By His Majesty's Company of Comedians"; and the other at "the Theatre in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, For the Benefit of Mr. Leveridge, By the Company of Comedians"; while there were four such advertisements two days later, two of them being benefits given "at the Desire [in one case, "the particular desire"] of several Ladies of Quality," and a third was "By Command, For the Benefit of Signor Cavaliero Nicolino Grimaldi, at the King's Theatre in the Hay-Market."

To the first named of these benefits a special interest may be held to attach, for it is to be found that they did not always realize the promise of their name. The advertisement which appeared on the day of the Drury Lane performance on 4 April, 1717, announced that there would be

"presented a Comedy call'd *Greenwick-Park*. The part of Sir Thomas Reveller by Mr. Penkethman. To which will be added the *What d'ye call it*. With Singing by Mr. Turner, Mrs. Fitzgerald, and Mrs. Boman. And Dancing by Mons. Dupre, Mons. Boval, Mons. Dupre Jun., Mr. Prince, Mrs. Bicknel, and others. And an Epilogue by Mr. Penkethman riding on an Ass."

But, despite this wealth of attraction, the affair proved a disappointment, as is evidenced by the further advertisement in *The Daily Courant* of 13 Jan., 1718, which ran thus :—

"At the particular desire of several Ladies of Quality. For Mr. Penkethman, to make up the Deficiency of his last Year's Benefit. By His Majesty's Company of Comedians. At the Theatre-Royal in Drury-Lane, this present Monday, being the 13th of January, will be presented a Play call'd, *The Humorous Lieutenant*. The part of the Humorous Lieutenant by Mr. Penkethman, the King Mr. Thurmond, Demetrius Mr. Wilks, Leontius Mr. Mills, Celia Mrs. Oldfield. With Dancing by Mr. Shaw, Mr. Topham, Mr. Wade, Mrs. Santlow, Mrs. Bicknell, and Miss Lindar."

Such a failure, however, was not unprecedented, for in *The Daily Courant* of 14 June, 1717, had been advertised a performance at Drury Lane that night of 'The Constant Couple, or a Trip to the Jubilee,' with Wilks as Sir Harry Wildair and Ann Oldfield as Lady Lurewell, "for the Benefit of Mr. Norris, to make up for the Deficiency of his last."

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

### THE PAGE FAMILY AND THEIR MIDDLESEX ESTATES.

THE name of Page is by no means the oldest of Middlesex surnames, but for 500 years it is to be traced in the county records. It was not until the close of the fifteenth century that Pages acquired real estate of any size, and it is in 1499 that we first find a Page holding land in Willesden. At that date the names of John and Richard Page occur in the Feet of Fines as having parted with their holding to William and Margaret Page, with a warranty against the Abbot of Westminster. As Willesden chiefly belonged to the Prebendaries of St. Paul's at that date, this indication of the source of the Pages' first introduction to the parish is interesting, for the patronage would be more directly attributable to Crown influence, the Court being chiefly in the City of Westminster. Indeed, for the first half of the sixteenth century and earlier the kings and the Abbot of Westminster greatly influenced the population of Hendon, Hampstead, and some portions of Willesden; and friends at Court introduced their needy cousins and kindred to the church properties of this neighbourhood as well as others. That the name of Page originated, as many other surnames have done, from the occupation of the original holder there can be little doubt; but the name is so much more ancient than 1499 that the Pages of that date are unlikely to have been actually pages of the royal family, though one John Page of this family was in the household of Queen Elizabeth.

In 1500 the first will of a Page of Willesden was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. This testator, William Page, is described as a husbandman of "Our Blessed Lady of Willesden." He was of sufficient substance to direct that his body should be buried within the parish church, and he mentions for charitable bequests the high altar, St. Katherine's Light, Our Lady of Pity Light, St. Christopher's Light, and the Rood Light, all within the parish church of Willesden. He also bequeathed an altar-cloth to cost 26s. 8d., and left the large sum (for those days) of 10*l.* for the repair of the highway in the parish. He mentions as relatives his wife Margaret, his son John Page, also Henry and Thomas Page, and William Page the younger. In addition to Willesden lands (probably held on lease), he had estate in Surrey and Middlesex, which he left to his wife for life with remainder to his son.

Thomas Page of Harrow, in his will proved in 1512 (P.C.C. 8 Fetyplace), mentions his wife Joan and his sons Thomas, Richard, and Henry, and wished his wife to "tary" with his son Richard in his "house of Sudbury, late Richard Frankyng's house." (This was evidently a member of the well-known Franklin family, long resident in Willesden and the neighbourhood.) Thomas Page also speaks of his house in "Elling" (Ealing), formerly "Michell's," which he left to his wife on condition that she accepted this in lieu of dowry. His household goods were distributed equally between his three sons, and his son Richard Page was the residuary legatee.

Henry Page of Wembley, Middlesex, and of Flitton, Polloxhill, and Flintwick, Beds., made his will in 1558 (P.C.C. 35 Noodes), and mentioned John Page as his eldest son, to whom he left his "Manor of Harrow" (otherwise Wembley), also estates at Edgware and Hendon, and copyhold called "Mall" in the common fields of Alperton, in the parish of Harrow. He left the Bedfordshire estates to his wife Custance for life, with remainder to his son John Page of Wembley, and made his son William Page (of Sudbury) an executor of his will, his relatives Richard Webb (of Willesden) and Humphrey Kempe (of Cricklewood, Oxgate, and Hendon) being overseers. He left land at Whitchurch (Stanmore the Less, otherwise Little Stanmore) to William Franklin, and money for the poor of Edgware and for the repair of the highway between London and Harrow. The estate held by this testator is given in more detail in the Inquisition at his death (Inq. Post Mort. 3, part 2, 5 & 6 Philip and Mary). The year previous to this the estate held by Richard Page of Hertford is recorded in a similar document; and perhaps some of this man's property passed down to Pages of Wembley. Another Inquisition, recorded in the reign of Henry VIII., gives the Middlesex estates of William Page, who is therein stated to have been an "ideot." In 1544 Richard Page occupied a house and orchard in Willesden owned by Mychael Roberts of Neasden, as appears from the latter's will. The will of this Richard Page was proved the same year (Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's). In 1557 Henry and William Page appear as purchasers of the Manor of Cofersers, otherwise Kingsbury, and premises with site of a watermill, and free fishery in the water of the Brent (otherwise Brayntbridge) in Kingsbury, Willesden, and Hendon, from William Whyte the elder and John his son.

A century later in the Hearth Tax Rolls Robert Page appears at Willesden as assessed at one hearth; while "Mr." Page, the overseer of Kingsbury, was assessed at seventeen hearths, the largest in his parish.

Page Street as a district of Hendon occurs frequently in documents from 1580 (see will of Rob. Marsh, 22 Butts); and Page's Grove in Willesden was known before 1634 (see will of Wm. Marsh, D. & C. St. Paul's, E 213). Both these place-names have come down to the present time.

Richard Page of Sudbury, by his will dated and proved in 1558, provided for his wife Alice, who was to have the use of his bedroom and its effects at Sudbury for life. He left certain land at Harrow to his son Rowland; and to the latter's three children, Garrett, Richard, and Alice Page, he bequeathed 40s. each; a like "some" to his grandchildren Francis, Henry, and Richard, sons of his son Thomas Page; and to the children of his daughters Agnes Thornton and Dorothy Gerrard. Thomas Page was the residuary legatee.

Thomas Page of Sudbury Court made his will in 1573, and it was proved the following year. He left Sudbury Court Farm to his eldest son Henry Page for the remainder of his *lease*, charged with an annuity of 20 marks to the testator's wife Anne; and to her also he left a legacy of 40l., with his effects at his farm at Hunborne, Southampton, which he "had with her." His brother William Page was an overseer to his will. His younger sons Richard, Thomas, and John Page, and his daughter Dorothy, are mentioned.

The will, dated 1603, of William Page of Wembley, in the parish of Harrow, bequeaths legacies to his children John, James, William, Constance, Elizabeth, and Audrye; also to his sisters Rose Lawrence and Audrie Ashwell. His wife Katherine was appointed executrix, or in the event of her predecease John Page of Wembley and Richard Page of Uxendon were to be executors. A little property at Harrow, occupied by Sam. Taylor and Roger Bunne, was left to his sons John and James, and the residue of his lands to his son William. This will was proved in 1604 (P.C.C. 72 Hart).

The property passed down fairly regularly, and does not appear to have extended much, except in steadily increasing value. In 1727 John Page of Wembley left Wembley Manor to his younger son Richard, with Redhill Farm, Kingsbury, and other specified estate in the neighbourhood, his eldest son John taking the copyhold and little else

under the will (P.C.C. 19 Farrant). The estates were charged with annuities payable to the testator's daughters, the wife of Henry Newman, Anne Salter, and Susannah and Elizabeth Page.

The will of Richard Page of Wembley, proved in 1771 (P.C.C. 352 Trevor), and that of Susannah Page of Harrow, proved in 1783 (P.C.C. 374 Cornwallis), bring the estate down to the last century; then the will of Richard Page of Wembley, proved 1803 (P.C.C. 990 Marriott), leaves but one later will of importance, namely, that of Henry Page of Upper Norton Street, St. Marylebone, dated 15 Nov., 1825, proved 1829, which states that the testator had by deed one day previously settled his real estate. the trustees being Henry Young of Essex Street, Strand, and Francis Fladgate of Queen's Square, Westminster. No details of the estates nor relatives named Page occur in the will, but the testator's kinsmen Richard Franklin sen. and Richard Franklin jun., both of the Mint, are legatees. It is at least clear that this Henry Page held the Manor of Harrow (or Wembley) and other property; but the settlement is not filed nor available for public research, and present claimants will have considerable difficulty in tracing the lands held. It is certain that the estate is far smaller than has been represented by the press.

FRED. HITCHIN-KEMP.

6, Beechfield Road, Catford, S.E.

#### GRANGER ANNOTATED BY CAULFIELD.

(See *ante*, pp. 65, 223.)

William Penderill [198].—"The Print of Will<sup>m</sup> Penderill is by Burghers, and worth at least 30l., though one has been sold for as little as 8l. 8s. It is an oval medallion in a large tree."

The copy in the Sykes Sale, lot 963, sold for 31l. to Woodburn.

In a sale held by Greenwood at Leicester Square, Tuesday night, 24 Jan., 1786, lot 108 was "William Pendril in the Oak, a most rare print, very fine," 8l. 15s.

Maria, Edwardi Alston, eq. aur. filia, Jacobi Langham, eq. aur., uxor. [179].—"25l. I had one of Mary Langham, a little damaged in the face by a trifling crease, which I sold to Mr. Lloyd for 3l. 3s. In the Donnegal Collection, bought by Darton the Quaker for 450l., was one very little better than mine, which Sir Mark Sykes gave him 25l. for by Thane's advice; and another would bring as much money, as it is perhaps the scarcest of Faithorne's Works."

"Darton the Quaker" was the bookseller; Thane was then at 36, Lisle Street, The

copy occurring in the Sykes Sale, lot 1302, was bought by Molteno at 15*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* It is described as from the Gulston Collection, and of it Sir M. Masterman Sykes had written "only three other impressions are known." This was lot 108, twenty-sixth night of the Gulston Sale, 27 Feb., 1786.

Caulfield's suggestion that this was the scarcest of Faithorne's works was incorrect. The Paston portrait was considered his finest work, and the Margaret Smith, Lady Herbert, obtained the highest price.

Johannes Bulfinch [151].—"6*l.* 6*s.* The Portrait of Bulfinch is very rare; Brand bought one at the duplicate sale of Sir W. Musgrave for 4*l.* 4*s.* Colnaghi had an uncommon fine one which he sold Mr. Lloyd for the same sum. At Musgrave's last sale by Richardson an inferior impression was bought by Lord Spencer for 7*l.* 7*s.*; but 6*l.* 6*s.* is about the value of a good one."

"Brand" I cannot identify; Colnaghi & Co. were then at 23, Cockspur Street. The copy was bought by the Duke of Devonshire on the twenty-third day of the Musgrave Sale, where it is lot 47, 8*l.* 8*s.* A copy in the Sykes Sale, lot 1138, "fine and rare," sold for 2*l.* (Rodd). In reviewing these prices it must be remembered that Bulfinch was only a printseller, the artist mediocre, and the print but 8vo.

Sir William Wood [103].—"2*5l.* Mr. Waring, the celebrated Toxophilite, has an original painting of Wood similar to this print in the Pepysian Library, which Harding has copied for his 'Biographical Mirror.' Many of our mezzotints are very scarce, and some so rare that they have sold for prodigious prices. I have no doubt but the prints of Sir W<sup>m</sup> Wood, if offered to sale, would bring from twenty to thirty Pounds."

"Mr. Waring" was joint-founder with Sir Ashton Lever of the Toxophilite Society, and proprietor of the Archery Grounds at Bayswater. "The original painting" of Wood in his possession was the portrait—or rather portraits—painted on the doors of the case containing the silver badge or shield presented by Catherine of Braganza in 1676 to the marshal of the Fraternity of Finsbury Archers. It was first entrusted to Sir William Wood, and afterwards passed in succession to the oldest members of the fraternity. Finally, these portraits with the badge were presented to the Society by Mr. Philip Constable (*vide* 'A History of the Royal Toxophilite Society,' &c., 1870, pp. 45, 126-8). Harding's reissue of the portrait is contained in 'The Biographical Mirror,' 4to, 1795, i. 66. Bromley, 192. A copy of the print, with six others, was offered in lot 1025 at a sale by Dodd, 27 Jan., 1809.

John, commonly called Jack, Adams [110].—"3*l.* 3*s.* The original print of Jack Adams is pre-

fixed to some old almanack of Charles II.'s time. Grave was the first person who is said to have discovered the Print; and from the first he had, (Granger drew up the account, as Grave told me. He sold it to Mr. Bull for 2*l.* 2*s.* He had another since that time, which he offered me for 3*l.* 3*s.*, and must have sold it in his lifetime, as it did not appear in the Sale of his valuable collection."

This was engraved by Caulfield, 30 May, 1792, and published in the first edition of his 'Portraits, Memoirs, and Characters of Remarkable Persons,' &c., 1794. Dodd in his sale of British portraits, 4 April, 1811, had a copy in lot 7, with seven other portraits, but it sold for 7*s.* only to Parker; and at his sale, 27 Jan., 1809, there was a copy in lot 1027, which with four others sold for 15*s.*

Zebelina (149).—This should read "Richard le Beloman, named Zebelina the Writing master." Granger makes two important blunders:—

"There is a print of Zebelina, a teacher of shorthand, by Faithorne; and another of Le Beloman or Beloman, who was of the same profession, and very probably by the same engraver."

This was a single individual, and there was only one engraved portrait. Caulfield values it at 20*l.*, and writes:—

"There is scarcely a collection but wants the Print of Zebelina, it is one of the finest as well as rarest of this artist's works. It has not been in any Sale for the last fifteen years, and no question but it would produce at least 20*l.*"

The two following extracts from the sale catalogue of the Sykes Sale, 10 April, 1824, are worth quoting verbatim:—

"Lot 1313. Richard Le Beloman, cogn. Zebelina, Writing Master (anonymous), in a cloak with plain band and tassels. Latin inscription (quotation from Eccl. 9 and 10) under the portrait, oval of foliage, large 4to. From the collection of Sir James Lake. 14*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, Way."

"1314. Le Beloman, or Zebelina (the original drawing in Red chalk). Thane, 4*l.* 4*s.*"

The print and drawing are both by William Faithorne.

A copy of the print was included in a sale of prints by Greenwood at Leicester Square, 7 Feb., 1786. On the twentieth night lot 103 was "Mr. Rich. Le Beloman, shorthand writer by old Faithorne, very fine, rare, and curious." It sold for 3*l.* 9*s.*

"Jane, Dutchess of Norfolk. Sc. R. Collins [152].—10*l.* 10*s.* This fine print of the Dutchess of Norfolk was in Musgrave's sale, and one by Tomkins of another Dutchess of Norfolk. Clarke, the Bookseller of Bond Street, had a commission from Mr. Beckford for the last, and Coram a commission for the first. By mistake, Clarke's man ran Collins's Print up to 10*l.* 15*s.*, at which price he bought it; but when Tomkins's Print appeared he discovered the mistake, and [the] print was again put up. Coram bid 10*l.* 10*s.*, but Richardson,

thinking he would give more, advanced 5s.; but Coram, perceiving the intent, left it on his hands. The Print by Tomkins, which is from a private Plate belonging to Lord Braybrooke, sold to Clarke for 6l. 6s.

Reference to the Musgrave Sale Catalogue partly confirms this: the Collins print, lot 69, was bought by Richardson at 10l. 15s., but the Tomkins print, lot 70, was bought by Clarke at 5l. 5s. This incident occurred on 13 March, 1800, the twenty-seventh day of the sale.

George Legge, Lord Dartmouth [281].—"10s. 6d. Simco had the Plate, which he sold to Wilkinson; it prints as well as ever; the price he sets on it is 10s. 6d. [each impression?]."

John Simco was then at 2, Air Street; Robert Wilkinson at 125, Fenchurch Street. The fact that the plate was in existence evidently did not transpire. Sir W. Musgrave's copy of the print was lot 5 on the fourth day of his sale (1800), and was bought by "Lord Bath" for 3l. 11s. At a later day it passed into the possession of Sir M. Masterman Sykes, and at the sale of his collection (1824) was lot 1006, "Very rare and fine," bought by Grave—a dealer—for 4l. 4s.

"The Dutchess of Cleveland, and my Lady Barbara her daughter. H. Gasparp [? Gaspar]. This print, which is supposed to be unique, is in the possession of Mr. Walpole [161].—10l. 10s. Scott had a reverse from this print, which he put into one of Richardson's sales. Mr. Lloyd bought it for 3l. 3s. I have seen two or three that must have been as good as Walpole's, but never knew them to have been worth more than 10l. 10s."

This print was not known to Bromley. A copy occurred in a sale by Richardson, May, 1815, lot 19 (seventh day).

"Anne, Dutchess of Albemarle; standing hand in hand with the Duke; sold by Stent; very bad [156].—10l. 10s. The print of the Duke and Dutchess hand in hand is a mezzotinto by Sherwin, and perhaps the worst-done print in that way. Harding had one in a Granger he sold Mr. White for 400l. He was several times offered 10 Guineas for it, but would not take it out of the Book."

This print was not known to Bromley, and I cannot trace a copy. "Mr. White" was probably Thomas White, of Down Street.

"Elizabeth, Dutchess of Albemarle [157].—10l. 10s. This print is as scarce as the one before mentioned. I do not recollect seeing one at any sale for many years."

There was a copy in the Musgrave Sale, twenty-sixth day: "Lot 7, Elizabeth, Dutchess of Albemarle, in a laced head-dress, mez. by W. Sherwin, extra rare and fine," bought by Sir M. Masterman Sykes at 6l. 9s.; but I cannot trace it at the sale of his collection. ALECK ABRAHAMS.

39, Hillmarton Road, N.

(To be continued.)

"AMEL OF UJDA."—A Reuter telegram dated 29 March tells us that "the Amel (Governor) of Ujda" offered no resistance to the French expeditionary force. This is the first time that I have noticed the occurrence of the word "Amel" in an English newspaper. It is an Arabic word of genuine Semitic origin, the root 'amel occurring both in Hebrew and Arabic. The radical notion of the verb is "to work, labour, take pains." In the tenth form of the Arabic verb we find the sense "to make one a governor, an administrator." The word 'amāl often occurs in the Hebrew Psalms in the sense of trouble (toil or sorrow).

A. L. MAYHEW.

Oxford.

IXTLILXOCHITL AND OTHER AZTEC NAMES.—As far back as 4 S. v. 174 a question was asked as to the pronunciation of this name, but it was never answered. I was recently consulted on the same point, and I found that English dictionaries do not agree about it. For instance, in Smith's 'Cyclopædia of Names' this famous Aztec historian appears as Ixtlilxochitl, with final stress; but in the appendix to Webster's 'Dictionary' he appears as Ixtlilxóchitl, with stress upon the penultimate. From my knowledge of how Mexicans pronounce I should say that Webster is right.

As there are so many readers of Prescott interested in knowing how to pronounce the long Aztec names which decorate his pages, I may here conveniently direct attention to a Spanish poem called 'Anáhuac,' published at Mexico in 1853. The author, J. M. Rodriguez y Cos, tells the story of the conquest of Mexico in verse, and as he took great pains to find out how each Aztec name should be sounded, his poem forms a trustworthy guide to 'Aztec orthoepey.' He frequently mentions the name Ixtlilxóchitl, and invariably accents it upon the penultimate. Similarly he has Popocatépetl, Xicoténcatl, and other lofty appellations ending in -tl, all stressed upon the last syllable but one. JAS. PLATT, Jun.

B.V.M. AND THE BIRTH OF CHILDREN.—In *The Times*, 1 April, it was mentioned that "the King and Queen [of Spain] seem to have given much pleasure to the people of all classes in Madrid by visiting together without State seven popular shrines of the Virgin Mary—a custom followed by all the Queens of Spain for centuries on the eve of their accouchement."

Richard Ford in his 'Gatherings from Spain,' 1846, gives particulars of the "sash" of the B.V.M. at Tortosa which "delivers



royal Infantas," and adds that a girdle of St. Margaret, in Italy, is of like efficacy (pp. 237-42).

In pre-Reformation times this devotion was not unknown in England. In Hardham Church, near Pulborough, is a wall-painting, before 1100, of the Annunciation, with the inscription "+ Virgo salutatur sterilis fecunda probatur" (*Antiquary*, xxxvii. 57).

At Westminster there was "Our Ladies girdell with weomen with chield were wont to girde with," which was removed in 1535 (Wriothesley's 'Chronicle,' i. 31).

In 1508 Robert Lascelles, Esq., of Brakenburgh, co. York, by his will gave to his son Roger

"one small girdill herneſt w<sup>t</sup> sylver and gilt, y<sup>e</sup> which is one heyrelome, callyd our Lady's girdill, for seik women w<sup>t</sup> ohyled, to remayn as one heyrelome."—'Test. Ebor.,' iv. 271.

The veneration was founded on the belief that the B.V.M. did not suffer the usual great pain and peril at childbirth.

W. C. B.

**VOLTAIRE AND ROUSSEAU.**—These two great originators of the French Revolution are strikingly contrasted in what is probably an almost forgotten work, and Voltaire's audacious plagiarism is well exemplified. Madame Tussaud, when young, lived with her uncle at the Hôtel d'Allègre, Rue St. Honoré, Paris, in Louis XVI.'s reign. M. Curtius's rooms were the resort of the most talented men in France, as Voltaire, Rousseau, Franklin, Mirabeau, La Fayette, &c.; and the young Marie Grosholtz (afterwards Tussaud) was in the habit of hearing their conversation.

"Full well she remembers the literary discussions, which were sometimes conducted with much bitterness by the opposing partisans of the favourite authors of the day; observing that she never could forget the acrimony displayed between Voltaire and Rousseau in their disputes in the support, perhaps, of some metaphysical theory, in which themselves alone could feel interested..... One grand source of complaint, which was preferred against Voltaire by Rousseau, was that he had often advanced different ideas, which were purely original, at M. Curtius's table, and which were intended to form the foundation of a future work, Rousseau ever specifying that such was his object; yet had he the mortification to find that Voltaire would forestall him, by bringing out a volume containing those very opinions which his rival had expressed; and, in fact, the very thoughts and subjects on which he had dilated, and designed as the outlines and substance of his next production. Voltaire, perhaps, scarcely apparently listening to what was said, or taking up the opposite side of the question, would argue with vehemence against the very doctrine which he would soon after publish

to the world as his own. Thus, whilst Rousseau was conceiving and projecting materials for his work, and in the simplicity of his heart was proclaiming all his inspirations to his friends, his subtle cotemporary was digesting all he heard, and, as quick in execution as the former in imagination, he turned the fertility of his rival's brains to his own advantage.

"Bitter, indeed, was then the venom which was emitted by those two celebrated authors at each other; most rancorous were the reproaches which Rousseau would launch forth against Voltaire, whilst his replies were not less [sic] deficient in their portion of gall. The latter was far more biting in his sarcasms than his competitor, who sometimes felt so irritated that, losing his self-possession, the point of his satire often lost its keenness. Voltaire, also, was ever gay, whilst Rousseau was generally the reverse, and rather misanthropic.

"When Voltaire retired, then would Rousseau give free vent to all his rage against his arch rival, till he would exhaust all the abusive vocabulary of the French language in expressing his wrath, exclaiming: 'Oh the old monkey, the knave, the rascal!' until he was fatigued with the fury of his own eloquence. He was younger than Voltaire by sixteen years, but they both died in the same year."—Hervé, 'Madame Tussaud's Memoirs,' 1838, pp. 9-11.

F. H.

**OXFORD CHANCELLORSHIP ELECTION.**—Contested elections of Chancellors of the University of Oxford being rare, a copy of a voting paper may be of interest, with its quaint mixture of English and Latin:—

Convocation, March 14, 1907.

Election of Chancellor of the University.

Voting in the Sheldonian Theatre.

Ego  
e Coll.

Nomino

Georgium Nathaniel, Baronem Curzon de Kedleston,  
Doctorem in Jure Civili honoris causa, e Coll.  
Omn. Anim.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

**OMAR KHAYYÂM IN BASKISH.**—In 'An Omar Khayyâm Calendar for the Year 1907' one finds, opposite October, the lines beginning "The Ball," &c. As the Basks are very fond of the ball-game, it occurred to me that it might interest them to see them in their own language. The following is my attempt at a version, using as far as possible the words of Leicarraga:—

Pelotak, baietzez edo eztez,  
eztu galdegiten ezerere, ez:  
baina ezkerrera, eskuinera,  
iaunak ioten duen hara, badao!  
Eta hi auenak iharros behera,  
zeakik, hunek bai, guziz guzia!

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

**WILLIAM LEWIS HERTSLET.** (See *ante*, p. 250.)—The W. L. Hertslet mentioned by M. GAIDOUZ was the son of William Hertslet, British Consul at Königsberg, by

a German wife. He himself was at one time a member of the Reichsrath. His grandfather was Lewis Hertalet, Librarian of the Foreign Office, who is the subject of a notice in the 'D.N.B.' His great-grandfather, J. P. Louis Hertalet, was in the Foreign Office, aged twenty in 1762, but was of Swiss extraction, and in that year spelt his patronymic Hiertelette. He was a king's messenger from 1795 to his death on 19 June, 1802.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

**SEVEN DIALS.**—The appearance and present position of this column have already been discussed in these pages, but the following contemporary comment on its removal provides some additional information:—

"The Removal of that great public ornament the Seven Dials (or, as the French Refugees of that quarter used to call it, *La Pyramide*), and the discontent it has occasioned, will, it's thought, make the commissioners, or their deputies, more cautious how they take such liberties again, either from false economy, secret avarice, or partial complaint. It is certain the nuisance complained of is not thereby removed: the centre where the column stood being a rendez-vous for blackguards, &c., as much as ever; but, alas! the elegant object seen from seven different avenues is and will be no more, unless it rises again in some or one of the commissioners' or surveyors' gardens, or sinks into somebody's pocket, while a wide, dreary, and naked prospect of the blackguards, &c., only remains."—*Morning Chronicle and London Advertiser*, 10 July, 1773.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

39, Hillmorton Road, N.

**THE BROOCH OF LORN.**—I have recently come across MR. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL'S reply on the above subject (9 S. x. 357). MR. MACMICHAEL states that on the occasion of Queen Victoria's visit to Loch Tay in 1842, Sir John MacDougall (he was captain then) presented the brooch to Her Majesty. As this is historically incorrect, and consequently misleading, I feel bound to correct him.

On the occasion alluded to The MacDougall attended by command (as an officer in her navy), and steered the boat, sitting near the Queen. He was in full Highland dress, and wore the brooch on his plaid. Turning to him, Her Majesty inquired whether it was the celebrated Brooch of Lorn, and, on receiving a reply in the affirmative, requested him to place the well-known trinket on her shawl that she might be able to say that she had worn the brooch of Robert the Bruce. This was done, and she returned it to him on landing.

The Brooch of Lorn is still in the possession of The MacDougall, namely, Capt. Alexander James MacDougall, of Dunollie Castle, near Oban, and was exhibited by his uncle, Col. Charles Allan MacDougall, who was then chief of our clan, at the Glasgow Exhibition of 1888.

Needless to say, I shall welcome any reliable or documentary information your readers may favour me with.

ALEXANDER MACDOUGALL, Jun.  
Oakhurst, Westcombe Park, S.E.

## Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

"POPERY, TYRANNY, AND WOODEN SHOES."

—We want a quotation in which this collocation is used to express the chief objects of Englishmen's antipathy or dread. Will any reader of 'N. & Q.' send me one direct?

J. A. H. MURRAY.

Oxford.

**COURT LEET: MANOR COURT.**—In the Middle Ages every part of England was within the jurisdiction of a Court Leet, or of a court called by some other name, but exercising the powers of a Court Leet. Some of these courts were manorial, others municipal, others connected with the hundred, viz., the Sheriff's Tourn. Most of these old courts have died out, but a few still remain. I am anxious to obtain as complete a list as possible of these survivals, and to find out what powers they still exercise. I shall be greatly obliged if your readers can give me any information on these points. It will be a convenience if they will write direct to me at the Hartley University College, Southampton.

F. J. C. HEARNshaw.

[The articles in the Ninth Series on Manor Court Rolls will probably be of service to PROF. HEARNshaw. Useful information may also be found under the heading 'Manorial Customs' in the General Indexes of 'N. & Q.'].]

**ST. DEVEREUX: ST. DUBRICIUS.**—Who was St. Devereux? A parish situated a few miles from Hereford is named after this saint. The authorities generally assume that St. Devereux is the same person as the Welsh saint who is named Dubricius by Latin writers. However this may be, it is certain that the French name Devereux is not identical in form with the Latin name

Dubricius. It is impossible to equate the French *-eux*, which presupposes Latin *ōs* or *-ōsus*, with the Latin suffix *-icius*. The suffix *-icius* appears in Old French as *-ez* and in modern French as *et*; compare *chevet* (in Hatzfeld and Darmesteter); see Ducange (s.v. *capitium*).

Is St. Devereux a distinct saint from St. Dubricius? Or have we here merely an alteration of a name, due to the influence of a family name of wide repute?

A. L. MAYHEW.

#### AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

Speak, History! Who are life's Victors? Unroll thy long annals and say.

Are they those whom the world called the victors, who won the success of a day—

The martyrs or Nero? The Spartans who fell at Thermopylæ's tryst?

Or the Persians and Xerxes? His judges or Christ?

I shall also be grateful if any reader can reply to my question at 10 S. vi. 408 regarding the author of "Then asked I what of Rome," &c.

F. L. S.

I praise the Frenchman; his remark was shrewd,  
How sweet, how passing sweet, is solitude!

But grant me still a friend in my retreat,  
Whom I may whisper, Solitude is sweet.

Who is the Frenchman alluded to? and whence the quatrain?

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

[The quatrain is from Cowper's 'Retirement,' l. 739. Mr. Gurney Benham, in 'Cassell's Book of Quotations,' notes on "the Frenchman": "La Bruyère; also attributed to Jean Guez de Balzac (1594-1654)."]

TRADAGH=DROGHEDA.—In the *Daily Express* of 8 April Mr. J. Cunningham, editor of the Drogheda *Argus*, is quoted as saying, "We call our [football] team the Tradagh team, from the old Irish word for Drogheda." I should like to know if there is any authority for this alleged Irish word. It looks like a mere corruption. The proper spelling of Drogheda in Gaelic is Droichead Atha, the bridge over the ford. In Gaelic conversation it is often called for short "An Droichead," the bridge, *par excellence*.

JAS. FLATT, Jun.

BACON'S APOPHTHEGMS.—In an article on 'Shakespeare's Geography' (9 S. xi. 470) several instances are cited of literary errors in Bacon's 'Apophthegmata' "for which, Byron says, a boy at a public school would be soundly thrashed." It would be kind of the author of that article, or of any other expert, to give a few exact references on some of the points there raised.

1. Where does Byron [? Lord Byron] say what is attributed to him?

2. Bacon is said to confound "a king of Hungary with Richard Cœur-de-Lion" (Apoph. 129). Where is the story told of Richard?

3. Bacon wrongly credits Chilon with a saying about kings' favourites, which belongs to Orontes, son-in-law of Artaxerxes (Apoph. 168). Where is this saying to be found assigned to Orontes?

4. Bacon "gives an apophthegm as happening in the time of Hadrian instead of Augustus." Apoph. 216 is the only one I can find mentioning Hadrian. The incident did occur *temp.* Hadrian, according to Spartianus, 'Vita Hadr.', § 15. Is it related by any other ancient author of Augustus also? Bacon repeats the Hadrian version in 'Advancement of Learning,' i. 3, 10.

5. Bacon attributes to "one of the Seven" a comparison of the laws to cobwebs, which belongs properly not to a Greek, but to "a Scythian." What Scythian? And where is the story told of a Scythian?

6. Bacon attributes "to Demetrius an apophthegm instead of to Philip of Macedon." The only apophthegm I can find ascribed to Demetrius is No. 162 (of the original 8vo edition); and here also Bacon has authority. His story tallies with that of Plutarch, 'Vit. Demetrii,' cap. xlii (m. p. 909), save that Bacon's "divers times" is a gratuitous addition to the anecdote, like the "Persian" (*sic*) arrow in Apoph. 179. Bacon did not always trouble to be exact in details; see, for instance, Apoph. 209, 212, 227.

H. K. ST. J. S.

"WOUND": ITS PRONUNCIATION.—When and how did the modern pronunciations of the word "wound" arise? The old pronunciation was as "sound," as shown by the hymn "How sweet the name of Jesus sounds." I do not remember another instance of "ound" being pronounced as *oond*.

J. W. B.

A. MACDUFF BAXTER.—He was Attorney-General of New South Wales in 1827, the year in which he married. Had he any issue?

J. M. BULLOCH.

118, Pall Mall.

RUDYARD FAMILY.—"Mrs" Rudyard, daughter of Major Rudyard, commanding the Royal Engineers in Scotland, married in 1796 Robert Gordon, of Keres de la Frontera, Spain. Had she any issue? What is known of her family and of her husband?

J. M. BULLOCH.

ROSCOE ARMS AND FAMILY.—When were the arms used by William Roscoe of Liver-

pool granted, and to whom? Where can the fullest account be found of his parentage?  
J. R.—E.

**MANSFIELD GOOSEBERRY-TART FAIR.**—"Did you ever hear tell of Mansfield Gooseberry-Tart Fair?" asks Mrs. W. "The gooseberry tarts were pies like pork pies, not made in a dish, and they *were* good when I was a girl."

Are these raised pies still made at Mansfield? If so, is there any peculiarity about the preparation of the pastry? and is there any special day on which the pies should be eaten?  
G. W.

**"PAWS OFF, POMPEY."**—Can any one give me an explanation of the words "Paws off, Pompey"? I have heard it said to children when they put their arms on the table.  
CHR. WATSON.

**SIR JOHN CLARIDGE'S PORTRAIT.**—Wanted information respecting a portrait of Sir John Claridge (Canton, and 10, North Crescent, Bedford Square), painted by George Chinnery, R.H.A., and exhibited in the Royal Academy, Burlington House, 1831.  
CELT.

**ROCHER DE GAYETTE.**—The other day I picked up a little etching, apparently of the seventeenth or eighteenth century, depicting a curious cliff on a seacoast, and inscribed: "Rocher de Gayette lequel se fendit en deux lors de la passion de Notre Seigneur." In the cleft of the rock appears a small domed building, which, according to a scroll in the sky above, is the "Chapelle de la Trinité."

I should be glad to know where the "Rocher de Gayette" is, and if there is any more detailed tradition as to its breaking apart. I cannot find the place in any gazetteer I have been able to consult.

Lieut.-Col. C. FIELD, R.M.

Chatham.

**SIR WILLIAM HAMOND, KT.**—Does any portrait, print, or drawing exist of Sir William Hamond, of Carshalton, Levant merchant, Director of the South Sea Company, knighted 1717, and ancestor of the Hamonds of Pampisford Hall, co. Cambridge, and Haling Park, Surrey. He was buried in Carshalton Parish Church in 1741.

GEORGE BROUNCKER HAMOND.

33, South Eaton Place, S.W.

**FLINT AND STEEL.**—It will be useful and obliging if some one who is old enough to remember the days of the family tinder-box,

with its indispensable flint and steel, will state whether in any, and what, part of the country persons striking a light held the flint in the left hand and hit it with the steel. I mean, of course, the ordinary domestic practice. In my experience, during the "hungry forties," it was the steel, held firmly by its handle, that occupied the left hand, while the right hand, holding the flint, struck the forceful sliding blows that sent the shower of sparks into the tinder-box. In other words, it was the flint that (as also in the firearms of that time) was always the moving body. In the 'Encyclopædic Dictionary,' s.v. 'Steel,' is a quotation from Knox's 'Essays' which confirms my experience, as follows:—

"The steel must be struck in a proper manner and with proper materials before the latent spark can be elicited."

Yet I am told that in a book on 'Bygone England,' by Mr. W. Andrews, it is stated that the steel was the moving body, and the flint received the impact.

RICHD. WELFORD.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

**VIRGINIA AND THE EASTERN COUNTIES.**—I am anxious to learn whether there was any emigration to Virginia from the Eastern Counties in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. So many place-names as well as surnames in Virginia are identical with those in the East Anglia of that time that one would suppose there must have been a certain amount of emigration from Norfolk, Suffolk, &c., to "the Old Dominion," as Virginia loved to be called. The important city of Norfolk on the coast, now a naval depot of the U.S.A., probably owes its name to some settler from the county of the same name in the Mother Country, as also, no doubt, does the county of Suffolk, Virginia.

I have come across surnames in the eastern part of the State quite peculiar to the Eastern Counties, especially Norfolk and Suffolk, which leads me to think that at least some of the early settlers in Virginia came from East Anglia. I should much like to have some corroborative evidence in favour of this suggestion.

FREDERICK T. HIBGAME.

**BUNYAN AND MILTON GENEALOGIES.**—1. I shall be glad to learn what connexion (if any) may be presumed to have existed between the author of 'The Pilgrim's Progress' and the under-mentioned:—

"John, son of John Bunnion," baptized at St. Anne's, Aldersgate, 25 Aug., 1650. Bunyan had an only son, and namesake,

the date of whose birth is wanting, as are details of the elder Bunyan's life and whereabouts at the time. As the latter's marriage took place about Christmas, 1648, his son's baptism may well have occurred about the date given, however. Can the entry refer to this son?

"John Bunnyon," of Luton, Beds, bachelor, aged about twenty-four, licensed to marry at St. Gregory's, or St. Margaret's, Lothbury, one Anne Carter, of Barnet, Herts, spinster, aged eighteen, with the consent of her father, Andrew C., of B., innholder, 5 May, 1663. This J. B. was apparently unable to write, as he subscribes the record with a X.

The difference in the spelling of Bunyan is of course no bar to a connexion, as according to Canon Venables in the 'D.N.B.,' the "immortal tinker's" name is found spelt thirty-four ways in all.

2. What was the exact degree of relationship between the author of 'Paradise Lost' and William Blackborough, or Blackborrow, of St. Martin's-le-Grand, in whose house the poet's reconciliation with his girl-wife, Mary Powell, took place in 1645? All writers (including Masson) agree in styling Blackborough "Milton's kinsman," but none of them say what the relationship was. Can any correspondent oblige?

WILLIAM McMURRAY.

### Replies.

#### "IDLE DICK NORTON."

(10 S. vii. 168.)

COL. RICHARD NORTON belonged to the Southwick branch of the Norton family of Hampshire. MRS. SUCKLING will find a pedigree of this family in Berry's 'Hampshire Genealogies,' but it is based on the Visitation of 1622, and gives no information subsequent to that date. The following notes relating to the Southwick branch will perhaps furnish MRS. SUCKLING with the information she desires, and at the same time be useful to other readers of 'N. & Q.'

Sir Daniel Norton (younger son of Sir Richard Norton—d. 1592—of Rotherfield, by his second wife Catherine Kingsmill) married Honor (b. 1589, d. 1651), eldest daughter and coheir of John White, of Southwick (see 10 S. vi. 83). Col. Richard Norton was the second, but eldest surviving, son of this marriage. He was born in 1614; entered Brasenose College, Oxford, 1631; student of Gray's Inn, 1634; and inherited

Southwick, on the death of his father, in 1636. Like his mother, he was a zealous partisan of the Parliament in the early part of the civil wars, and Godwin in his 'Civil War in Hampshire' gives much interesting information concerning him. As a colonel, at the head of his famous corps of "Hambleton Boys" he captured Southsea Castle in August, 1642, and took a prominent part in the siege of Portsmouth; during the next few months he appears to have had numerous successful skirmishes with Cavaliers in various parts of the county, but suffered a severe repulse in July, 1643, in an attack on Basing House. He was in command of the force at Romsey in December of that year, when his brother "Captain Lieutenant Norton" was taken prisoner by Major Murford (not Mitford). In January, 1644, he captured and garrisoned Warblington Castle, although shortly after his departure it was retaken by Lord Hopton. In March Col. Norton is found taking part in the great fight at Cheriton, when the Royalists were utterly defeated; "being well acquainted with every lane in the neighbourhood," he "brought up his renowned troop of Hambleton Boys and charged the Cavaliers in the rear, thus not a little contributing to the victory." In the following month he was acting as Major-General of Horse under Sir William Waller, and for some months afterwards was actively engaged in the memorable siege of Basing House.

Col. Norton was Governor of Southampton from November, 1643, to April, 1644. On 10 May, 1645, he was appointed Governor of Portsmouth and Captain of Southsea Castle, and appears to have held these posts for about three years. He was M.P. for co. Southampton from November, 1645, till secluded in 1648;\* was again returned for the county in 1653, and in the same year elected a member of the Council of State.

Immediately upon the Restoration he was once more appointed Governor of Portsmouth, being superseded by the Duke of York in May, 1661. The same month he was elected M.P. for Portsmouth—he had been a burgess of the corporation for over twenty years—and he continued to represent the borough in Parliament until shortly before his death in June, 1691.

Clarendon speaks of him as "a man of spirit," and refers to "the known courage of Norton." Carlyle says he was "given

\* On 6 Dec., 1648, the House was "purged" by Col. Thomas Pride, when 47 members were seized and imprisoned, and 96 excluded from the House.

to Presbyterian notions; was purged out by Pride; came back; dwindled ultimately into Royalism." Mudie, the historian of Hampshire, probably had the truest conception of his character; in his opinion.

"Col. Norton was a loyalist.....he took the field, and took it bravely, for the privilege of the Parliament, which Charles had unquestionably invaded; but he had no hostility to the King according to law. Upon the side of Charles the loyal men stood only for the constitutional authority of the King, while the courtiers stood for him in disregard of the constitution. The loyalists on the side of Parliament stood only for its constitutional privileges, the rest of that party being enemies to all government. Between the first sections of the two parties it was merely a misunderstanding, but between the second it was implacable and deadly opposition. The former were anxious to save both constitution and country, the latter reeked not for the ruin of both. This distinction is an important one, and necessary before we do justice to brave and good men upon either side—to such men as the Marquis of Winchester and Col. Norton."

Col. Norton had four brothers—Daniel, Edward, Thomas, and John—and six sisters. Daniel was born 1613, and died c. 1633, during the lifetime of his father. Edward, born 1619, was a Royalist, and probably the "Captain Lieutenant Norton" who was taken prisoner at Romsey; his name appears in the list of Royalists who compounded for their estates, his fine being 100*l*. Foster in his 'Alumni Oxonienses' suggests he was the Dr. Edward Norton, vicar of Saffron Walden 1674–1714; but it seems more than likely he was the Edward Norton elected a Burgess of Portsmouth in 1658, who died in, or before, 1674. Thomas Norton, born c. 1622, died during the lifetime of his mother; he was probably dead in 1641, for in that year his younger brother John (b. 1625), on entering Brasenose College, Oxford, was described as the "third" son of Sir Daniel Norton. What became of this John is not known. He is not mentioned in his mother's will. He may have settled at Portsmouth, for in 1649 "Ensign John Norton" was serving in the garrison there under Major Murford; in 1660 the daughter of "Lieutenant John Norton" was baptized at Portsmouth parish church; and in 1676 "Elizabeth, wife of Mr. John Norton," was buried there.

The six sisters of Col. Norton were Catherine, Honor, Frances, Bridget, Elizabeth, and Mary. Catherine married, as his first wife, James May, of Coldrey, Hants, son and heir of Sir Humphrey May; he was a Royalist, and compounded for his estates by a payment of 800*l*. In July, 1646, it was ordered that Col. Norton retain

in his hands upon account and pay to the garrison of Portsmouth, the 900*l*. which is to be paid into Goldsmiths' Hall for the compositions of the delinquencies of James May and Edward Norton, esquires (S.P. Dom. Proc. of Comm. for Compdg.). Honor married in November, 1632, John Eliot, son and heir of Sir John Eliot, the "Patriot." The curious circumstances attending this marriage were referred to at 10 S. vi. 83. Frances, Bridget, and Elizabeth apparently died young and unmarried. Mary (or Marie) outlived her mother, and was probably the wife of the Royalist Col. Robert Legge, who fought in most of the battles during the civil wars, and was taken prisoner at the storming of Evesham by Col. Massey. Collins ('Peerage,' 1778 ed., iv. 303) states (from information given by Lord Dartmouth) that this Col. Robert Legge "married a daughter of Sir Daniel Norton, of Southwick in Hampshire, by whom he had no issue"; also that "in order to the restoration of Charles II. he had Portsmouth delivered to him by Col. Norton, his wife's brother, the government of which he possessed to his death." He was Lieutenant-Governor of Portsmouth under Col. Norton and the Duke of York, and died in March, 1662. His nephew George Legge succeeded the Duke of York as Governor of Portsmouth, and was afterwards created Baron Dartmouth.

Col. Richard Norton was twice married. His first wife was Anne, daughter of the Parliamentary colonel Sir Walter Erle, of Charborough, co. Dorset, by whom he had issue a daughter Sarah, who married Henry Whitehead, son of Col. Richard Whitehead, of Tytherley, Hants (Mary, daughter of their eldest son Richard, married Alexander Thistlethwaite, ancestor of the present owner of Southwick Park), and a son Daniel Norton, who died in 1666, during the lifetime of his father, leaving by his wife Isabel, daughter and coheir of Admiral Sir John Lawson (she afterwards married Admiral Sir John Chicheley, and died 29 Nov., 1709), an only son, Richard Norton, of whom hereafter.

The second wife of Col. Norton was Elizabeth, second daughter of William Fiennes, Viscount Say and Sele, and by her he had issue three sons and two daughters:—

1. Richard Norton, of Alresford, Hants, who married Elizabeth, daughter of James Butler, of Amberley Castle, Sussex, and died in 1709.

2. Col. William Norton, J.P., of Wellow, Hants. He married Elizabeth, daughter

of Sir Thomas Norton, of Coventry, Bt., and had issue Col. Thomas Norton (b. 1684), of Ixworth Abbey, Suffolk; Capt. Richard Norton; and Betty, the wife of Julius Hutchinson, of Owthorpe, Notts. Col. William Norton was buried at Wellow on 9 Jan., 1695/6. (The Lady Anne Norton who was buried there on 2 Dec., 1693, was probably his mother-in-law, Anne, daughter of John Jermy, of Hutton Hall, Suffolk, and widow of Sir Thomas Norton, Bt., of Coventry, who died in 1691.) Elizabeth, widow of Col. William Norton, died 30 Oct., 1713, aged forty-five, and was buried at Owthorpe, Notts. The inscription on her tomb records that her husband's father "Colonel Richard Norton lived to have the Honour to entertain four Kings of England in His House at Southwick" (*Genealogist*, ii. 308).

3. Charles Norton, born 1666. A commission was granted to him in March, 1691/2, to administer the goods of his late father, who had died intestate. He was elected a Burgess of Portsmouth in 1701, and from a note in the corporation records appears to have been knighted, and to have died in, or before, 1722. He may have been the Charles Norton, Esq., who was one of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners in the reign of William III.

The two daughters of Col. Richard Norton were Elizabeth, the second wife of Sir John Carew, of Anthony, Cornwall, Bt. (by whom she had one son, who died young); and Honor (b. 1659, m. 1682, *d.s.p.* 1710), wife of Sir John St. Barbe, of Broadlands, Hants, Bt.

Richard Norton, son of Daniel, succeeded to the Southwick estates on the death of his grandfather Col. Richard Norton. He was born in 1666; educated at Christ Church College, Oxford; M.P. for Hants from 1693 to 1705; married the Lady Elizabeth Noel, younger daughter of Edward, Earl of Gainsborough, Governor of Portsmouth (she died 24 Feb., 1704/5, and was buried at Hampstead, Middlesex); and died without issue on 10 Dec., 1732. Henry Slight, a local historian, says:—

"As a member for the county, he represented the Dissenting interest, and seems to have entered fully into all the political and religious cabals of the period. He was a man of much taste, and the author of a tragedy called 'Pausanias,' published by Mr. Southern, and acted in London with much applause. He also produced at Southwick, in the refectory of the Priory, Dryden's play of the 'Spanish Friar,' playing the principal character himself. For these histrionic propensities he was severely censured by a clergyman of Havant, in a sermon entitled 'The Cabinet of Hell unlocked.'"

By an extraordinary will, dated 27 June, 1714, eighteen years prior to his decease, he bequeathed the revenues of his estates, then amounting to 6,000*l.* a year, together with 60,000*l.* in ready money, to be formed into a fund for the use of "the poor, hungry, thirsty, naked strangers, sick, wounded, and prisoners, to the end of the world." He appointed the Parliament of Great Britain to be his executors and trustees, and in case of their declining the trust, he directed that it should devolve upon the archbishops and bishops. His orders with respect to his funeral and several of his legacies were equally extraordinary. A casket in Southwick Priory, containing some of the hair and blood of Charles I., was to be carefully preserved there until the end of time; he bequeathed his pictures and plate to the King; and his grandfather's gold chain and medal (specially voted by Parliament to Admiral Lawson in 1653 for his eminent services) he left to his stepbrother Richard Chicheley.

The will was set aside on the ground of insanity, and the Southwick estates eventually devolved on the Thistlethwaites.

MRS. SUCKLING refers to a statement that "Col. Richard Norton was a relative of Sir Gregory Norton, one of the judges of Charles I." I can find no proof of this, and am rather inclined to the opinion that Sir Gregory belonged to the Nortons of Kent. Sir Dudley Norton, Secretary of State for Ireland, 1612-34, son of John Norton, of Boughton Monchelsea, Kent, is said to have had a brother Gregory, holding a commission in the Irish army (see *Herald and Gen.*, iv. 288). This Gregory may have been the "regicide," or his father.

Sir Gregory Norton was created a baronet of Ireland in 1624; married Martha, daughter of Bradshaw Drew, of Chichester, and widow of John Gunter, of Racton, Sussex; and died in 1652, leaving a son Henry, who succeeded to the baronetcy, and married Mabell, daughter of Sir Richard Norton, Bt., of Rotherfield. It is possible this marriage gave rise to the idea that Sir Gregory Norton was related to the Nortons of Hampshire.

ALFRED T. EVERITT.

High Street, Portsmouth.

EARL'S ELDEST SON AND SUPPORTERS (10 S. v. 408, 456).—B. M.'s opinion that an earl's eldest son is not entitled to use on his own account his father's supporters is not altogether, I think, borne out by the somewhat scanty heraldic authorities which I

have with me here. It is true that these authorities are not quite *ad idem* as to how far and by whom supporters can be borne, but, such as they are, they are at MR. BURTON's service.

Boutell ('Heraldry, Historical and Popular,' 1864, p. 276) says:—

"Supporters are now borne, by right, by all the Peers of the Realm, by Knights of the Garter, and Knights Grand Crosses of the Bath, also by the Nova Scotia Baronets, and the Chiefs of the Scottish Clans; and they are conceded to those sons of Peers who bear honorary titles of Nobility [italics mine]. Supporters are not granted in England without the express command of the Sovereign; but in Scotland 'Lord Lion' enjoys this privilege. Supporters are not borne by any Spiritual Peers. They appear associated with the arms of many persons of various ranks who have derived them from some distinguished ancestors."

And in a smaller and later edition of the same, styled 'English Heraldry,' published in 1883, 5th ed. (I fancy after the reverend author's death), I find that at p. 245, after confirming the above statements, it goes on to say that supporters, which admit all marks of cadency and all differences,

"are conceded, with due difference, to all sons of Peers who, by courtesy, bear titles of Peerage. They appear also borne with the arms of many persons now not of knightly rank, who have inherited supporters from illustrious ancestors."

Aveling in his useful little book, published in 1891, and founded mainly on Boutell, varies this somewhat, and states (p. 319):—

"Supporters, like crests, can be charged with marks of cadency, but are not hereditary, except to the eldest sons of peers" [italics mine].

But, as one would expect, one learns more on the subject from the erudite Dr. Woodward in his excellent work 'Heraldry, English and Foreign' (1896), wherein he says (vol. ii. p. 282):—

"In France, and indeed on the Continent generally, the use of supporters is not nearly so restricted as with us at present. A noble has a right to all the insignia of nobility, even though he be an untitled gentleman. If, as in Italy and Spain, he does not generally use supporters, it is only because fashion has made their use infrequent, not because they are considered the peculiar property of great nobles—they, in fact, use them as little as he does. Nor would it be thought that he needed the Royal, or any other, licence to assume or to change them, any more than to leave off their use. No doubt in some great families the supporters have become practically hereditary. Where, as is often the case in Germany, an armorial augmentation has taken the form of a special grant of supporters, no doubt these will continue to be used without change. But what is meant is simply that there is and has been practical liberty with regard to these matters; not only where (as in France) there is no longer a College of Arms, but in other countries where the

use of armorial insignia was under regular supervision."

And again at p. 294:—

"By the understood English use supporters are or may be borne by all temporal peers, including those who have life peerages, but not by bishops as such. (This is a modern restriction without ancient precedent or authority, or rather in defiance of it). ..... Supporters are also borne as personal distinctions by Knights Grand-Crosses of the several Orders, and it is considered that there is precedent for their use by certain great officers of the Royal Household..... The right to use supporters has been occasionally conceded by Royal Warrant..... A few of the persons to whom these warrants have been granted are baronets, but baronets as such have no right to use them. The eldest sons of peers above the rank of viscount [italics mine], and the younger sons of dukes and marquesses, generally use the supporters of the family, but this reasonable return to a less restricted use of them has not of course the approval of the English College of Arms.

"A peeress (unless she be a peeress in her own right) has no claim to continue the use of supporters if she remarries with a commoner not entitled to use them."

Hutchins, in his Introduction to the 'History of Dorset' (3rd ed.), vol. i. p. lxi, gives the names of five families in the county (presumably commoners at that time) who, he states, have a right to supporters on account of their ancestors having been knights and baronets; and he gives a reference for this to 'Baronetage,' vol. iv. p. 362, from a MS. of Peter le Neve, Esq.

The ancestors of one of the families he mentions certainly did use supporters, as may be seen from the monument to Sir William Uvedale, Kt. (who died in 1615), in Wickham Church, Hants. Another form of these same supporters may also be seen on the achievement of the Uvedale arms formerly at the old Manor House at Wickham, but now to be seen on the north wall of Winchester College Chapel. But I am bound to say that there were other monuments to the same family showing no supporters in their armorial insignia.

Notwithstanding the general statements collected from the above heraldic authorities, I believe there are several instances of commoners—descendants of a commoner (no doubt an "illustrious ancestor") to whom supporters were granted as an augmentation of honour—having used them; but many such commoners, no doubt, do not contrive to do so, out of deference, perhaps, to insignia usually the badge of a rank higher than their own.

But however this may be, I think Mr. BURTON may take it that in the case he gives namely, that of the eldest son of an earl, such son would be justified in using for



himself his father's supporters, differenced, perhaps, with a label.

J. S. UDAL, F.S.A.

Antigua, W.I.

"CEIBA" (10 S. vii. 288).—This word belongs to the ancient language of Cuba and Hayti, which has long been extinct. Our only guide to the correct orthography is the usage of old authors. I believe that all old books have either *ceiba* or *ceyba*. The cedilla is usual, though not really necessary. For instance, Oviedo, in his 'Historia Natural de las Indias,' which was written about 1535, though not published in full till 1851, has a chapter headed 'Del arbol llamado Ceyba.' I do not remember meeting with the spelling *seiba* earlier than the eighteenth century. It is used by Gilij in his 'Saggio di Storia Americana,' 1780. *Seiba* seems the favourite form in modern Cuban books. Pichardo, 'Diccionario de Vozes Cubanas,' 1862, has *seiba*, and so has Fort y Roldan, 'Cuba Indigena,' 1881.

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

ANNE PLANTAGENET, DUCHESS OF EXETER (10 S. vii. 149, 298).—As to the "puzzling discrepancies concerning the marriages of another Anne [who had better, I think, have been treated of under a separate heading]—the sister of Henry, Duke of Exeter," they do not apparently exist. She married (as stated) two persons of the name of John Neville. Her sister of the half blood, also named Anne, was (as stated) wife in 1463 of "Thomas Ormonde," being daughter of "Anne, late Duchess of Exeter" (*née* Montacute), i.e., her daughter by her first husband, Sir Richard Hankford; while Lady Anne Holand, who married the Nevilles, was her daughter by her third husband, John (Holand), first Duke of Exeter.

G. E. C.

"FIRES" FOR "CYMBALS" (10 S. vii. 289).—This is no hard riddle. The English translator did not know what the Dutch *beckens* meant. He therefore took a shot, and thought it was the English word *beacon*, often used to mean a warning fire. The 'N.E.D.' quotes a good example of this from 'Piers Plowman.'

WALTER W. SKEAT.

[L. L. K. and Mr. L. R. M. STRACHAN agree with Prof. Skeat.]

FIFTH-MONARCHY MEN (10 S. vii. 290).—In January, 1661, Thomas Venner, with forty men, set out from a meeting-house in Coleman Street to overthrow the Government and set up the Fifth Monarchy. In Wood Street they had a sharp fight with the

King's guards, by whom those who were not killed were captured. The prisoners were tried at the Old Bailey, and Venner was hanged before his meeting-house. For further particulars and references consult 'D.N.B.' lviii. 212. The number of men is there stated as "about fifty," but forty was usually given in seventeenth-century books; e.g., Parker's 'Reproof to the Rehearsal Transposed,' 1673, pp. 223, 431, 483: "Prince Venner and his forty men," "Colonel Venner... had forty men... hey for Woodstreet, hey for king Jesus!"

W. C. B.

Dr. Thomas Sprat's sermon before the House of Commons at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on 30 Jan., 1677/8, referred to the uprising of the Fifth-Monarchy men on 6 Jan., 1661. The best account I know of is in Pepys's 'Diary.' There do not appear to have been more than forty men all told engaged in the disturbance.

JAMES H. MITCHNER.

This can only refer to the famous rising of the mad cooper Venner and his misguided followers in January, 1660/1. A circumstantial account of the affair, taken from the 'Somers Tracts,' is given by Thornbury in his 'Old and New London,' vol. i. pp. 370-371 (orig. ed.).

The number of insurrectionists is very variously estimated by contemporary writers. Burnet in his 'History' gives it as "not above twenty"; while Kennet's 'Register' informs us that there were fully three score.

MR. THORNTON may care to have his attention drawn to the fact that Evelyn has a favourable notice of the author of the sermon. Writing in his 'Diary' under date 23 Nov., 1679, he says:—

"I dined at the Bishop of Rochester's, and then went to St. Paul's to hear that greate wit Dr. Sprat, now newly succeeding Dr. Outram in the cure of St. Margaret's. His talent was a great memory, never making use of notes, a readinesse of expression in a most pure and plain style of words, full of matter, easily deliver'd."

WILLIAM McMURRAY.

[Mr. A. S. LEWIS and Mr. E. PEACOCK also refer to Venner.]

CHARLES I.: HIS PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS (10 S. vii. 169, 210, 252).—A certain amount of idealization must doubtless be allowed for in the presentments which we possess of the physical appearance of Charles I., just as, for example, in those of Napoleon, which seem to have derived from painters and medallists alike a beauty and

majesty which the death-mask shows to have been to a considerable extent mythical.

We have fortunately in Charles's case the testimony of a contemporary to the verisimilitude of some of our existing presentments of his features. Evelyn saw the King ride, "coming from his Northern Expedition [on 30 Oct., 1640] in pomp and a kind of ovation, with all the marks of a happy peace, restored to the affections of his people, being conducted through London with a most splendid cavalcade";

and on 3 November following, on his way to open the Long Parliament. He had, therefore, some acquaintance with the King's features at the period when they were probably the most attractive. In his 'Discourse of Medals' (London, 1697, folio), pp. 112-13, he gives a rough representation of the memorial medal executed by Norbert Roettier ('Med. Illust.,' i. 346, 199). This he describes as "Incomparably the most Resembling his Serene Countenance when Fullest of Princely Vigour." Examples of this medal in silver and bronze will be found in the British Museum. I do not possess this piece, but one of exactly the same type, executed at the same period by John Roettier, the father of Norbert, lies before me. The extreme regularity and beauty of the features, shown in profile, excite the almost inevitable suspicion that we are looking at an idealized rather than at a faithful portrait. A comparison with any of the Van Dyck portraits—e.g., the fine mezzotint by J. Smith—confirms this impression. The end of the nose in the picture is much blunter, and the whole face less statuesque. The long lovelock on the left shoulder in Evelyn's medal was worn, as he informs us, by Charles, in accordance with the prevailing fashion, till the breaking out of the Civil War. The moustache, rather thick at the end, is turned upwards very nearly in the way in which it is worn by the German Emperor, and it is this feature and the beard which after all give part of the romantic character to the face—a result accentuated by the turn or curl at the end of the beard, mentioned by Stevenson in the following document.

I am fortunately able to supply, in connexion with Sir H. Halford's narrative quoted at the last reference, a brief account of the opening of Charles's coffin in 1813 from an original letter in my possession, written at the time by Benjamin Charles Stevenson, one of the six spectators. This letter, of which only the latter part has been preserved, was addressed to the Reverend Edmund Ferrers, Cheriton, Alresford, Hants.

Although, as will be remarked, the writer has purposely abstained from giving any complete record of what he saw, he has mentioned some few interesting details (such as the curling of the end of the beard) which were not recorded by Sir H. Halford. The latter portion of the letter runs as follows:—

Sir Henry Halford has drawn up a Statement of all the Circumstances, a few Copies of which will be printed, one of which I will secure for you. I would send you what I drew up upon the Occasion, but I gave it to Sir Hy Halford to complete his Statement, & promised I would destroy my own, as I think there should be but one mention of this Event.

Upon opening the Coffin the likeness of Charles to all the Pictures, Coins, &c., that I have seen of him, was most striking; the flesh of the face & the Muscles were entire, & for a Minute or Two the left eye remained open & looked vivid. The back of the Head] was quite fresh, & a quantity of Liquid of the Colour of Blood was round the neck, where the decolation had taken place the Bone thro' which the Axe had passed has been preserved & will be engraved, & given with Sir H. Halford's Statement. A very fine Black Velvet Pall lay over the Coffin & was in good preservation. The Coffins of Henry 8<sup>th</sup> & the Lady Jane Seymour, which were in the same Vault, had evidently been disturbed upon some former Occasion. Henry's Coffin had been ransacked, & was open on the Breast; there appeared nothing but a skeleton, but much Hair on the lower Jaw Bones. Lady Jane's Coffin did not appear to have been opened. There was the Coffin of a Still-born Child, of the Princess Ann of Denmark, likewise in this Vault, which lay upon the feet of the Coffin of Charles 1<sup>st</sup>. There was much Hair upon the Head of Charles, of a very fine brown, & of a Silky texture; the pointed Beard, Curling at the End, was entire; the Head had been placed exactly as if no separation of the Neck had taken place.

You will excuse these hasty & disjointed Memoranda of this very interesting Subject. But you shall have a Copy of the Statement, & with every additional Information upon it that I can give. You have Hubert's Memoirs, which gives an exact account of Charles 1<sup>st</sup> Buryal, & which exactly corresponds with what appeared on the opening of his Vault.

Yrs most Sincerely,

B. C. STEVENSON.

J. ELIOT HODGKIN.

The following extract from *The Globe and Traveller* of the 5th inst. throws light upon this very mournful topic:—

YEARS AGO. BEING EXTRACTS FROM 'THE GLOBE' OF APRIL 5TH.

1813.—DISCOVERY OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST'S BODY.—The day before the interment of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Brunswick in the new vault in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, a discovery was made by the workmen of two ancient coffins, one of lead, the other of stone. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent was, of course, consulted about the mode of exploring these Royal remains, which he directed to be done in his presence immediately. When the leaden coffin was unsealed,

a body appeared covered with a waxed cloth; on carefully stripping the head and face, the countenance of the unfortunate martyr Charles the First immediately appeared, in features apparently as perfect as when he lived. Sir Henry Halford, who was present, then endeavoured to raise the body from the coffin, in attempting which the head fell from it and discovered the irregular fissure made by the axe, which appeared to have been united by a cement.

The stone coffin was next opened, which from its inscription was found to contain the remains of Henry the Eighth, which consisted of nothing more than the skull and the principal limb bones, which appeared in a perfect state.

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

Apropos of the discussion in 'N. & Q.' regarding Charles I.'s appearance, I may say that I have an engraving prefixed to a copy of 'The Large Declaration' (1640) which gives his portrait; and the interesting thing about it is that it is the only portrait I have seen of him which brings out his likeness to his father, whose plainness of countenance was so definite. Yet one always thinks of Charles I. as a handsome man. I may add that I have seen another copy of the same work containing a different portrait of Charles from that in my copy.

J. WILLCOCK.

Lerwick, N.B.

As this controversy concerning Charles I. originated apparently with a reference to a review of my book 'The Headsman of Whitehall,' it may not be amiss if I now add a few words to the discussion.

In my book I have not contended that Charles I. resembled James I. in personal appearance; all I claim is that Van Dyck's portraits of King Charles are idealized, and are not faithful likenesses. But even Van Dyck's portraits, when carefully examined reveal the King to have been of small and mean stature. That Charles was rude and awkward in his demeanour we have ample contemporary evidence to prove. There was nothing graceful in his bearing, or gracious in his manners and address. As Hallam mentions: "The King's manners were not good. He spoke and behaved to ladies with indelicacy in public." He was, moreover, afflicted with a serious impediment in his speech, and it was a matter of general surprise and comment at the time how he managed to talk so clearly and so firmly both at his trial and on the scaffold at Whitehall.

PHILIP SIDNEY.

The best evidence of the features of Charles I. was that obtained when his coffin at Windsor was opened in 1813. There

was an illustration, I think, in the original account; see 6 S. xi. 317. W. C. B.

SIMPSON'S RESTAURANT: GUESSING THE CHEESE (10 S. vii. 245).—I have a very clear recollection of having, in my younger days (I am now over seventy-five), witnessed the same proceedings twice—once at "Simpson's" in the Poultry (so called, no doubt in imitation), and once at Billingsgate, in some tavern or inn either adjacent to, or forming part of, the market buildings.

I have no recollection of soup; but the fish was excellent in quality, and ample in quantity, as was also the "punch" which followed. To all these the City fathers who attended—obviously well-seasoned veterans—did full justice.

EDWARD P. WOLFERSTAN.

PALÆOLOGUS IN THE WEST INDIES (10 S. vii. 209, 254).—MR. WAINWRIGHT is hardly correct in saying that the apostate Andrew was the last Palæologus certainly known to history. There was an Italian branch of the family descending from Theodore, son of Andronicus II., who inherited the Marquessate of Monterrat from his mother, and whose last male descendant was John George, Bishop of Casale and Marquess of Monterrat, who died in 1533. The apostate is said to have lived into the reign of Solomon the Magnificent, who became Sultan in 1520; but is there any evidence that he was alive in 1533? Moreover, as his mother was a slave, I presume he was illegitimate and therefore not to be reckoned as a Palæologus. There were no doubt many illegitimate branches of the family, and this may account for the occurrence of the name in other places. If the pedigree in Landulph Church is correct, the John there mentioned must have been illegitimate—for the despot Thomas had only two legitimate sons, Andrew and Manuel.

E. W. B.

"BELL-COMB" FOR RINGWORM (10 S. vii. 206).—Our churchwarden, who is writing a history of this parish, informs me that the son of a former sexton told him that his father frequently sent him when a boy, into the belfry to obtain the grease from the bells for numerous applicants, who required it for use as an ointment in cases of ringworm, &c.

J. T.

Beckenham.

It is not at all unlikely that "bell-comb" would be really beneficial in cases of ringworm, by reason of the fatty salts of copper and tin that it contains, resulting from the detritus of the bronze "brasses" on which

the gudgeons work. "Cart-gum," though it has been supposed to make whiskers grow (Peacock, 'Glossary,' s.v.), would be much less likely than bell-comb to be of use against ringworm, forwhy it contains only iron detritus. J. T. F.

Winterton, Doncaster.

RICHARD II.: HIS ARMS (10 S. vii. 188, 249).—Willement says that the shield of Richard II. "rests on his ordinary badge, the white hart."

Rymer mentions that Richard II. in his ninth year pawned certain jewels "*à la guyse de cerfs blancs*."

In the 'Wardrobe Accounts' of his twenty-second year mention is made of a belt and sword-sheath of red velvet, embroidered with white harts crowned.

Holinshed says that Richard, at the time of his capture, was attended by his friend "Jenico d'Artois, a Gascoigne, that still ware the cognizance or device of his master, King Richard, that is to saie, a white hart." He refused to relinquish it, and was imprisoned in Chester Castle.

In the Lansdowne MS. (British Museum) No. 874, fol. 105 B, are heraldic drawings from churches by the Herald's H. St. George and N. Charles. Among them are the arms of Richard II. from a painted window in St. Olave's, Old Jewry. On each side of the base of the shield is a stag collared and chained. It is engraved in colours by Willement, pl. vi. fig. 3.

A MS. in the Harleian Library (No. 1073), temp. Charles II., says Richard used as a device "a man behind a tree shooting at a white hart as a boud."

A MS. in the College of Arms, L 14, fol. 378 B., has a drawing of this last device.

A MS. of considerable antiquity in the Harleian Library, No. 2259, says that "Kyng Ric. II. forsoke ye ii antelops for hys bests, and toke ii whyte hertys bering up ye armys u' her bakys."

Richard II. made a special visit to Ireland; and a badge given for Ireland is a white hart issuing from the portal of a golden castle (Harleian MSS. Nos. 1471, fol. 1 C., and 2165, fol. 1). See 'Regal Heraldry,' by T. Willement, 1821, pp. 20-23.

Sandford says that Richard's arms are "over the Porch at the North-door of Westminster Hall by Him erected," and that

"beneath both which Escoccheons is His Device, viz. a white Hart couchant gorged with a Gold Coronet and Chaine, under a Tree. The same Hart is Painted bigger then the Life on the wall in the South-cross of Westminster-Abbey, and expressed in Coloured-glass over the Portraiture of this King

in a South-window of the said Monastery. This embleme without doubt he derived from that of Princess Joan his Mother, which was, a white Hind Couchant under a Tree, gorged and chained as the other: For wearing this His Badge of the Hart some after His Deposition lost their lives."—'Kings of England,' 1677, pp. 191, 204.

I do not, however, find the stag on Richard's Great Seals, nor on his tomb in Westminster Abbey, where, rather curiously, he is in his epitaph compared (of all people) to "Omerus" (Homer)!

I do not find any mention of Richard's arms in Guillim. F. H.

In 'Divi Britannici,' by Sir Winston Churchill, Kt., 1675, p. 245, appears what purports to be the arms of Richard II. I do not attempt heraldic terms. There are four quarters, two containing lions and two fleurs-de-lis. The garter, with the Garter motto, surrounds the arms; above is a crown; the supporters are a lion with a crown and a stag with two pairs of antlers, having a crown round his neck. Underneath is "*Dieu et mon droit*." The only point of the above is that in a certain book published over 230 years ago a stag with a crown on its neck is given as a supporter of the arms. I have little doubt that the arms from Brute, Malmud, and Belin to Charles II. given by Sir Winston Churchill bristle with armorial "inexactitudes."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

CLASSICAL QUOTATIONS (10 S. v. 27, 75).—2. "*Ubi rudentes stridunt, et anchoræ rumpuntur, et malus gemit*."—The words, wrongly attributed in the query to Seneca, are an inaccurate recollection (? or an imitation by some much later writer) of a passage in the younger Pliny. See his 'Epistles,' ix. 26, 4:—

"*Ideo nequaquam par gubernatoris est virtus, cum placido et cum turbato mari vehitur: tunc admirante nullo inlaudatus ingloriosus subit portum; at cum stridunt funes, curvatur arbor, gubernacula gemunt, tunc ille clarus et dis maris proximus.*"

The expression *malus gemit* was probably due to Horace, 'Odes,' I. xiv. 5, 6.

It is not an unknown thing for quotations from other writers to be fathered on Seneca. There is a place in Seneca where the thought resembles that in Pliny, though the language is different:—

"*Ne gubernatoris quidem artem tranquillum mare et obsequens ventus ostendit: adversi aliquid incurrat oportet, quod animum probet.*"—Dial. vi. ('Ad Marciam de Consolatione'), 5, 5.

The words occur in the part which Seneca quotes from the Consolation addressed

Livia by the philosopher Areius Didymus of Alexandria.

6. "Est bene non potuit dicere, dixit, erit."—This is a modern (or possibly mediæval) proverb rather than a classical quotation. J. G. Seybold in his 'Viridarium Selectissimis Pæremiarum et Sententiarum Latino-Germanicarum flosculus amœnissimum,' &c. (= 'Lust-Garten/ von auserlesenen Sprüchwörtern,' &c.), Nürnberg, 1677, gives on p. 154

Est, qui non potuit dicere, dixit ERIT,  
with the German equivalents "Alles mit der Zeit" and

Wenn etwas guts geschehen soll/  
Ists heut nicht/ schickt sichs morgen wol.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

University College, Aberystwyth.

"WAX AND CURNELS" (10 S. vii. 267).—It is many a long day since I heard any one speak of this painful malady, and, until now, I think I have never met its name in print. I should have set it down "waxen kernels." I believe the lumps were due to the effect of cold on the glands. The 'E.D.D.' has "wax-kernel," and defines it "a glandular swelling, esp. used of the glands of the neck." As the affection is supposed to be connected with growth, perhaps the spelling "waxing" would be better than that which I imagined for myself in "waxen," or that which MR. THOMAS RATCLIFFE renders by "wax and." ST. SWITHIN.

This complaint is known under the name of "waxen kernels" in both Northamptonshire and Warwickshire, and refers to a swelling of the glands of the neck. I observe that Wright ('Dictionary of Obsolete and Provincial English,' 1857) duly records the word: "Waxen-kernel. s. An enlarged gland in the neck. Palsgr."

I infer from MR. RATCLIFFE's note that in the locality from which he writes the expression indicates two distinct complaints, which may or may not occur simultaneously.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

MOUERNING RITES IN PERSIA (10 S. vii. 230).—The funeral rites of the ancient Persians were no doubt largely identical with those of the Guebres and the Parsees of to-day, at all events with regard to exposing the bodies of the dead to the sanitary habit of the vulture (v. 'Persia and the Persians,' by S. G. W. Benjamin, 1887, p. 357). The peculiar method of sculpture followed by the modern Parsees appears to have been

customary with the ancient sun-followers in early Christian times (*ibid.*).

With regard to the mourning of the modern Persians, who have been, of course, since the Arab conquest, Mohammedans, it is stated in Hurd's 'Ceremonies' (1815, pp. 389-92) that the fast of the Mohammedan Persians for the loss of a relative lasts forty days; but none of the mourners wear black clothes, for that is looked upon as the colour of an evil spirit—in fact, that of the devil. Between the intervals of their cries and lamentations they sit as if almost dead, clothed in "a brown gown, or one of a pale colour."

There is a valuable résumé of the literature of Mohammedanism in T. P. Hughes's 'Dictionary of Islam,' pp. 405-7. But the funeral customs in other Mohammedan countries differ widely.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

It is the practice of the chief mourners in Persia to tear their clothes and to keep their heads uncovered, and the feet naked, at least until all the ceremonies of burial have been performed. According to the received customs, the chief mourner gives an entertainment to all those who attend at the funeral. The length of mourning lasts, according to the means of the family, three, five, or seven days, or even a month. At the end of that period some of the elders, both men and women, go round to the mourners and sew up their rent garments.

If a man dies, the wife envelopes her head in a black shawl. Two or three days after the mourning period her female friends lead her to the bath, where they take off her mourning, put her on a clean dress, and dye her hands and feet with the *khenah*.

When life has entirely fled from the man, cotton steeped in water is squeezed into his mouth, his feet are carefully placed towards the *kebleh*, and the priest at his bed-head begins to read the Koran with a loud and singsong emphasis. A handkerchief is then placed upon the man's chin, and fastened over his head; his two great toes are also tied together. All the company then pronounce the *Kelemeh Schehâdet* (the profession of faith), a ceremony which is supposed to send the deceased out of this world a pure and well-authenticated Mussulman; and during this interval a cup of water is placed upon his head. The *mürdeshûr*, or washers of the dead, are then called in, who bring with them the bier, on which the corpse is to be carried to the grave. The *imareh*—which is a sort of canopy, adorned with

black flags, shawls, and other stuffs, only used in cases of burial of great personages—is brought into use; the corpse is then taken out of the house by distant relations and laid therein; it is carried to a place of ablution, where it is delivered over to the washers. The body is first washed with clear cold water, then rubbed over with lime, salt, and camphor, placed in a winding-sheet, again consigned to the bier, and at length conveyed to the place of burial.

The above is compiled from James Morier's work.

ALFRED SYDNEY LEWIS.

Library, Constitutional Club.

### Miscellaneous.

#### NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

*The Seven Deadly Sins.* By Frederick Rogers. (A. H. Bullen.)

WE have here a most charming book; it imparts knowledge not to be found elsewhere except by searching in scores of volumes, many of which are by no means easy to acquire. It cannot be called historical, neither is it a work of imagination. The statements made are, however, true, and put in a manner so deft that they are sure to cling to the memory in a way that the dull details of an ordinary scientific discourse would inevitably fail to do. "No presentation of life is complete without its sins," the author tells us; and he depicts the evils by which we are haunted in a manner so clear, and with such dignity of phrase, that we accept without a murmur the way in which our forefathers classified them, although most people have long been in the habit of regarding the things that are evil from a far different point of view. All this is accomplished in so cautious a manner that the evil instincts which encompass men are never once awakened, and no stain is left on the mind.

Mr. Rogers quotes mediæval verse freely, the greater part being directly to the point to which these studies have been directed. Nearly the whole of these quotations were written for the purpose of strengthening the moral fibre, and Mr. Rogers generally gives a modern rendering such as will be perfectly intelligible to those who are familiar with the literary language of Shakespeare's day.

Every one now knows that our old parish churches, before they were swept away or daubed with white-wash, abounded with pictures intended to promote devotional feelings in those who contemplated them. Among these the seven deadly sins had a prominent place. Mr. Rogers supplies an account of some of those that remain. To these may be added, from information supplied by the late J. T. Micklethwaite, F.S.A., whose knowledge of the ornaments of the mediæval Church was unsurpassed, the fragments of stained glass that remain in one of the windows of Newark Church. He conjectured that before fanaticism or stupidity had done its work, the design was in the form of a wheel, with the "master fiend" in the centre, and the figures representing the various sins arranged in a ring around him.

The revolt against symbolism and allegory is fast dying out, and it would cause us little surprise if

these old-world pictures should once more be reproduced in modified forms. It is interesting to call to mind that a Puritan such as John Bunyan was the first person of literary influence who returned to the old track; many parts of 'The Pilgrim's Progress' and 'The Holy War' might be rendered pictorially in such a manner as accurately to reproduce the feelings of the Middle Ages.

The author thinks that we find no mention of the seven deadly sins after the period of the great Civil War. We dare not venture to contradict one who has devoted himself so earnestly to this interesting subject, but would suggest that it is not unlikely that some reference to them may occur in one or more of the devotional books issued by the Nonjurors.

The work is adorned by excellent engravings, most of which are copied from De Vos; but Goltzius and Peter Brueghel also figure therein. Two stately figures of Pride are given. In both instances the richly dressed figure holds a fan of peacock feathers in her hand, and near her stands what heralds call "a peacock in his pride." Here the bird symbolizes the vice the lady represents, but when embrodered on ecclesiastical vestments it was the emblem of immortality. The emblematical meaning of the peacock was discussed in the last two volumes of our Eighth Series; while the superstitions connected with its feathers formed the topic of many articles throughout nearly the whole of that series.

*Garibaldi's Defence of the Roman Republic.* By G. M. Trevelyan. (Longmans & Co.)

APPROPRIATELY bound in scarlet, this volume describes some of the most stirring incidents in the chequered life of the great Italian patriot. It consists of three parts—the first dealing with Garibaldi's early life, his adventures in South America, and the events immediately preceding the fateful May and June of 1849; the second recounting the magnificent, but hopeless defence of Rome, under the short-lived republic, against the French forces; and the third narrating Garibaldi's subsequent retreat and escape. The author has brought to his task a full and accurate knowledge of his subject, gained not only by reading and digesting every published book dealing with Garibaldi and his times, and checking the statements in these by research in the Italian and French archives, but also by personally visiting the chief places in Italy where the incidents he describes took place. Italian and other friends have in addition supplied valuable information. The result is a work of the highest importance as an authority as well as of absorbing interest.

Mr. Trevelyan wields a facile pen, and has the gift of word-painting in an exceptional measure: hence the persons who figure in his pages are vivid realities, and not mere stage puppets. Garibaldi himself is portrayed with a masterly touch, his faults and failings being set forth as faithfully as his nobler qualities. Anita, the Brazilian maiden whom Garibaldi so strangely wooed and won, and who for ten years was his faithful wife and companion in hardships and perils, after the second chapter disappears almost entirely, but reappears to take part in the memorable retreat, which was to end with her death in the marshes of Ravenna—a tragedy the description of which by Mr. Trevelyan no one can read unmoved. The noble priest

Ugo Bassi, Manora, the Dandoli brothers, Morosini, the poet Mameli, Bonnet, and many others will long linger in the memory of the reader.

Of the political events leading up to the main theme of his work the author gives a clear and sufficient summary; while of the siege and defence—in which so much valour was displayed, so much destruction was wrought, and so many lives (especially of the young) were lost—we have a vivid description. Mr. Trevelyan has happily rescued from undeserved neglect, and made excellent use of, the narrative of a Dutch artist who was in Rome at the time, and who gives one of the best accounts existing of those stirring scenes. The excellent maps and illustrations that accompany the letterpress enable the reader to feel that he is taking part in the incidents of this brave but fore-doomed stand for liberty.

But we like best the last chapters of the book, in which, with Garibaldi and his small band, we push on breathlessly from place to place, with the Austrians ever drawing closer in, until we reach the summit of Monte Titano at San Marino; then with a faithful few dash through the enclosing toils, reach the sea at Cesenatio, and take boat for Venice—only to meet the gunboats of the enemy. When we know that Mr. Trevelyan has travelled on foot the whole of the route taken in the famous retreat, we understand the secret of the extraordinary vividness with which it is depicted. The tragedy of Anita's death we have referred to. In the last two chapters are recounted Garibaldi's flight westward across Italy, the embarkation at the Cala Martina in the Maremma, and escape. Here Mr. Trevelyan's task ends, a brief epilogue sufficing to tell a little of the hero's after history. Perhaps we shall have it more fully told by the author later. A valuable feature of the excellent Bibliography is that to the title of most of the works named are appended a brief explanation of the character of the work, and an estimate of its value as an authority. These will be very helpful to persons wishing to gain fuller information on any particular point in connexion with the history of Garibaldi and Italy.

Before leaving this book we would mention one matter. In his retreat from Rome to the Adriatic Garibaldi was joined by 900 men under the command of Col. Hugh Forbes, who, though a "most courageous and honourable soldier," certainly deserved the title of "the eccentric Briton," for so little did he care about the garniture of war "that, in spite of the title of Colonel conferred on him by the Republic, he went through the campaign in the summer suit and white chimney-pot hat of his class and country." Of this man, his son (who fought under him), or any others of the family, Mr. Trevelyan would be glad of information, his inquiries having borne little fruit. Perhaps some reader of "N. & Q." may be able to throw light on the earlier and later history of this pot-hatted hero.

*Early English Prose Romances.* Edited by William J. Thoms. New Edition, Revised and Enlarged. (Routledge & Sons.)

Of the volumes of "Early Novelists" published by Messrs. Routledge & Sons, and edited by Mr. E. A. Baker, the work now included in the collection is the most interesting and important. It consists, as the publishers inform us, of a reprint of the "Early Prose Romances" edited by the late Prof. Henry Morley, constituting a volume of "The

Carisbrooke Library" issued under his supervision, together with those taken from the late W. J. Thoms's "Early English Prose Romances" which Morley omitted from his collection. "It thus contains the whole of Thoms's series, and such stories as Morley inserted in excess thereof." To readers of "N. & Q." this work offers great attractions as the first literary production of its founder, and an outcome of his early association and intimacy with Francis Douce, the eminent antiquary, by whom he was stimulated to and assisted in its preparation. Among other early English tales included in the three volumes of which the first edition consisted were "Robert the Devil," "Thomas a Reading," "Friar Bacon," "Friar Rush," "Virgilius," "Robin Hood," "George a Green," "Tom a Lincoln," "Helyas," and "Dr. Faustus." From this edition, which appeared in 1827 and 1828, the "History of Reynard the Fox" prepared by William Caxton, which occupies a principal place in the new edition, appears to have been excluded.

The present volume opens with eleven of the "Hundred Merry Tales," from which edifying repository Benedict rebuked Beatrice with having stolen her wit. So scarce are copies of this "Shakespeare Jest-Book," we should have been contented with the inclusion of the whole instead of a portion of its contents. In the first story of these we find a curious proverb that we fancied later in date—"yt is as gret pyte to se a woman wepe as a gose to go barefote."

AN exhibition of "Old Lancaster" is to be held next year in the Storey Institute of that town. The Town Clerk, Mr. T. Cann Hughes, whose name is familiar to readers of "N. & Q.," will be glad to hear of items of interest for the exhibition of an historical or antiquarian character. It is proposed to show paintings, autographs, charters, seals, tokens, medals, newspapers, books, broadsides, arms, pottery, old prints, portraits of local notabilities, &c. An original portrait or copy of portrait of John o' Gaunt or any other Duke of Lancaster is specially desired. Communications may be sent direct to Mr. Hughes at the office of the Town Clerk, Lancaster.

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QUELQU'UN ("Lilith, Adam's First Wife").—Have you read the articles at 6 S. viii. 248, 296, 354; ix. 5, 177; x. 40?

A. S., Bolton.—Not desirable to open a discussion on the subject in "N. & Q."

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## Notes.

## ST. THEOBALD.

IN 1391 Pope Boniface IX. granted an indulgence of three years and three quarantines to all who on certain specified days, including the feast of St. Theobald, visited, or gave alms to, the parish church of St. George at West Harnham, Wilts, at which St. Theobald, confessor, was venerated ('Calendar Papal Letters,' iv. 356; cf. p. 442).

Who was this St. Theobald?

Probably one of the two of this name formally canonized, viz., 1. St. Theobald, or Ubald, Bishop of Gubbio, in Umbria; 2. St. Theobald of Provins.

1. As to St. Theobald of Gubbio, the Roman Missal and Breviary and Alban Butler recognize him only as St. Ubald. He died on 16 May, 1160, and on this day St. Ubald's feast is kept as a semi-double throughout the Catholic Church, and as a higher festival at Gubbio. As St. Theobald, his feast is kept with great solemnity at the magnificent Gothic church, dedicated in his honour, at Thann, in Alsace, to which place, as the story goes, his servant, soon after his death, brought his thumb and pastoral ring.

He was canonized by Celestin III. in 1192. He probably gave his name to the villages of St. Thibault (Aisne) and St. Thiébaud (Jura).

2. St. Theobald of Provins, born in 1017, is generally said to have become a Camaldolese monk of the Abbey of Vangadizza, near Verona. Some authorities, however, differentiate St. Theobald of Provins from the Camaldolese St. Theobald, and assert that the latter was an Abbot of Vangadizza who died in 1050. However this may be, St. Theobald of Provins lived for many years the life of a hermit in the diocese of Vicenza, and probably also lived in the diocese of Adria, in Venetia, as he is said to have been specially honoured at Badia Polesine, in the latter diocese. He died on 30 June in or about the year 1066, but his feast was variously kept on the 1st or 4th of July. He was canonized by Alexander III. in 1175. His relics, or most of them, were at a very early date taken to France, and there very widely distributed. He seems to have given his name to the villages of St. Thibault (Aube), St. Thiébaud (Haute-Marne), St. Thibault-les-Vignes (Seine-et-Marne), and St. Thibault (Côte d'Or), and to a portion of the village of St. Satur (Cher) known by the same name. He was also venerated at Mesgrigny and St. Léger-sous-Brienne, both in the department of Aube.

At 2 S. xi. 269 LORD COURTNEY, writing on the subject of St. Tib's Eve as a synonym of "never," would seem to refer to this St. Theobald when he says: "I find St. Theobald's Day is the 1st July, and apparently lacks an eve." Is there any evidence that any St. Theobald's Day was ever observed in any English diocese on the 1st of July or any other day? As to saints' days and eves, the present rule is that only "doubles" have eves. The differentiation of days into doubles, semi-doubles, and simples apparently dates from the thirteenth century; but it is improbable that even in earlier times every saint's day had its eve. St. Tib's Eve has been discussed in other volumes of 'N. & Q.' also, and I do not wish to revive the discussion, but merely desire to point out the improbability of the phrase, which is an English one, having any reference to any St. Theobald, as suggested by LORD COURTNEY. If the ordinarily accepted derivation from St. Ube's Eve be wrong, it is on the whole far more probable that the phrase is connected with St. Tibba, a virgin, whose day was observed at Peterborough on 6 March.

To return to the subject of this note. Though it is probable that the West Harnham St. Theobald was one of the two already mentioned, it is possible that he was one of the saints of this name not formally canonized:—

3. St. Theobald, Canon of the Collegiate Church of Le Dorat (Haute-Vienne), died on 6 November, 1070. His name was first inserted in the proper of the diocese of Limoges in 1669, when his feast was transferred to 13 September.

4. St. Theobald, Archbishop of Vienne (Isère), was alive at the beginning of the eleventh century, and was great-uncle to St. Theobald of Provins. His festival was kept on 21 May. The village of St. Thibault (Savoie) may possibly own him as its eponymous hero.

5. St. Theobald of Mondovi was first a cobbler there, and afterwards a porter at Alba, in the district of Monferrato, in Piedmont. At the close of his life he was employed in sweeping the cathedral and other churches of Alba. He died on 1 June, 1150, on which day his feast was kept.

6. St. Theobald of Marly was Abbot of the Cistercian Abbey of Les Vaux de Cernay (Seine-et-Oise). He died on 8 December, 1247, but his festival was kept on 8 July. Was St. Thibault (Oise) named after this saint?

7. Who was the St. Thibaut whose chapel stands on an isolated rock near Rendoux, in the Belgian province of Luxembourg?

None of these saints, so far as I know, are connected with Wiltshire, or indeed England, in any way.

Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury 1130–1161, is known to have been in Wiltshire, but there is no evidence that he was ever reputed to be a saint, and the action of Boniface IX. implies, if not formal canonization, at least long repute.

I have gone rather elaborately into details because, in a case like this, it is impossible to tell what facts may provide a clue.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

## MALDON RECORDS AND THE DRAMA.

(See *ante*, p. 181.)

THESE entries continue the payments for the play performed on Relic Sunday, 32 Henry VIII.

*Charges of and for the same play per manus Roberti Debney.*

Item paid for carriage of a lode of aspe, *vid.*  
Item paid for sawyne of the same aspe, *xxd.*  
Item paid for shreds, *iid.*

Item paid for goldfoyle and coler, *xviid. ob.*  
Item paid for naylles, *iid.*  
Item paid for floure, \* *id.*  
Item paid for drynke at the howse, *iiid.*  
Item paid to Anthony Karver for sawynge, *vd.*  
Item paid for half a hondred of fyve peny naile,† *iid. ob.*  
Item paid for iii<sup>e</sup> skeynes of pakethrede, *iiiiid.*  
Item paid for naylles, *id.*  
Item paid for pynnes, *iid.*  
Item paid for naylles, *iid.*  
Item paid to Parker‡ of Chelmesford, *xiid.*  
Item gevyn to Parker's mane, *iid.*  
Item paid to the mynstrellis, *xvid.*  
Item paid more to the mynstrellis, *iiis.*  
Item paid to the morres dawncers, *viiid.*  
Item paid to Felsted, of Londone, *xxvs. iiiid.*  
Item paid for gonepowder, *iis. vid.*  
Item paid to Thomas Payne the peynter, *vid.*  
Item paid to Thomas Wed for xv hundred lyveries,§ *vs.*  
Item paid to the same Wed for clothe, *xiid.*  
Item paid to the same Wed for colours, *xiid.*  
Item paid to mystres Peter for iiiii<sup>e</sup> kylderkyns of dobull bere, *vis. viiiid.*  
Item paid to the same mystres Peter for iiiii<sup>e</sup> kilderkyns of other bere, *vs. iiiid.*  
Item paid to John Brewer's wife for drynke, *vd.*  
Item paid to the wedowe Wyckham for iiiii<sup>e</sup> potts of ale, *iis. viiiid.*  
Item paid for mete, drynke, and brede on the Saterdaye, *iis. vd.*  
Item paid for fleshe, drynke, and brede on the Sondaye, *iiis.*  
Item paid to Parker [the painter mentioned above] and his man for ii dayes werke, *xvid.*  
Item paid to Thomas Wed for iii<sup>e</sup> dayes werke, *ixd.*  
Item paid to Thomas Wed for iii<sup>e</sup> dayes werke, *ixd.*  
Item paid to Dandy for a daies werke, *vid.*  
Item paid for vii dayes bordynge [board] of Felsted|| and his mane, *iiis. iiiid.*  
Item paid for grasse for his ii<sup>e</sup> horses by all the same tyme, *iiiiid.*  
Item paid for a pound and a half of gonepowder, *ixd.*  
Item paid for a pound and a half of rede lede, *iiiiid.*  
Item paid for ii pounds of yelowo oker, *iid.*  
Item paid for a thousande pynnes, *viiid.*  
Item paid for ridynge to Fryttellwell & to Rayleghe, *iiiiid.*  
Item paid for a pot, *id.*  
Item paid for naylles, *iid.*  
Item paid for tymbre, *iid.*  
Item paid for a pound and a halfe of marlene, *vd.*  
Item paid to Robarde Frynde, *xxd.*  
Item paid for a C. [hundred] of naylles, *iiiiid.*  
Item paid for takynge nayles,¶ *id.*

\* Flour, probably to make paste for pasting the paper scenery.

† Different qualities of nails took their names from the price paid per hundred.

‡ The painter, mentioned *ante*, p. 182, col. 2.

§ Probably badges of ribbons, of the town colour, given to the spectators.

|| The actor and stage-manager.

¶ Tacking nails, i.e., tacks, to nail the paper scenery to the wooden framework.

Item paide for alome, *id.*  
 Item paide for naylles, *ob.*  
 Item paide for takkyng naylles, *id.*  
 Item paide for a bastone rope, *viid.*  
 Item paide for a peece of lyne, *vd.*  
 Item paid for takkyng naylles, *id.*  
 Item paid for papere, *id.*  
 Item paid for vii yerds of too-peney clothe, *xiiid.*  
 Item for a-nother peece of lyne, *vd.*  
 Item for a hundred of too-peney nayle, *iid.*  
 Item paid for alome, *id.*  
 Item paide for a queire of paper, *iiid.*  
 Item paide for naylles, *id.*  
 Item paide for a queyre of paper, *ob.*  
 Item paide for another queire of paper *iiid.*  
 Item paide for naylles, *id.*  
 Item paid for ii<sup>o</sup> elles & a quarter of canvasse, *xiiid.*  
 Item paid for naylles, *id.*  
 Item paid for alome, *id.*  
 Item paid for gallis [galls, to make ink?], *ob.*  
 Item paid for another queyre of paper, *iiid.*  
 Item paid for a bondell of lathe, *viid.*  
 Item paid for naylles, *id.*  
 Item paid for naylles, *id.*  
 Item paid for naylles, *id.*  
 Item paid for naylles, *id.*  
 Item paide for iiii queire of paper, *iid.*  
 Item paide for a queire of paper, *iiid.*  
 Item paide for naylles, *id.*  
 Item paide for naylles, *id.*

*Summa, iiii. vii. vid.*

*Summa of all the charges of the same play,  
 vii. viii. ix. ob.*

A. CLARK.

Great Leighs Rectory, Chelmsford.

(To be continued.)

### LODGE HILL, HARENGEYE.

A STORY has so often been told connecting William Wallace and Robert Bruce with the castle which once stood on the site of this place that it seems almost superfluous to refer to it. In effect it is that William Wallace's remains were buried in the chapel of this lodge, and that Robert Bruce bent his knee on the stone which covered these remains before leaving this place of concealment, where he was in the garb of a Carmelite friar.

This romance owes its origin to Miss Jane Porter, the author of 'The Scottish Chiefs,' 1809 (reprint 1891, pp. 535, 536, and 546); and in justice to her it must be said that she claims no authority for it. Although she locates this portion of her novel at Highgate (a place which has not yet been shown to have borne that name at the date, viz., 1305), it might just as well have been placed at Bruce Castle, Tottenham, or anywhere else, so far as regards its historical accuracy. Her story opens in the summer of 1296, and Ralph de Monthermer was

the Earl of Gloucester who rightly figures in it.

Prickett, when compiling his 'History of Highgate' in 1842, took a different view of the matter, for in a foot-note on p. 147 he refers to

"Miss Jane Porter's 'Scottish Chiefs,' whose accurate tracings of these events deserve an historical appellation instead of that of a romance."

On the same page he says:—

"The remains of Wallace were then secretly removed, and deposited in the lodge of *Gilbert* [italics mine], Earl of Gloucester, the son-in-law of Edward I."

Prickett on p. 151 is still more emphatic:—

"Beyond question, in this place the remains of Wallace were temporarily secreted, and from thence were ultimately restored, through the unceasing zeal of his adherents, to the country of his birth."

The narrative is accepted as truth by Mr. J. H. Lloyd in his 'History of Highgate,' 1888, pp. 43 and 44. Although giving Miss Porter as his authority, he embellishes the story with additions of his own; elevates *Gilbert de Clare*, Earl of Gloucester, to a dukedom; and in relating the legend leaves out the Christian name Ralph (to whom the king gives the threatening warning), in order to make it better fit in with *Gilbert*. It need hardly be mentioned that the latter died in 1295.

In the only pamphlet on Highgate of any worth, viz., 'On Highgate Hill,' 1889, John Pym Yeatman calls attention (p. 21) to the palpable inaccuracies; but the legend still grows.

*The Hornsey Journal*, 17 Sept., 1904, repeats it in "historical" notes. In a "story" book on Hornsey, 1904, emanating from the same source, the tale is again told as "historic."

*The Evening News* in August, 1905, is cited in *The North Middlesex Chronicle* of 26 Aug., 1905, as giving a rehash, in which the *Duke of Gloucester* figures.

Again, in the last-named newspaper of 8 Sept., 1906, its able contributor "Chiffonier" prints Mr. Lloyd's version, but is careful in accepting its truth.

*The Gentleman's Magazine* of last January contains a remarkable review of Harringay and Hornsey, and in attempting the "history" of the Lodge does not omit the story of Robert Bruce; but in order to connect "another curious page of history" with Lodge Hill, the writer of the article pulls the Lodge down, for which there is no authority.

*The Hornsey Journal* of 8 March reports the Highgate Golf Club dinner, and states that the Club has leased one of the f-

representing the site of the old castle. The captain of the Club entertained his company by relating what Mr. Lloyd had written, and accepted it all as truth. The editor of the aforesaid journal also said "It is made still more memorable by the fact that Robert Bruce was once in hiding in the Chapel"; and he concluded by asking if the place will "now be a pilgrimage for Scots."

It appears to me to be quite time to relegate this story of Hornsey to the realms of folk-lore, and to emphasize the fact that the author never represented it as truth, although the "historians" have made plenty of copy out of it. I do not intend to enter into the history of the Lodge here, as I have fully treated it in my own 'History of Hornsey.' Let me merely state that Edward I. and his Court were at Harengaye—on friendly terms with the then rector—when the alleged events are supposed to have taken place, and that it is hardly possible to conceive that Robert Bruce would hide where his enemy was.

Miss Porter's authority does not mention the name of Highgate. She depends upon the account given by Hector Boece or Boethius and Scottish readers will know how little reliance can be placed on anything he said. The 'D.N.B.' states: "The gravest charge against Boece is that he invented the authorities on whom he relies."

JOSEPH COLYER MARRIOTT.

36, Claremont Road, Highgate.

**FREE SOCIETY OF ARTISTS.**—In the following paragraph, occurring in that excellent work 'The Royal Academy and its Members,' there are two slight inaccuracies that might be avoided in subsequent editions:—

"In the following year, 1761, we find two Exhibitions. The artists had come to loggerheads; the main body, styled henceforth the Society of Artists, continued its triumphant career.....The seceders formed a separate body, styling itself the Free Society of Artists. They continued to hold Exhibitions in the rooms of the Society of Arts, in Maiden Lane, Covent Garden, in Mr. Christie's Rooms in the Haymarket, in Pall Mall, and in St. Alban's Street, until 1778, when the Free Society closed its books, divided the spoils, and vanished from history."

Apparently the title of "The Free Society of Artists" was not adopted until 1767. A volume of the catalogues before me provides the following variations of the title:

1761. Without title. Exhibiting in the "Great Room" of the Society of Arts.

1763. At the same place. "Under the Patronage" of the Society of Arts.

1765. "At Mr. Morsing's Great Room in Maiden Lane, Covent Garden." "By the Body of Artists associated for the relief of their Distressed Brethren, their Widows and Children."

1766. Same place and title.

1767. "At the Two New Great Exhibition-Rooms in Pall Mall, next the Bottom of the Hay-market." "By the Free Society of Artists, associated for the Relief of their Distressed and Decayed Brethren, their Widows and Children."

1770, 1773, 1774. "At Mr. Christie's Great Room next Cumberland House, Pall Mall." Same title.

1776, 1778, 1779. "At their Exhibition Room in St. Alban's Street, Pall Mall." "By the Society of Artists (continued from the year 1759 upon the Original Institution)."

The last catalogue was issued for the season following their supposed dissolution. The exhibition included work by James Stuart, Wheatley, James Basire, and Carter; but these are the only prominent names.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

39, Hillmarton Road, N.

**POLLY KENNEDY: POLLY JONES.**—There appears to be some uncertainty as regards the identity of these two famous courtesans, and in the interest of print collectors it would be well that this doubt should be cleared away. There is nothing dubious about the well-known mezzotint of Miss Kennedy by T. Watson after Reynolds, for this is a portrait of the redoubtable lady who saved her two brothers from the hangman after they had been condemned to death for murder in April, 1770. Another engraving by Valentine Green after E. F. Calze is said by Bromley to represent Polly Kennedy, but is described in Boydell's catalogue as Miss Jones. Chaloner Smith, while pointing out that it bears no resemblance to Reynolds's portrait of the former lady, does not seem to think that it can represent the latter; see 'Brit. Mezzo. Portraits,' p. 568.

Apparently this surmise arose from his belief (into which he was led by Bromley) that a celebrated Miss Polly Jones did not exist, and that the name Jones was an *alias* of Miss Kennedy. The Calze print, however, may very well be a portrait of the famous Polly Jones, for such a lady certainly was once alive, and, as readers of the Selwyn correspondence and the Castle Howard letters will agree, was quite a distinct personage from the Polly Kennedy who saved

the lives of her brothers. It is evident how the blunder has arisen, for while Miss Kennedy was the *chère amie* of the Hon. John St. John, Miss Jones was the mistress of his brother Lord Bolingbroke. There was every reason why an engraving of Polly Jones should be published in May, 1771, for during the previous year she had won much fame by her amours and quarrels with Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, brother of George III. Boydell, who published the print, ought to have known whom it represented; and if Chaloner Smith had been aware of the facts that I have given, he would have accepted the statement of the publisher's catalogue.

In order to prevent further confusion I may add that this Polly Jones seems to be quite a distinct person from the Miss Jones mentioned in connexion with Col. Luttrell in *The Town and Country Mag.*, iii. 625.

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

Fox Oak, Hersham, Surrey.

#### DE QUINCEY AND ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

—Some time ago Mr. Walter T. Spencer issued a catalogue of autographs which included an undated letter written by the English Opium-Eater. "I desired," De Quincey writes,

"to ascertain your *present* way of viewing the subject of Animal Magnetism, on which (encouraged by two former conversations) I am writing a sheet. ....Meantime any balance remaining to me on this H.M. art. [or "act," for "account"] my son would receive for me.....Received already 1*l.*; next 10*s.*; next 2*l.*; next 5*l.* Total 8*l.* 10*s.*"

He ends:—

"I would like the first opportunity, when I could do so with safety, for calling and speaking to you."

The name of the person to whom the letter is addressed in not given, but it was obviously William Tait, the editor of *Tait's Magazine*. The "H.M. art." is the long notice of Hannah More which appeared in *Tait* for December, 1833. It was not included in De Quincey's own 'Selections, Grave and Gay,' but was identified by Prof. Masson for his edition of the writings of the opium-eater.

The article on animal magnetism appeared in *Tait* for January, 1834. The testimony of the letter would be sufficient, but it can be reinforced. In *Tait* for July, 1838, there is a second paper on animal magnetism, and it contains these words:—

"It will save many of our readers a world of trouble, if at the outset of this article we recall to their recollection an article on Animal Magnetism which appeared in a former number of this magazine [a foot-note gives the precise reference, as above] from the able, and on this subject—at once

psychological and physiological—the congenial pen of Mr. De Quincey."

Was the second paper also by De Quincey, and the passage quoted an editorial interpolation? It is possible, but perhaps not probable. The second article is partly a notice of Dupotet's 'Introduction to Animal Magnetism,' and partly an account of the experiments and conclusions of Dr. Elliotson and Prof. Mayo. The aim of the first article was to call the attention of the public to an important document which up to that time had been ignored by British writers. The report of the commission of inquiry appointed by the French Government was issued in 1784, and is called by De Quincey "the most memorable instance on record of violent prejudice, and the extent to which it paralyzes the judgment." It formed the basis of most of the English notices of the subject.

But at the end of 1825, after considerable debate, the Paris Academy of Sciences decided upon a fresh investigation; and it is the result of this second inquiry that De Quincey has epitomized in his article, which has not yet been included in any collected edition of his writings.

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

Manchester.

"BEITZMER"=IRISHMAN.—In the Yiddish jargon of New York and London an Irishman is called "Beitzmer." The origin of this name is sufficiently curious to be worth preserving here. In Harkavy's 'Dictionary of the Yiddish Language,' 1898, it is printed in Hebrew characters בֵּיטְמֵר, but no etymology is given. The word is really hybrid. *Beitzim* is the Hebrew for "eggs," and the termination *-er* is German. It would seem that when the German Jews first heard the name Ireland, they connected it with the German word for "eggs," as if it were *Eier-land*, "the Land of Eggs." Hence they imagined that a fitting translation of Irishman into jargon would be "Beitzmer," i.e. "Egg-lander." This peculiar rendering is now common, and is universally understood.

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

"KIDNAPPER."—The following quotation from *The Spectator* is given in Johnson's dictionary: "These people lye in wait for our children, and may be considered as a kind of *kidnappers* within the law." The same quotation appears in 'The Century Dictionary' and in Richardson. Even Richardson, who is so very helpful in this matter, failed to find the reference. I



found it at last, viz., in No. 311, near the beginning. It is not quite exact.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

EARTHQUAKES AND MONT PELÉE. (See 10 S. v. 388, 436, 492.)—I venture to correct your correspondent X. when, at 10 S. v. 388, he speaks of

“the earthquake with a simultaneous eruption of Mont Pelée which happened on 8 May, 1802, and destroyed St. Pierre, in the Isle of Martinique, with more than 20,000 inhabitants.”

I have a vivid recollection of the events of that memorable morning, hearing, as I did, the rumblings of the detonations from Martinique, some 200 miles off, like the sound of distant artillery; but I do not remember that there was any earthquake apart from what may have proceeded from the eruptions of Mont Pelée itself. It was the furious blast of burning sand and poisonous gases that overwhelmed the ill-fated city, and, in a minute or two, destroyed not some 20,000 persons, as your correspondent states, but nearly 40,000. The ordinary population of St. Pierre was about 30,000, but the town at the time of the eruption, being *en fête* for some festival, had an additional 10,000 or so visitors. It has been said that no such a parallel has ever before been given to the world of the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah.

Since his note appeared your correspondent's list of great earthquakes must be increased by the terrible one that occurred at Kingston, in the island of Jamaica, on 14 January last, which resulted in the loss of at least 1,000 lives; indeed, it is believed by many that that number has been very largely exceeded.

J. S. UDAL, F.S.A.

Antigua, W.I.

“HOGSHEAD”: ITS DERIVATION.—I find an early spelling of *hogshead* which is not given in ‘N.E.D.’: “In duobus *hogsheveds* vini albi.” A.D. 1437, in Brand, ‘Pop. Antiq.’ (1849), ii. 75, note. Here the spelling *heved* makes it quite certain that the latter element is the mod. E. *head*.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

FORSYTHIA SUSPENS. —The yellow flowers of this shrub have formed in recent years such a beautiful ornament to our gardens in the early spring that it is of interest to recall the origin of the name. It is taken from William Forsyth, formerly superintendent of the royal gardens at St. James's and Kensington, who died in 1804. In the ‘D.N.B.’ we are told that “the plant named *Forsythia* after Forsyth in Thomas Walter's ‘Flora Caroliniana,’ 1788, p. 153, is now

designated *Decumaria*.” That is true, but the writer neglects to mention that, after it was found that Walter's *Forsythia* was the same plant as that called *Decumaria* by Linnæus, Vahl (a Danish botanist, who died the same year as Forsyth) gave the name *Forsythia* to a Japanese genus (of which the *suspensa* is the only species) of the natural order Oleaceæ, and this is the shrub which is now so largely cultivated in our gardens under that name.

W. T. LYNN.

Blackheath.

HUNTER'S WOOD: HUNTER'S CAKES.—In the very faulty English translation of Baldaeus's ‘Naauwkeurige Beschryvinge van Malabar en Choromandel... En het machtige Eyland Ceylon,’ printed in vol. iii. of Churchill's collection of voyages and travels (1703), we read on p. 852:—

“At Porto Novo inhabit some Portugueses; their Trade consists chiefly in a certain hard Wood call'd *Hunters-Wood*,” &c.

Again, on p. 807 we are told of a certain province in the north of Ceylon:—

“This Province affords a kind of Wood call'd *Jagers-Wood* (or *Hunters-wood*), which for its goodness is transported to the Coast of Coromandel.”

In both cases the original Dutch has *Jager-hout*; and the German version, from which the English translation was made, has *Jager-holz*. Of course *jager* here has nothing to do with Dutch *jager* or German *Jäger*, but is simply a Dutch spelling of the Portuguese *jagra*, jaggery. The kitul-palm was called by the Portuguese *jagreira*, and this the Dutch turned into *jager-boom*, the timber of the tree being termed *jager-hout*. (There was some confusion, however, between the jaggery-palm, *Caryota urens*, and the palmyra, *Borassus flabelliformis*, both palms yielding jaggery and valuable timber.)

A similar error to the above is found in the (also very incorrect) English translation of Haafner's ‘Reize te Voet door het Eiland Ceilon,’ printed in vol. v. of Sir Richard Phillips's ‘New Voyages and Travels’ (third series), where, on p. 64, we read:—

“In conclusion he presented me with some white *hunter's cakes* made of sugar of the country.”

There is a double error here, the original stating that the present consisted of “some white cakes of jaggery or sugar of the country” (“eenige witte jagerkoeken of suiker van het land”). Very possibly the translator in this case thought that the cakes of jaggery were carried by hunters

to sustain them under the fatigues of the chase! "Hunter's wood," however, is sheer nonsense. DONALD FERGUSON.

**GHOST-WORDS.**—A paragraph in a recent number of *The St. James's Gazette* states that Dr. J. A. H. Murray has a collection of what Prof. Skeat calls "ghost-words." An instance from my own experience may be worth recording in 'N. & Q.'

In an early number of *The Church Quarterly Review* an article on the nature of God contained the expression "the butological argument." As is my wont, I turned up lexicon and dictionary to learn what this new thing might be, but in vain. At last it flashed upon me that the *u* was an inverted *n*, and *b* had taken the place of the letter *o*, and lo! that strange fowl "butological" resolved itself into the familiar "ontological argument." It showed considerable ingenuity on the part of the compositor in inventing so plausible-looking a word, but the error was never corrected in the *Review*. J. A. HEWETT, Canon. Cradock, S.A.

[CANON HEWITT will probably be interested in the series of articles on 'Ghost-Words' which appeared at 9 S. ii. 341, 406, 485; iii. 2; from the pen of PROF. SKEAT. Other instances are discussed at 9 S. iii. 205, 304; 10 S. iii. 405, 498; iv. 28, 73, 35.]

**"DRUG" AND "PHARMACOPŒIA" IN THE 'N.E.D.'**—"Drug" is thus defined:—

"1. An original, simple, medicinal substance, organic or inorganic, whether used by itself in its natural condition or prepared by art, or as an ingredient in a medicine or medicament. Formerly used more widely to include all ingredients used in chemistry, pharmacy, dyeing, and the arts generally, as still in French. In early use always in the pl. Cf. *Spices* (so in Fr.)."

"Pharmacopœia" is defined as:—

"1. A book containing a list of drugs, with directions for their preparation and identification: *spec.* such a book officially published by authority and revised at stated times."

If the definition of "drug" is correct and sufficient, then that of "pharmacopœia" is not, for a pharmacopœia is not a list of "original, simple, medicinal substances" merely, or of "ingredients" merely, whether simple or not.

It is also worthy of note that "catholicon," which is spoken of as a "drug" in one of the illustrative quotations under the latter word, was not a "simple medicinal substance," but a medicine compounded of something like a dozen ingredients.

C. C. B.

## Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

**ENGINEERS' PORTRAITS.**—I am anxious to obtain photographs or prints of well-known engineers, in order to complete a collection of Past Presidents of the oldest engineering society in this country, of which I am at present the hon. secretary. As I am unable to obtain certain of these, perhaps some of your readers will advise me where they can be found.

The Society was formed in 1771, and the following names are among those I require: Bryan Donkin, President in 1843.

William Cubitt, 1845.

Dr. P. M. Roget, 1846.

Joshua Field, 1848.

John Taylor, 1849.

James Simpson, 1850.

Thomas Lloyd, 1851.

James Walker, 1852.

Charles Vignoles, 1853.

Wollaston Blake, 1858.

I shall be most grateful to any readers of 'N. & Q.' who can assist me in this matter.

JOHN A. RENNIE.

Smeatonian Society of Civil Engineers.

**MARSHALL'S 'GENEALOGIST'S GUIDE': A SUPPLEMENT.**—I am indexing the pedigrees that have been printed since the last edition of this most useful book. Will your readers kindly send me the titles of any books containing genealogies that ought to be included in my supplement?

GERALD FOTHERGILL.

11, Brussels Road, New Wandsworth, S.W.

**LEWIS, FRIEND OF JACK MYTTON.**—Can this individual be identified? He was ruined through his connexion with the famous sporting John Mytton, of Shrewsbury. His daughter married a Mr. Hodgson. To which of the Welsh families of Lewis did he belong? Any further particulars will be gratefully received.

FRED. G. ACKERLEY.

Grindleton Vicarage, Clitheroe.

**CHARTERS TO CITY GUILDS.**—Is there any work in existence giving a list of charters granted to City companies or guilds during the reign of James I.?

ENQUIRER.

**BADGES OF THE CITY GUILDS.**—I should be glad if any reader of 'N. & Q.' could tell me which of the City companies adopted

the practice of wearing a badge at their gatherings. I have found that the following did so: Vintners, Distillers, Carpenters, Tallow - Chandlers, Innholders, Needle-Makers, Joiners, Coopers, Patten-Makers, Cooks, Cutlers, Turners, and Bakers.

ENQUIRER.

**SULPHUR MATCHES: MATCH-MAKER'S SONG.**—I can just remember seeing sulphur matches used with an old black wooden "tunder-box," as it was called by our servants; and as a child I learned from them a little song of a match-maker's wife or child, in which were the words

'E splits 'em, 'e dips 'em, an' I do the same.

I do not think I was old enough to attach any definite meaning to the words. Can any one furnish the rest of the song, or whatever it is? I think I have some faint recollection of the matches being bought at the kitchen door.

J. T. F.

Winterton, Doncaster.

[See *post*, p. 351.]

**"MATROSS": "TOPASS."**—The above were words for gunners, or ratings of gunners, in the old Indian Artillery. The former word should be from Ger. *Matrose*, and is given in Bailey's 'Dict.' as being "next below the gunners"; but I wish to know the status of the "topass" and the etymology of the word.

H. P. L.

**'INTELLIGENCE,' J. MACOCK, 1666.**—Nichols, 'Lit. Anecdotes,' vol. iv., gives the above newspaper as having appeared in 1666. Can any one tell me whether there are any copies of it in existence? There are none in the British Museum. Apparently the paper was still being issued in 1673, and if so, it is the longest-lived private undertaking of its century.

J. B. W.

**IMPERIAL PHRASES.**—Can any of your readers tell me the origin of the two phrases (1) "the white man's burden" and (2) "the sordid bonds of empire"?

L. HAMILTON.

Oriental College, University, Berlin.

[1. Title of a poem by Mr. Kipling. See his book 'The Five Nations,' p. 79. The first line is: "Take up the White Man's Burden."]

**SEINE, RIVER AND SAINT.**—The following passage occurs in Miss L. S. Costello's 'Pilgrimage to Auvergne,' vol. i. p. 280:—

"The source of the River Seine is at a little distance from the town [Dijon], and seems to have supplied the Romish calendar with the saint who presides over the spot."

Who was St. Seine? Can it be that such a person never existed?

ASTARTE.

**CHALMERS OF CULTS.**—Can any one give me references to deeds, documents, registers, or other evidences, relating to this family from 1570 to the present day, or to the James Chalmers—son of the Laird (Gilbert) of Cults upon whom the baronetcy was conferred in 1664?

References to Stodart, Cokayne, Playfair, and printed pedigrees are known.

ANTHONY TUCKER, Capt.

Belle Vue, Heatherley Road, Camberley.

**'AN EVENING STAR.'**—Some time between 1884 and 1887 there appeared in the *Putney Parish Magazine* some verses entitled 'An Evening Star.' The were by F. F. Whitehurst, but I am uncertain whether there was any signature in the magazine. I should be greatly obliged to any one possessing these old numbers of the magazine for a copy of the verses, or for information as to where I may find the same.

CHR. WATSON.

264, Worpole Road, Wimbledon.

**DR. JOHNSON: DR. JOHN SWAN: IR. WATTS.**—A few days ago I became possessed of the "Letter-Book" of Dr. John Swan, translator of Sydenham's works, circa 1740, a physician and surgeon in Newcastle, Staffs, for half a century. He died here in 1760, and was buried in St. Giles's Churchyard on 9 April in that year. The book, which has about 400 pages, is full of letters to or from Dr. Stonhouse, of Northampton, the Rev. Jas. Hervey, the Rev. W. Wellits (who is Josiah Wedgwood's sister), Justice Bathurst, Miss Honora Sneyd, and about thirty other persons.

Amongst the letters I find the following note to Dr. Samuel Johnson, recommending a Dr. Watts; and as I do not suppose it has ever been printed, and it may interest your readers, I have copied it exactly as written:

To Mr. Johnson Author of the Rambler, recommending Dr. Watts to Him 3<sup>d</sup> March 1762.

SIR,—Give me leave upon y<sup>e</sup> footing of an old frd & acquaintance to recom<sup>d</sup>end y<sup>e</sup> gentl<sup>m</sup> who delivers y<sup>e</sup> lett<sup>r</sup> to U, as a person of merit & learn<sup>d</sup>, who wd very gladly be employ<sup>d</sup> by any man of letters, or Bookseller, in translating from y<sup>e</sup> Greek, Latin, French, Italian or Spanish languages, in all wch he is well skilled.

As I havnt a frd in town y<sup>e</sup> can giv him so good informatio<sup>n</sup> as yrslf in these matrs, & is bet<sup>r</sup> abl to put him in a way of procuring som employ<sup>m</sup>t for his pen; & as y<sup>e</sup> pres<sup>t</sup> manifold hardships he labours undr, reduce him to y<sup>e</sup> necessity of living by his wits, I make no question, but y<sup>e</sup> after having heard y<sup>e</sup> Story of his misfortunes from his own mouth, it wil strongly excite yr comiseration, & incline U from motives of humanity & benevolence to assist him to y<sup>e</sup> utermost of yr power in y<sup>e</sup> only way he can think of to suport hmslf.

The best good office therfor y<sup>e</sup> I thought I cd do

him in his unhapy situation was to take upon me, at his urgent request, to introduce him to your notice & regard; and for y<sup>r</sup> freedom I shd hope ther needs no apology, all circumstances considered.

I most heartily wish y<sup>t</sup> he may reap al y<sup>r</sup> advantage he promises to himself from y<sup>r</sup> recom<sup>d</sup>endation. And in ordr to y<sup>r</sup> permit me to asure U, y<sup>t</sup> if U can serv him, U wil do a favour to a man of real merit, wch he wil be very thankful for, besides conferring a singular obligation on me, w<sup>ch</sup> I shal always as gratefully acknowledge as if it hd been don to myslf. I am w<sup>th</sup> perfect regard & esteem

Y<sup>r</sup> obedi<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

J. SWAN.

Was this answered? If so, is the answer in existence? Who was Dr. Watts?

R. SIMMS.

Bibliotheca Staffordiensis, Newcastle, Staff.

**NAPOLEON'S CHESSMEN.**—We possess a splendid set of chessmen, given by Napoleon at St. Helena in 1816 to my father, William Warden, surgeon R.N., and the author of the 'Letters from St. Helena.' He went out with Napoleon in the Northumberland under Sir George Cockburn, and was at St. Helena for several months.

I have wished for some time to ascertain the history of these chessmen. I find in Mrs. Abell's 'Recollections of Napoleon at St. Helena' (she was Elizabeth Balcombe, daughter of Mr. Balcombe, the owner of the Briars, where Napoleon lived for some months after his arrival) that she was one day summoned by Napoleon to see "some pretty toys" (which may very well have been these chessmen: "Such beautiful workmanship had never before left China") "which had been presented to him by Mr. Elphinstone" (apparently on his way home from the East), "as a token of gratitude to the Emperor for having so humanely attended to his brother when severely wounded on the field of Waterloo." I shall be glad to know what Mr. Elphinstone this was. Perhaps some of your readers can help me.

GEO. COCKBURN WARDEN.

Morden College, Blackheath.

**'LINCOLNSHIRE FAMILY'S CHEQUERED HISTORY': WALSH FAMILY.**—The subjoined clipping from *The Somerset County Gazette* for 2 March seems worthy of preservation in the columns of 'N. & Q.' As, however, the male line of the Walshes still happily flourishes, there must be some more material reason, one would imagine in this instance, than mere superstition to prevent the Grimblethorpe estate continuing in the proper line. What is the mystery?

"Lincolnshire Family's Chequered History: Somerset connections involved.—The following appears in a Sheffield contemporary:—A singular

illustration of a superstition at one time not uncommon to English families has occurred in the history of the Lincolnshire family of the Walshes, the last of that name residing in that county having died recently. The family's charter chest takes them back to the Crusader days, and the founder of the family at Grimblethorpe, their Lincolnshire seat, was Sir William le Angevyn, who came over from Normandy in the train of the Angevin kings of England. When Rome quarrelled with John, that king retaliated by seizing such Church lands as he dared, and bestowing them on his Angevin kinsfolk and knights. Among the lands thus seized were the Grimblethorpe estates, and the superstition referred to is that lands taken from the Church are under a ban which prevents them travelling long in the male line. The history of the Grimblethorpe estates has at least shown some substantiation for this superstition. From Sir William le Angevyn the estates descended through a long line of knights until 1462, when the first break in the male line occurred, for the estates devolved on an only heiress, who married Christopher Maddysonne, who appear[s] to have been [of] a powerful family in the North, owing knightly service to the then militant bishops of Durham. But after a century of Maddysons, the curse of the Church again manifests its ban, and the estates again devolve on an heiress, who married Ralph Lomax, of Habrough Manor. Yet another hundred years, and again in 1693 the house of Lomax is represented only by an heiress, who married Henry, son of Gen. Walsh, of Lincoln. But after two hundred years of Walshes, again the old superstition is raised, for with the death of Mrs. Walsh, which occurred recently, the estates devolve upon an heiress, who married Capt. M. R. C. Kavanagh some dozen years ago. The head of the Walsh family is Col. Henry Alfred Walsh, C.B., D.A.A.G., lately Commanding the 1st Battalion Somerset Light Infantry, who is well known in West Somerset, and who is now Chief of the London Recruiting District."

CURIOUS.

**'THE PERI; OR, THE ENCHANTED FOUNTAIN.'**—I should be very grateful if any of your readers could trace for me the name and family of the author of an opera, brought out, I understand, in the United States, with the above title.

N. DE LA LYNDE.

70, Lord Street, Liverpool.

**LIEUT. J. H. DAVIS.**—Is anything known of the further history, or of the descendants, of John Henry Davis? He was Lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guard during the later years of George III., and went to America in 1820.

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

**POLL-BOOKS.**—When did these lists come into existence? and by whom were they issued—the county or the candidates? When did they cease to be printed? I possess a list of Hertfordshire Poll-Books, the dates of which are 1727, 1754, 1761, 1775, 1784, 1790, 1802, 1805, and 1833; but there

were probably others. Any references to books or articles dealing with poll-books will be valued.

W. B. GERISH.

Bishop's Stortford.

WHITLAS OF GOBRANA, CO. ANTRIM.—This family settled in Crumlin about 1650, and sold the property in 1863. Are they descendants of Whitelaw, Baron Bothwell? Why did the *e* and *w* drop out of the spelling? Were the arms of Bothwell and Whitlas the same? if so, when granted? The name Whitlaw is on the map near the old Bothwell property.

A. C. H.

HOUSE OF BENTHAM AND JAMES MILL.—In Alexander Bain's 'Life of James Mill' I observe it stated (p. 73) that at the house "No. 1, Queen Square, now 40, Queen Anne's Gate," resided Jeremy Bentham and James Mill.

The actual house is, I believe, still existing, but a careful examination recently of its exterior failed to discover any plaque or memorial of the residence of those great men. Is there not a society that looks after these things, and puts up memorial tablets where necessary?

M. H. T.

[The L.C.C. has now taken in hand this work, formerly looked after by the Society of Arts. Several tablets recently erected have been recorded in 'N. & Q.' under 'Houses of Historical Interest.']

## Replies.

### HANNAH LIGHTFOOT: A PORTRAIT.

(10 S. vii. 289.)

IN J. Bridgman's 'Sketch of Knole' (1817), p. 45, there is the following description of the picture to which MR. ARTHUR REYNOLDS has referred:—

"Portrait of Miss Axford. This is the fair Quaker noticed by his Majesty when Prince of Wales."

This description is not satisfactory. Hannah Lightfoot married one Isaac Axford, of St. Martin's, Ludgate, at Keith's Chapel on 11 Dec., 1753; v. 'Register of Baptisms and Marriages at St. George's Chapel, Mayfair,' Harleian Soc. (1889), p. 266. It has been suggested previously in 'N. & Q.' that the picture at Knole does not represent Hannah Lightfoot, but depicts one of the numerous mistresses of John Frederick, third Duke of Dorset (1745-99); and hitherto no light has been thrown upon the history of the portrait.

The mystery of Hannah Lightfoot has

been discussed exhaustively in these pages, as the following references testify:—

1 S. vii. 595; viii. 87, 281; ix. 233; x. 228, 328, 420, 532; xi. 454.

2 S. i. 121, 322.

3 S. iii. 88; xi. 11, 62, 89, 110, 131, 156, 196, 218, 245, 342, 362, 446, 484, 503; xii. 87, 260, 369.

4 S. ii. 403; vi. 28.

5 S. iii. 6; iv. 162; v. 62.

6 S. ii. 221; iv. 164.

8 S. ii. 264, 334, 453, 531; iii. 76.

9 S. iv. 54.

The debate in the Third Series is memorable on account of the passage of arms between MR. J. HENEGAGE JESSE and MR. W. J. THOMS, in which, it must be confessed, the latter had the worst of it.

Some time since I devoted a couple of months to the study of the subject, and as a new interest has been awakened I propose in due course to tell the story once more.

Knole or Knowle Park is near Sevenoaks, in Kent, and was the seat of the Dukes of Dorset.

HORACE BLEACKLEY;

Fox Oak, Hersham, Surrey.

The hall referred to is Knole (sometimes spelt Knowle), Sevenoaks.

In a commonplace book of mine is an extract from (?) a newspaper, which would fill about two and a half columns of 'N. & Q.', entitled 'A Royal Amour; or, the History of the Fair Quakeress.' The following is the first paragraph:—

"The only authentic portrait known of this admired fair one, the early favourite of George the Third, when Prince of Wales, is at Knowle Park, the seat of Lady Plymouth. It is described as the 'Portrait of Hannah Lightfoot,' that being her married name. How it came into the possession of that noble family, none of the present race are able to explain. It is, however, suspected to have been sent there by Edward Duke of York, the brother of George the Third, before his marriage to the Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, as a deposit for safe preservation until it could be disposed of elsewhere. The picture has been attributed to Gainsborough; but if so, it must have been an early production of that clever artist. The late Duke, Frederick of York, had a beautiful enamel from this portrait mounted in the lid of a snuff-box, which, after his death, was in the possession of George the Fourth, and might now, perhaps, be found at Bifrons, the seat of the Dowager Marchioness of Conyngham."

As usual in old commonplace books, the extract is not dated. The neighbouring extracts point to about 1837-45. Later in the extract it is recorded that Hannah Lightfoot (*née* Wheeler) "returned to Kew, where she assumed the name of Axford."

In Murray's 'Handbook for Travellers

in Kent and Sussex,' 1858, p. 108 (in the account of Knoles), is the following:—

"The Venetian Bedroom remains as it was fitted up for the ambassador Molino, after whom it is named.....In the Dressing-room are—Miss Axford, the fair Quakeress, by Reynolds; and a good portrait by Gainsborough."

According to the 1892 edition of the 'Handbook,' these two portraits are in the Crimson Drawing-room. Lord Sackville is the owner of Knoles.

Bifrons is, or was, according to the 'Handbook' quoted above, adjoining the Vicarage of Patricbourne, which is on the Little Stour river or "bourn," half a mile from Bridge:—

"In the drawing-room is a fine full length of George IV. by Lawrence. Along the front a Mr. Taylor, who rebuilt it in 1770, placed this inscription 'in commendation of his wife': 'Diruta ædificat uxor bona, ædificata diruit mala.'"

According to 'Paterson's Roads,' 18th ed., by Edward Mogg, 1826, p. 3, the occupant of Bifrons was then Edw. Taylor, Esq.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

"MATCHES" IN CONGREVE (10 S. vii. 269).

—The association of matches with tinder-boxes in the quotation from 'Love for Love' seems natural enough, for surely tinder-boxes were of no service without matches—those sulphur-tipped splints of thin wood, which kindled into flame on application to the rag-tinder already ignited by sparks from the flint.

Genuine old sulphur-tipped matches are harder to find than tinder-boxes; indeed, the latter are made at the present day, not to sell as curios, though that may be the fate of many, but for use by some of the peasant class in Holland and elsewhere.

The tip of the lucifer match mentioned in Haydn, introduced about 1834, I presume was furnished with composition igniting by friction—quite a different article from the old sulphur tip.

I. CHALKLEY GOULD.

There used to be, fifty to sixty years ago, slips of white wood tipped with sulphur for getting a light from a fire, &c. Perhaps they were the same as those used with the tinder-box. There were also, and probably are now, slips of cedarwood. Both of these were, I think, called matches.

Is not "to break into matchwood" an old phrase for "to break into little pieces"?

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

Matches are not necessarily *lucifer* matches. The old tinder-boxes always contained matches tipped with sulphur to catch the

long-sought spark on the tinder. The lucifer (phosphorus) matches, producing a real flame themselves, were introduced about 1830, and were a great advance in the art of fire-producing; but surely the old sulphur matches are as old as the tinder-boxes themselves, for without them the tinder would have been useless.

J. FOSTER PALMER.

8, Royal Avenue, S.W.

The matches here alluded to are evidently the thin slips of wood tipped at each end with sulphur which were used with tinder-boxes until the latter went out of use. When a spark ignited the tinder, the sulphur match was put on to the little ring of fire, and blown upon until it caught and set light to the wood. The making of these matches was a gipsy industry. Genuine old ones are not often met with nowadays, but they are easy enough to make. I have often made them to demonstrate the way of using a tinder-box.

E. E. STREET.

The old tinder-box contained a flint, a steel, a quantity of tinder, and some matches. The matches were of the same shape and size as those now in use, but were tipped only with sulphur, and of course did not ignite by friction. By the striking together of the flint and steel, sparks fell on the tinder, and where they fell the tinder ignited, and was for some minutes like the red coals in a grate. A match was ignited by touching the sulphur tip on one of these red spots. Matches are referred to in *The Spectator*, but I cannot point out the exact passage, as I have not the book at hand.

M. N. G.

Although suggestive of an early name for friction matches—namely, "Congreves" (so termed from the famous rocket manufacturer), the matches referred to in 'Love for Love' would be the ordinary ones made of thin slips of pinewood or pasteboard, dipped in brimstone at both ends, and used with the tinder-box. Although mostly made at home on Saturday evenings, when the week's tinder was prepared, they were also manufactured for sale and hawked about in country places. A peripatetic vendor of them, being repulsed by a villager with the remark, "No, we never buy of strangers," meekly replied, "Be not forgetful to entertain strangers, for thereby some have entertained angels unawares!" but was crushed by the retort, "Get out! Angels don't come round with brimstone matches."

RICHARD WELFORD.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

**MARLY HORSES** (10 S. vii. 190, 211, 251, 277).—It is strange that no reply has given with certainty the name of the sculptor of the two groups at the entrance of the Champs Élysées. M. N. D. gives "Coustou the Younger"; but there were three sculptors named Coustou: Nicolas, 1658–1733; Guillaume (his brother), 1678–1746; and Guillaume (son of the latter), 1716–77.

The 'Biographie Universelle' says nothing about the 'Horses,' but mentions that Guillaume the elder made a marble group representing the ocean and the Mediterranean, which adorned the "tapis vert des jardins de Marly."

Chalmers in his 'Dictionary of Biography' says that Nicolas was the sculptor of the 'Horses,' and relates an anecdote about a fop who took exception to the reins being slack, and what the sculptor said in reply.

Galignani's 'New Paris Guide for 1854' (p. 192) gives "Coustou junior" as the sculptor; and Baedeker's 'Paris,' 15th ed., 1904, p. 69, gives "G. Coustou." 'Paris,' by A. J. C. Hare, 1887, p. 457, gives "Guillaume Coustou."

If the date of the erection of the 'Horses' in the gardens of the Château de Marly given by L. P. at the third reference is correct, viz., 1745, it appears most probable that Guillaume the younger was the sculptor.

In that reply should not "Marly's Horses" read "the Marly Horses"? "Coustou" is of course a misprint for Coustou.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

**NAVAL ACTION, 1814:** T. BARRATT POWER (10 S. vii. 246).—If F. D. L. has access to *The Gentleman's Magazine* for the year 1814, he will find in part ii. p. 399, an obituary notice of a young midshipman of this name. He was killed in an attempt to board an armed American vessel of ten guns off the coast of Connecticut, on 21 July (not June), 1814. He was the fourth son of Dr. Power, of Atherstone, co. Warwick, and at the time of his death was in his nineteenth year. If F. D. L. has no means of obtaining *The Gentleman's Magazine* account of the incident, and will send me his address, I will copy out the entry for him.

JOHN OXBERRY.

21, Grasmere Terrace, Gateshead.

Thos. Barratt Power was a midshipman on board H.M. ship *Superb*, under the command of the Hon. Commodore Chas. Paget. He had been sent out on the evening of 21 July in command of the ship's gig, manned and armed, for the purpose of annoying the coasting trade of the enemy,

as was the custom. His enterprise and intrepidity carried him alongside a vessel, which, owing to the darkness of the night, he did not discover to be an armed ship of ten guns. Seeing no other chance to escape, he bravely determined to attempt to board her, but received a musket-ball through his head, and instantly expired. His remains were interred at Stonington, in Connecticut, with every attention and respect which an enemy could bestow.

ALFRED SYDNEY LEWIS.

Library, Constitutional Club.

**'REBECCA,' A NOVEL:** A. C. HOLBROOK (10 S. iii. 128, 176, 293, 435; v. 72, 117, 377).—It may be worth while to sum up what has been ascertained about this book. The third volume has not been found. The only copy known of the other two bears the cote R 107 at the Bibliothèque de la Sorbonne, to which they were presented on 19 April, 1904. Mr. A. Enander found in that library, on p. 200 of the catalogue of the publishers, Messrs. Lackington, Allen & Co., for the year 1815, the proof that the third volume had been published, and a quotation from a review of it which appeared (p. 198) in vol. liii. of *The European Magazine and London Review*, 1808, from the pen of Joseph Moser. The theory that the novel was written by Ann Catharine (or Catherine, as it is spelt in two of her books) Holbrook—who, according to the 'D.N.B.,' died in 1837, in the London district (within living memory), seems to be confirmed by a comparison between the style of 'Rebecca' and that of the four books attributed to her in the catalogue of the British Museum, particularly in the 'Tales,' published (like 'Rebecca') at Uttoxeter in 1821. Of these the fourth edition appeared at Thame in 1834, with a dedication 'To Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent,' and 'Lines on the visit to Oxford of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and Princess Victoria.' There is a copy of the second edition of this work (Burton-upon-Trent, 1822) in the possession of Mr. Cecil Clarke, the novelist, who has pointed out that "Ashby," the name of the family of 'Rebecca,' is one of the places where Mrs. Holbrook found subscribers. Has the third edition disappeared entirely? In the first, with a preface written at Hixon (now Hixon), one remarks, p. 80, "norations," apparently in the sense of "imprecations"; p. 81, mention of St. James's Square, as in 'Rebecca,' p. 4, the same interest in "The Negro."

If the other books of Mrs. Holbrook do

not resemble 'Rebecca' so much, it is accounted for by the fact that the one ('The Dramatist') is "the life of the Authoress," and the other "an Historical Tale." Moser had been reminded of 'The Vicar of Wakefield' on perusing 'Rebecca'; and on p. 105 of the 'Tales' the authoress mentions "Goldsmith's Country Pastor." In the two works one finds similar sentiments, and frequent quotations from English poetry. Mrs. Holbrook had been a Miss Jackson, and a "Jackson" is one of the well-behaved characters (as we know from Moser) in the missing volume of 'Rebecca.'

From the title-page of 'Constantine Castriot' (Rugeley, 1829)—one of the four volumes of A. C. Holbrook to be found in the British Museum, and recorded in the 'D.N.B.'—we learn that she had also published 'Strictures on the Stage' (which may be the same book as that entitled 'The Dramatist; or, Memoirs of the Stage,' Birmingham, 1809) and 'Eleanor of Brittany.' From that of the 'Tales' (1821) we see that she had published 'Sorrows not Merited.' There are, therefore, three of her works quite unrepresented in our national library. It certainly is remarkable that neither in 1821 nor in 1809 she should have claimed to be the authoress of her (if hers it was) earliest contribution to literature.

The perusal of 'Aphorisms for Youth,' 1801 (printed by Knight & Compton, Middle Street, Cloth Fair, and published by Lackington, Allen & Co.), suggests the possibility that it also was compiled by Mrs. Holbrook. There are copies of it in the British Museum and the Bodleian Library. As a frontispiece it has an engraving of Cornelia giving lessons to her two sons.

On p. 13 of 'The Dramatist' Mrs. Holbrook quotes an epitaph, written in 1806, for her father, who died, 22 March, 1798, at Norwich. Was it set up on his grave? P. 27, she uses the word "callet"; p. 47, she writes, "it would, indeed, have been a miracle, and ranked higher than the famous Countess's 365 children at a birth, or the noted female of rabbit-breeding memory." Her mother "was a native of Cork," and she had "friends in Staffordshire," where 'Rebecca' was printed. On p. 68 of the first volume one finds: "I love free enquiry—truth will never lose by free enquiry."

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

"HAMMALS" (10 S. vii. 248).—I feel sure that the word used by the Northumbrian woman referred to by MR. MACMICHAEL

was not "hammals," but "almuns" or "awmuns." The custom of "giving the bairn its awmuns" (pronounced in this neighbourhood like the word "almonds" without the *d* sound) was formerly common all over the north of England, and still prevails in country districts. It is mentioned by Brand under the section in vol. ii. dealing with christening customs. Mackenzie, in his 'History of Northumberland' (vol. i. p. 205), writing in 1825 of the manners and customs of the people of this county, said: "It would be thought very unlucky to send away a child the first time its nurse has brought it on a visit without giving it an egg, salt, or [and ?] bread." These were the child's "awmuns."

Nowadays in this neighbourhood the child receives three things in the first three houses it enters. Usually the three things are a silver coin (a threepenny bit or a sixpence), an egg, and a piece of salt. The last, I am told, is considered an essential; the other two, so far as I can learn, are occasionally varied. In the case of my eldest son, his mother tells me he got the three things mentioned, together with a piece of sugar. The "awmuns" are placed on the child's lap, and it is thus made to carry its "awmuns" out of the house itself, as they are not removed from its lap until the house has been left. This would seem also to be an essential part of the ceremony.

JOHN OXBERRY.

Gateshead.

What the witness from Northumberland in the Divorce Court intended to say was most likely "alms," pronounced "allums," and misreported "hammals." Henderson, 'Notes on the Folk-lore of the Northern Counties,' p. 12, describes the gift as follows:

"Much importance attaches to the baby's first visit to another house, on which occasion it is expected that he should receive three things—an egg, salt, and white bread or cake: the egg a sacred emblem from the remotest antiquity, and the cake and salt, things used alike in Jewish and pagan sacrifices..... I have heard an old woman in Durham speak of this as the child receiving alms. 'He could not claim them before he was baptized,' she said; 'but now he is a Christian he has a right to go and ask alms of his fellow Christians.'"

RICHD. WELFORD.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Is not this a misreported word, or an "operator's" ill-reading of "hansels"—the gifts for luck placed in the hands of babies on their presentation to friends of the mother? The custom is not yet dead in the Midlands.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Worksoop.



"ROAD OF WORDS" (10 S. vii. 290).—I suppose this to be merely an error for "rote of words," i.e., a set of words said by rote. The *o* in *rote* was once open, so that it was also spelt *roat*. Hence Nares has the verb *to rote* or *to roat*, to repeat by memory; so that *rote* could mean "repetition by memory." The 'Century Dictionary' gives a similar example from Swift (no reference): "a rote of buffoonery that serveth all occasions." WALTER W. SKEAT.

"NON SENTIS, INQUIT, TE ULTRA MALLEUM LOQUI?" (10 S. vii. 249).—See Athenæus, viii. 351a: Μυννάκου δ' αὐτῷ περὶ μουσικῆς διαμψισθητοῦντος οὐ προσέχειν αὐτῷ ἔφη, ὅτι ἀνώτερον τοῦ σφυροῦ λέγει.

Munnacus was a shoemaker. Erasmus mistook the exact meaning of Stratoniceus's sarcasm through a confusion of *σφυρόν* (ankle) with *σφύρα* (hammer). The *ed. princ.* of Athenæus (Venice, Ald., 1514), while giving the disputant's name as *μυννακού*, prints quite clearly *ἀνώτερον τοῦ σφυροῦ* (p. 133, ll. 49, 50).

Erasmus repeats the error in his 'Apophthegmata' (lib. vi., heading 'Stratoniceus,' No. 18): "Idem Minnaco fabro, ut opinor, secum de musica disceptanti, non animaduertis, inquit, te supra malleum loqui[?]" (p. 375, Paris, 1533).

The same saying of Stratoniceus is correctly quoted by L. Cælius Rhodiginus (Richerius) in his 'Lectiones Antiquæ' (lib. iv. cap. xii. *ad fin.* of the enlarged edition, p. 132, Basel, 1542).

In his 'Adagia' ("Festinatio Præpropera; Festina lente," p. 243, ed. 1629) Erasmus mentions that when publishing an edition of that work ('Prouerbiorum opus') with Aldus at Venice (September, 1508), he was indebted to the kindness of learned men for the loan of many works which had not yet appeared in print, among them Athenæus's 'Deipnosophists.' So the error may be due to a manuscript. Perhaps some correspondent could say in which edition of the 'Adagia' this story first occurs.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

University College, Aberystwyth.

EDINBURGH STAGE: BLAND: GLOVER: JORDAN (10 S. vii. 89, 131, 191).—I summarize the information gleaned in reference to John Bland. He was the son of Nathaniel Bland, LL.D. (Judge of Prerog. Court, Dublin), by his first wife, Diana Kemeys; served under his relative (presumably) General Humphry Bland as a cornet of dragoons; carried the colours of his regi-

ment at the battle of Dettingen; was taken prisoner at the battle of Fontenoy; left the army, and took to the stage at Edinburgh, where he resided for many years (actor, and treasurer of the Theatre Royal), and where he died in 1808. He was uncle of Mrs. Jordan—her father, Capt. Francis Bland, being also a son of Judge Bland, by his second wife, Lucy Heaton. In obituary notice in *Walker's Hibernian Magazine* his wife's Christian name is incidentally mentioned as "Nancy," and he is described as "a kind husband, an indulgent parent, and a steady friend"; and in the 'Memoirs of Charles Lee Lewis' mention is made of him as acting with his *eldest son* in the play called 'Such Things Are,' and he is described subsequently by the same writer as "a brave, proud, generous, affable, liberal, friendly, honest, unthinking worthy man." The mention of his *eldest son* is proof that he had at least two sons. The presumption is that he had a large family. The Angelo pedigree in vol. viii. of *The Ancestor* gives the marriage of a granddaughter, Elizabeth Martha (daughter of Edward Bland by his wife Jane); and Dibdin, in his 'History of the Edinburgh Stage,' says that he left many descendants, among whom were Glovers of the famous actor family. My desire has been to trace *all* his descendants; but my appeal to readers of 'N. & Q.' has not yet resulted satisfactorily.

There are two statements in Carlisle's 'History of the Bland Family,' one of which could not be correct, and for the other I can find no confirmation. Carlisle says that John Bland was at the siege of Vigo, but this memorable event took place at least two years before he was born; he may, however, have been present in the attack by the Earl of Northesc [sic] in July, 1742, or that by Capt. Holmes in December, 1742. The second statement, that he was, when a very young man, called to the Bar at the Temple, does not appear to be a fact. His anonymous novel 'Frederick the Forsaken' is advertised in *Falkner's Dublin Journal*, 24 Feb., 1761, with the following note by the publisher:—

"The satisfaction and pleasure that Politicians, and indeed intelligent readers of all casts, will receive by perusing, must redound greatly to the Reputation of the author, and stamp a Stirling Signature upon the work itself."

My efforts to discover a copy of the book have been as unavailing as my efforts to trace John Bland's posterity. I trust that this, my final demand on the space at disposal of 'N. & Q.,' may have some more

satisfactory result, and induce readers to give me the genealogical information sought for.

J. F. FULLER.

Brunswick Chambers, Dublin.

**HURSTMONCEAUX: ITS PRONUNCIATION** (10 S. vii. 248).—Forty years ago, as far as I can recollect, the villagers (and the aristocrats) used to speak of "Hurst-munceys," while educated persons pronounced the name "Hurst-mon-sew."

More curious is the question how so purely an English word as "Hurst" came to be joined with so purely a French word as "Monceaux"; cf. Parc Monceaux in Paris. Has it anything to do with monks? Something might be found by MR. PLATT in Augustus Hare's amusing autobiography.

PHILIP NORTH.

Longmans' 'Gazetteer of the World' gives the following pronunciation: "Hurst-monceaux, or Herstmonceaux (hert'mon-su), Sussex."

The house of Hurst-Monceaux, erected by Lord Dacre, Treasurer to Henry VI., was formerly one of the finest castellated brick buildings in England; but in 1777 the roof was taken down, and a great part destroyed, though a considerable part of the walls, and the towers and gateway, are still standing.

ALFRED SYDNEY LEWIS.

Library, Constitutional Club.

**PAOLET** (10 S. vii. 225).—The scene is the library of Osbaldistone Hall, and the speaker Diana Vernon, the supposable date 1715:—

"'Here is a letter,' she said, 'directed for you, Mr. Osbaldistone, very duly and distinctly; but which, notwithstanding the caution of the person who wrote and addressed, might perhaps have never reached your hands, had it not fallen into the possession of a certain Paolet, or enchanted dwarf of mine, whom, like all distressed damsels of romance, I retain in my secret service.'"—Rob Roy, chap. xvii.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

**CHARLES LAMB ON THICKNESSE'S 'FRANCE'** (10 S. vii. 205, 274).—Thomas Arthur, of 45, Booksellers' Row, catalogued this volume in 1864, and from this I transcribed the punning criticism by Lamb. Without actual examination it is difficult to discuss its authenticity, but at least it is possible that "Elia" would add such an inscription to a copy of this work. The bookseller was of good repute, and not more likely than any of his contemporaries to enhance fraudulently the value of his books. MAJOR BUTTERWORTH will perhaps remember the man. Of

all the bibliopolists in that quaint little thoroughfare he had the most intimate knowledge of his trade, and therefore kept the best stock and issued the most interesting catalogues. Of his contemporaries, he can be compared with Lilly. Yet his first commercial venture was to keep a "hot-potato engine" in Clare Market; and his first taste for books resulted from his being given a barrowful "of musty old books" when one of the fine old mansions in the neighbourhood was about to be demolished. *Sic itur ad astra.*

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

39, Hillmarton Road, N.

**"PORTOBELLO"** (10 S. vii. 88, 198, 277).—The names about which the Rev. John Hodgson wrote (as mentioned at the last reference) were those of farms or homesteads adopted from some local peculiarity, or the occurrence of some striking event in British history. Portobello in Northumberland is marked on Ordnance maps as a house or farm at Haltwhistle, in the south-west of the county—a station on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway. Bartholomew's 'Gazetteer' (1904) names other Portobellos than the famous watering-place in Scotland, viz., two in England—near Willingham Station, Staffordshire, and near Rottingdean, Sussex; and one in Ireland—a suburb of Dublin.

RICH'D. WELFORD.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

**LUNAR HALO AND RAIN** (10 S. vi. 265, 338, 412; vii. 193).—A large number of popular sayings on halos and the weather will be found in Richard Inwards's charming work 'Weather Lore.'

ARTHUR MEE.

Cardiff.

**AUSONE DE CHANCEL** (10 S. vi. 166, 216, 233, 335; vii. 15).—I had no wish to appear "sceptical as to the existence of a letter from Léon de Montenaeken... in *The Literary World*." The information at first given was not sufficiently exact to enable me to trace the number containing it, so I asked for the reference. I must thank Mr. CURRY for taking the trouble to locate it (through the editor of that journal), and communicating the result to the readers of 'N. & Q.'

As interesting in connexion with the ideas expressed, so felicitously and concisely, in L. de Montenaeken's poem, here are some lines from a small book called 'Fly Leaves,' published in 1854. It is there stated that the lines have been extracted from a rare little volume in the editor's library, entitled 'Bristol Drollery: Poems and Songs,'

1674, and that the author's name is probably Nathaniel Crouch.

THE TOWN GALLANT'S SONG.

We are born, then cry,  
We know not for why;  
And all our lives long  
Still but the same song.  
Our lives are but short,  
We're made Fortune's sport;  
We spend them with care  
In hunting the hare,  
In tossing the pot,  
In vent'ring our lot  
At dice, when we play  
To pass time away.  
We dress ourselves fine,  
At noon we do dine;  
We walk then abroad,  
Or ride on the road.  
With women we dally,  
Retreat, and rally,  
And then in the bed  
We lay down our head.  
And all this and more  
We do o're and o're [*sic*],  
Till at last we all die,  
And in the cold grave lie.  
Then let us be merry,  
Send down to the ferry  
A bottle for him,  
Old Charon the grim,  
A bribe for our stay  
Till we must away.

EDWARD LATHAM.

Neither Keats, nor the Belgian poet, nor any one else, can vie with Shakspeare in poetical descriptions of life :—

Life is as tedious as a twice-told tale,  
Vexing the dull ear of a drowsy man.

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,  
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,  
To the last syllable of recorded time;  
And all our yesterdays have lighted fools  
The way to dusty death. Out, out, brief candle!  
Life's but a walking shadow; a poor player,  
That struts, and frets his hour upon the stage,  
And then is heard no more: it is a tale  
Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,  
Signifying nothing.

Shakspeare may have remembered Job :  
"How oft is the candle of the wicked put out!" This supposes that the passage in the older translation of the Bible is the same as in the Authorized Version, which is later than 'Macbeth.' Shakspeare also may have remembered the Bible in the lines from 'King John.'

E. YARDLEY.

I submit to the readers of 'N. & Q.' my rendering from the French :—

LIFE.

How vain is life!  
A lover's sigh,  
A moment's strife,  
And then, Good-bye!

A span, a gleam,  
A hope's brief flight,  
A wavering dream,  
And then, Good-night!

T. KIRKMAN DEALY.

Hongkong.

ECHIDNA (10 S. vi. 490).—The Monotremata, the lowest order of mammals, to which Ornithorhynchus and Echidna belong, though not outwardly resembling reptiles, have notwithstanding marked affinities with them in the eyes of the osteologist, the cranium being small and the facial bones well developed. Hence the name Echidna was doubtless given to that curious complex animal the porcupine anteater, not from the Greek word *ἐχίδια*, but from the mythological monster Echidna, half woman, half snake, mentioned by Ovid, which gave birth to Cerberus, and the Nemean lion slain by Hercules. Zoologists have adopted a similar mode of nomenclature in the case of other animals, such as the Hydra, Medusa, Alcyon, Arachne, Cydippe, Hippocampus, and Midas. I cannot find the facts stated in works on natural history, but the above names all seemingly explain their true origin.

N. W. HILL.

Philadelphia.

On reading Mr. LYNN's note it occurred to me that Cuvier, in naming the Australian animal Echidna, might have been thinking of the passage in Herodotus (iv. 9) where Hercules encounters a female monster, half woman and half serpent, whose name, at least according to some editions, was Echidna. The only resemblance, so far as I can see, between the two creatures is their habit of living in a cave or hole. The name is thus at least as appropriate as another of Cuvier's choosing: Nemertes, a marine flatworm, so called from *Νημερτής*, a certain sea-nymph. I now find my conjecture as to the origin of the term Echidna confirmed by J. Leunis, 'Synopsis der Naturgeschichte des Tierreichs,' 3rd ed., by H. Ludwig, 1883-6.

L. R. M. STRACHAN.

Heidelberg, Germany.

"ULIDIA," HOUSE MOTTO (10 S. vii. 289).—This is the Latin name for the province of Ulster. It is derived from the Old Irish word for Ulster—Ulad or Ulaid. From the same root comes the Belfast surname MacNulty, which should properly be written Mac an Ulty, i.e., "son of the Ulsterman."

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

In the annotations to the 'Annals of the Four Masters' it is stated that the name Uladh, pronounced Ullagh, was in the first

place applied to the province of Ulster: after the destruction of the palace of Emania, about two miles west of Armagh, by the Clan Colla, A.D. 332, the ancient king's of Ulster lost the greater part of the province, but gave its name Uladh, afterwards latinized Ulidia, to the diminished territory remaining to them, viz., the present county of Down and the southern part (about one-third) of co. Antrim. It is to this territory only, more anciently called Dalaraidhe (Dalaradia), that the name Ulidia is applicable, and not to the entire province of Ulster. Dalaradia is distinct from Dalriada or Dalrieda, the northern two-thirds of co. Antrim.

HENRY T. POLLARD.

Molewood, Hertford.

FLORA MACDONALD (10 S. vii. 247).—By the kindness of Dr. K. N. Macdonald, of Edinburgh, I learn that Flora Macdonald's present representative is her great-great-granddaughter, Mrs. Duff Baker, 4, Chesterfield Street, Mayfair, London, *née* Flora Zela Macdonald, elder daughter of the late Reginald Somerled Macdonald, of the Colonial Office, whose grandfather, Capt. James Macdonald, of Fladigarra, Skye, was the fourth son of the heroine. Her three elder sons died without issue. See 'The Brave Sons of Skye,' by Lieut.-Col. MacInnes, pp. 35-6 (Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1899).

ROBERT DUNCAN.

'THE FRUITS OF ENDOWMENTS': T. A. GLOVER (10 S. vii. 308).—Allow me to answer my own query. Misled by Halkett and Laing giving Glover's initials as T. A., I too hastily assumed that his book was not in the British Museum. It is, however, there entered under his proper names of Frederick Robert Augustus Glover. I find, further, that he was of Peterhouse, Cambridge, and graduated A.B. in 1833 and M.A. in 1837, and was subsequently rector of Charlton, near Dover.

C. W. S.

[MR. A. S. LEWIS writes to the same effect.]

NAPOLEON'S CARRIAGE: JOSEPH BONAPARTE'S CARRIAGE (10 S. vii. 170, 236, 313).—Some twenty years ago it was my privilege to dine constantly, as an honorary member, at the mess of the 14th Hussars, who were quartered at Secunderabad; and I have often seen and drunk out of a silver vessel which, I always understood, was taken from Joseph Bonaparte's carriage by the 14th Light Dragoons at Vittoria. MR. PIERPOINT, at the last reference, does not give his authority for the statement that the carriage was

taken by the 13th Light Dragoons. Very possibly men of both regiments were instrumental in the capture and the spoil was divided. But I doubt whether the 13th Hussars have the "article" among their messplate, though it is possible that there were two such vessels among the plunder. Both regiments were, I believe, at Vittoria; but, with regard to COL. DURAND's reply, I do not think the 14th were at Waterloo.

J. R. F. G.

A LINGUISTIC CURIOSITY (10 S. vii. 307).—If COL. PRIDEAUX is interested in the Catalan colony of Sardinia, he will be glad to know that there is a very entertaining article on it in the third volume of the complete works of Dr. Milá y Fontanals, Barcelona, 1890. Alghero is the Italian name of the settlement. In Catalan it is called Alguer, and the dialect *Alguerés*. The Alguerese applied the term Sardinian not to themselves, but to the non-Catalan inhabitants of the island exclusively, and rather as a term of contempt. It is said that if you tried to pass a base coin on an Alguerese woman she would indignantly exclaim, "Que'm prens per una Sarda?"

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

THE LYTTONS AT KNEBWORTH (10 S. vii. 247, 314).—I feel much obliged to your readers who have come to my assistance. Without corroboration, however, Cussans's account can hardly be accepted as satisfactory. Neither he nor Clutterbuck seems to have known about Sir Robert de Lytton's *two* marriages: first to Elizabeth, daughter of John Andrews, of Weston, Norfolk, and relict of Thomas Windsor, of Middlesex; and secondly to Agnes, daughter of Thomas Rede (not Reid), of London. Thomas was son of Simon de Rede, Lord of the Manor of Munden Furnyvalle "*Jure uxoris*," by his wife Joane, daughter of Sir Nicholas Grymbold.

Sir Nicholas probably descended from William Grimbaud, husband of Mabilia, fourth sister of William de Kyrkeby, who divided the manor between his sisters. Have any of your readers the Grymbold pedigree? It would settle this question. The Kyrkeby connexion with Munden has been obtained through the courtesy of the East Herts Archæological Society; the remainder from the 'Record of the Redes,' which gives full references.

Cussans gives the seventh quartering on Sir Wm. Lytton's tomb as Reid (not Rede), and the coat, "an eagle displayed," is of the former family—as arms, modern (about 1700), though it had been used as a crest

before that date. Simon de Rede's family is said to have borne several coats, but I have no references. A "griffin" is one, and Sir John Reade, of Brocket Hall, took this coat. It seems possible that Cussans, having made one mistake as regards the spelling of the name, made a second, and gave the Reid (not Rede) arms.

Everything connected with the old family of Lytton being of such interest, I trust you will allow me once more to occupy a little of your valuable space.

(Major) G. READE MACMULLEN.  
56, St. Michael's Road, Bedford.

### Miscellaneous.

#### NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

*Heraldry Explained.* By Arthur Charles Fox-Davies. (T. C. & E. C. Jack.)

THIS is a useful little book with many illustrations executed in a most satisfactory manner. Here and there we encounter statements we are moved to question, but we know no other small volume in which what has been called the queen of the sciences has been so accurately treated. One piece of information which is well-nigh unknown, but very important, is that the heraldic laws of England, Scotland, and Ireland differ from each other in many ways. The instruction supplied on this point is of no little value. We wish details had been given at greater length.

We are glad to have it pointed out that mottoes are non-heraldic. They may be assumed or changed at pleasure, and the various members of a family may each use a different one, or two or more may be employed at the same time by one person.

Augmentations to arms are incidentally mentioned. We wish the author had been cruel enough to give a criticism, accompanied by illustrations, of some of the hideous inventions of this kind by which official heraldry has been disgraced.

*Descriptive Catalogue of Derbyshire Charters in Public and Private Libraries and Muniment Rooms.* Compiled for Sir Henry Howe Bemrose, Kt., by Isaac Herbert Jeayes. (Bemrose & Sons.)

THE present volume of abstracts of ancient deeds relating to the county of Derby is another debt of the antiquary and the topographer to Sir H. H. Bemrose and the great publishing firm of which he is the head. In order to turn to practical account the Derbyshire MSS. of ancient and modern date in which the library of Sir H. H. Bemrose is exceptionally rich, the services of Mr. Isaac Herbert Jeayes, Assistant Keeper in the Department of MSS., British Museum, were called into request for the purpose of examination and cataloguing, with a view to possible publication. While engaged on this task Mr. Jeayes arrived at the conclusion that it might be well to broaden the scheme. Numerous other deeds in private hands were placed at the disposal of Sir Henry for the publication of a book of Derbyshire charters. The British Museum is rich in Derbyshire deeds, possessing in their entirety the charters collected by Adam Wolley, and bequeathed by him to the nation in 1828. It

was therefore decided to make short abstracts in English, "which should embrace all the salient points of each document of all the Derbyshire deeds, either in public archives or private muniment rooms, to which access could be had." The result is the appearance of a volume including 2,787 charters from no fewer than thirty-four different sources, the charters with very few exceptions being in actual existence, and having been examined by the editor. Nothing later than A.D. 1550 has been included. Fifty-four out of fifty-six twelfth-century charters have been printed in full. The earliest charter is a notification from William, Archbishop of Canterbury, Legate of the Apostolic See, circa 1129-39, to Roger, Bishop of Chester, and Ranulph the Earl, relating to Calk Abbey. Three comprehensive indexes, of persons, places, and matters, add much to the value of a work in which is found material for a history of Derbyshire. Antiquaries will not be grudging in recognition of the fresh service rendered by Sir Henry.

*The Countess of Pembroke's Arcadia.* By Sir Philip Sidney. Edited by Ernest A. Baker. (Routledge & Sons.)

BOUND in solid buckram, as befits a classic book, this edition of the 'Arcadia' should be welcome to a large body of readers. Mr. Baker has done well in printing "the whole 'Arcadia,' excrecences and all, especially as the additions of those who were fellow-spirits and admirers, and belonged to the same great epoch, cannot be without their interest to readers in the present age." The introduction is adequate, and interesting in its bibliographical details. It includes some discussion of the poetical element in prose—a thorny subject on which we cannot enter here. Mr. Baker compares the 'Arcadia' to the 'Golden Ass' of Apuleius, and it is possible that the translation of that work by Firenzuola may have been read and admired by Sidney; but the subject-matter and treatment of the two books are very different. There are undoubtedly *longueurs* in the 'Arcadia' for the modern reader; still, there is also abundance of fine phrasing which sets off occasional touches of the vernacular. The main surprise for the modern reader will be the prevailing dignity of expression, a feature singularly lacking in the prose of the present age.

*The Pocket Plato.* Edited by S. C. Woodhouse. (Routledge & Sons.)

THIS is an attractive specimen of the series of "Wayfaring Books." From fewer than 250 pages of selected translations from the large *corpus* of Plato's work it is not, of course, possible to get an adequate résumé of the beauty and profundity of one of the greatest thinkers and artists of the world. Still, readers of the present volume will gain some idea of the methods and personality of Socrates, and of the moral teaching of his pupil. Mr. Woodhouse has been fortunate in securing leave to use Jowett's translations. They are as a whole very far from being accurate or adequate in passages of difficulty, as unfortunate boys who have used the Master of Balliol as an easy "crib" have discovered before now; but they are never pedantic in style. Jowett had naturally some of that lightness and irony which make Plato's style supreme—as different, we may add, from that other favourite of reprinting publishers, Marcus Aurelius, as an artificial rose is from the living flower. The playful

side of Plato, of which we get a glimpse on p. 8, is not easy to exhibit in a selection, flashing out often in a metaphor or a delicate verbal hit. The passages chosen here include, at any rate, several things which all lovers of Plato would wish to see, such as the vision of Er and the account of the Cave Prison in the 'Republic,' and the wonderfully moving and dignified records of the trial and death of Socrates. Much of Plato's teaching as to Guardians as rulers is repeated in Mr. H. G. Wells's scheme of an ideal State, though he has chosen to give his select people a Japanese appellation. This coincidence is the more striking as we do not fancy that Mr. Wells is at all disposed to treat Greek influences and ideas with respect, because they have been admired by the world for centuries. Details concerning these Guardians will be found in this selection, which will, we hope, encourage some readers to look at the entire 'Republic' of Plato, now available in several cheap and adequate translations.

#### BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES for May vie with the May meetings in numbers, and we note at the same time that Exeter Hall will presently be included in "Vanishing London"; the historic May meetings of religious societies will have to find a fresh home, and Exeter Hall meetings will become a record of the past. No doubt a correspondent of 'N. & Q.' at some future day will be anxiously asking what on earth Macaulay meant in his speech in the House of Commons in April, 1845, on the second reading of the Maynooth College Bill, by "Exeter Hall sets up its bray."

Rightly, then, do we open our Catalogue notices with Theology, for Mr. Thomas Baker sends us his List 509, which is a selection from his enormous stock of theological works. The majority of the books are modern. We mention a few. Creighton's 'History of the Papacy,' 5 vols., is 5*l.* 10*s.*; Rock's 'Church of our Fathers,' 4 vols., 1*l.* 16*s.*; Bunsen's 'God in History,' 2*l.* 2*s.*; Dollinger's 'History of the Church,' 4 vols., 8vo, very scarce, 3*l.* 10*s.*; Pusey's 'Advice on hearing Confession,' 1*l.* 1*s.*; and Smith and Cheetham's 'Dictionary of Christian Antiquities,' 1*l.* 15*s.* There are a number of tracts, including Tract XC., besides items under Jesuits.

Another Theological Catalogue is that of Mr. P. M. Barnard, of Tunbridge Wells (No. 12). We note Cheyne and Black's 'Encyclopedia Biblica,' 3*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Works by Tischendorf include 'Novum Testamentum Græce,' 3*l.* 5*s.*; 'Codex Sinaiticus,' 1*l.* 5*s.*; and 'Codex Vaticanus,' 17*s.* 6*d.* Lightfoot's 'Apostolic Fathers,' 5 vols., is 2*l.* 15*s.*; Origen, edited by F. Field, 4*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; Daniel's 'Thesaurus Hymnologicus,' 4*l.* 15*s.*; and Melancthon, edited by Bretschneider, 10 vols., 2*l.* There is also a miscellaneous list.

Mr. B. H. Blackwell sends from Oxford List CXIX., which is almost entirely devoted to Topography, arranged under counties. Stone's 'Antiquities of the Isle of Wight,' folio, 1891, is 4*l.* 4*s.*; Randall Davies's 'Chelsea Old Church,' 4*to*, 1904, 12*s.* (one of 320 copies on hand-made paper); Neale and Le Keux's 'Churches in Great Britain,' 1824, 15*s.*; Winkles's 'Cathedral Churches of England and Wales,' 1838, 1*l.* 15*s.*; and Scott's 'Border Antiquities,' 1814, 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* A short miscellaneous list includes Gerard's 'Herball,' 1597,

3*l.* 15*s.*; enlarged by Johnson, 1633, 4*l.* 10*s.*; Gladstone's 'Studies on Homer,' 1858, 1*l.* 18*s.*; Cumberland's 'British Theatre,' scenes by J. R. Cruickshank, 47 vols., 12mo, 1826, 3*l.* 15*s.*; and Yarell's 'Birds,' 3*l.* 3*s.*

Mr. G. Commin, of Exeter, has in his Catalogue 230 'The Arabian Nights,' Burton Club, 16*l.* 16*s.*; Baring-Gould's 'Lives of the Saints,' 16 vols., 3*l.*; Pickwick, first issue, extra-illustrated, 2*l.* 10*s.*; Seeborn's 'Siberia,' 2*l.* 10*s.*; and Whincop's 'Scanderbeg,' to which is added a list of Dramatic Authors, 1747, 18*s.* A note states: "A valuable bibliography of English dramatic literature. Richard Farmer's copy was sold at Sotheby's in 1904 for 42*l.*"

Mr. Francis Edwards devotes his latest list to Reminders. We give a few of them: Pierce-Egan's 'Life of an Actor,' 27 coloured illustrations by Lane, 5*s.*; Ross's 'Moghuls of Central Asia,' 5*s.* 6*d.*; Birdwood's 'East India Company,' 5*s.*; Bismarck: the Man and the Statesman,' 5*s.* 6*d.*; 'Corot,' by Hamel, 3*l.*; D'Arblay's 'Diary and Letters,' Library Edition, 14*s.*; 'The Decameron,' translated by Rigg, 20 illustrations by Chalon, 1*l.* 6*s.*; Férét's 'Fulham,' 3 vols., demy 4*to*, 14*s.*; and Ingley's 'Allusions to Shakespeare,' 1592-1604, 18*s.*

Messrs. George & Sons, of Whitechapel Road, have a catalogue of new books at greatly reduced prices. Under Caxton are reprints published by Nutt; and among the other items are Hendriks's 'London Charterhouse,' 3*s.* 6*d.*; Moncreu Conway's 'Autobiography,' 6*s.*; Montbard's 'Morocco,' 18*s.* 6*d.*; Cowden Clarke's 'Shakespeare,' 3 vols., royal 4*to*, 1*l.*; and 'The Queen's Empire,' an album with 700 full-page illustrations, 12*s.* The additional cost of postage is given in each case. The form of the catalogue is quite out of the ordinary, being folio.

Mr. George Gregory sends from Bath his Catalogue 176, which is rich in items relating to America. We note Mante's 'War in North America and the West Indies,' 4*to*, calf, 1772, 20*v.*; Foster Parson's *Ennis Chronicle*, containing many bits about America, 29 vols., 1784-1827, 50*v.*; and *The London Chronicle*, 1773-92, including full account of the War of Independence, 20 vols., 20*v.* There are early printed books, early copperplate engravings, and under New England is 'The New-England Primer Improved,' Boston, 1777, 10*l.* 10*s.* There is no copy of this edition in the British Museum. On the front page of the catalogue is an illustration of one of Mr. Gregory's 32 bookrooms; it gives an idea of a particularly cozy corner for study.

Mr. John Hithman, of Birmingham, has in his Catalogue 448 Bryce's 'American Commonwealth,' 3*l.* 10*s.*; Muther's 'Modern Painting,' 2*l.* 15*s.*; the Coleridge and Prothero edition of Byron, large paper, 7*l.* 7*s.*; Hakluyt, Edinburgh, 1895-90, 6*l.* 6*s.*; a fine set of the 'Handley Cross' Novels, 8*l.* 15*s.*; the Edition de Luxe of Mark Twain, 8*l.* 15*s.*; the 'Gadshill' Dickens, 6*l.* 6*s.*; and Dobby's 'Church Embroidery,' 2*l.* 2*s.* Other items are Burton's 'English Porcelain,' 2*l.* 10*s.*; FitzGerald's works, Edition de Luxe, 7 vols., 3*l.* 3*s.* (the entire edition was sold before publication); Prescott, Edition de Luxe, 16 vols., 4*l.* 15*s.*; Houbraken's 'Dutch Painters,' 1*l.* 10*s.*; and Pitt Rivers's privately printed works, very scarce, 4*l.* 15*s.*

Mr. Alexander W. Macphail, of Edinburgh, opens his Catalogue LXXXIX. with Bartolozzi's engraving after Stothard's picture 'Distinguishing Characteristic of Masonry, Charity exerted on Proper Objects,' in original frame, 1802, 3*l.* 15*s.* There are also miniatures on ivory, including a pair of Burns and Scott, in frames, 2*l.* 15*s.* each. An oil painting of Burns's Cottage, is 3*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Among the books is Lamb's 'Tales from Shakespeare,' second edition, 1808, 2*l.* 5*s.* There are many interesting items under Scotland. *The Schoolmaster*, from its commencement to its close, 1832-3, may be had for 6*s.* 6*d.* This contains an account of the death of Scott. The journal was edited by John Johnston, the husband of the novelist and editor of 'The Edinburgh Tales.'

Mr. E. Menken's Book Circular 178 contains "Œuvres de Alfred de Musset," 10 vols., 4*to.*, 4*l.* 4*s.*; Dulaure's 'Ancient Religions,' 1*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*; *Anglo-Saxon Review*, 10 vols., 4*l.* 15*s.*; and Worlidge's 'Antique Gems,' 2*l.* 15*s.* Under Bibles will be found the second edition of the Authorized Version, 1613, 3*l.* 3*s.*; and the Old Testament in the second folio edition of the Bishops' Bible, 1572, 2*l.* 2*s.* Under Incunabula is a fine specimen, Pelagius De Planctu Ecclesiæ Libri II., printed in Gothic letter, first edition, 1474, 6*l.* 15*s.* There are lists under Jesuits and Kent; and under London is 'London and England in Shakespeare's Youth,' Harrison's description from Holinshed, edited by Furnivall, 2*l.* 2*s.* Under Military Costume is Von Falke's work, with 150 full-page plates, 3*l.* 15*s.* Other items include Rousseau, 12 vols., 4*to.*, 3*l.* 15*s.*; Wheatley's 'Pepys,' large paper, 6 vols., 4*to.*, 3*l.* 10*s.*; Sir William Stirling-Maxwell's Works, 6 vols., 4*to.*, 3*l.* 10*s.*; Swedenborg's Works, 24 vols., 3*l.* 3*s.*; and Thackeray, original Library Edition, 22 vols., 12*l.* 12*s.*

Mr. W. M. Murphy sends from Liverpool his Catalogue 125, containing among choice sets the " Fireside " Dickens, 3*l.* 15*s.*; the " Biographical " Dickens, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Carlyle, 3*l.* 10*s.*; Ainsworth, 5*l.* 5*s.*; and the Brontë sisters, 2*l.* 15*s.* Other entries are Caulfield's 'Portraits,' 2*l.* 2*s.*; Dibdin's 'Bibliomania,' extra-illustrated, 2*l.*; Dalsey's 'English Crusaders,' scarce, 6*l.* 6*s.*; Ackermann's 'English Lakes,' large paper, first edition, 6*l.* 10*s.*; Lysons's 'Environs of London,' 1792-1811, 2*l.* 15*s.*; Voltaire, 'Œuvres Complètes,' 13 vols., royal 8*vo.*, Paris, 1869, 4*l.* 4*s.*; and first edition of Hawkins's Walton and Cotton, 1760, 2*l.* 10*s.* Under Yorkshire is Whitaker's 'History of Leeds,' 2 vols., royal folio, 1816-20, 4*l.* 10*s.* Under Botany, Sowerby's 'English Botany,' 13 vols., 12*l.* 10*s.*; and under Leech an interesting scrapbook, including coloured set of Leech's 'Young Troublesome,' The Toothache by Cruikshank, and autograph letters of Dickens, Cobden, Elihu Burritt, and others, 2*l.* 10*s.*

Messrs. Myers & Co.'s Catalogue 115 opens with a collection of original drawings, 68 folio portraits after Holbein, beautifully executed on tinted paper with contemporary watermark, bound in half-morocco, 200*l.* A copy of the rare first issue of Ainsworth's 'Miser's Daughter' is priced 8*l.* 9*s.*; and Apperley's 'John Mytton,' 20 guineas. 'Pickwick,' complete in the original parts, with wrappers and advertisements as published, clean and fresh as on the day of issue, is priced 27*l.* 10*s.*; a beautifully bound copy of 'Through the Looking Glass,' first edition, 4*l.* 10*s.*; a magnificent copy of Boydell's 'Thames,' 5 vols., folio, 1794-6, 82*l.* 10*s.*; and

the scarce "Border" edition of Scott, 15*l.* 15*s.* Under America are some interesting tracts and pamphlets. Buxton Forman's 'Shelley,' 8 vols., calf extra, is 11*l.* There is an extra-illustrated copy of Stanhope's 'Life of Pitt,' 90 rare engraved portraits, 4 vols., 8*l.* 10*s.* Noteworthy entries are to be found under Cruikshank.

Messrs. Myers also send Catalogue 116, forming the second part of their Catalogue of Engraved Portraits. These include Leigh Hunt, John Hunter, Douglas Jerrold, Laud, Pope, Scott, Wordsworth, Madame Vestris, Mrs. Yates, &c.

Mr. A. Russell Smith's List 56 is devoted to Engraved Portraits. We find statesmen, singers, actors and actresses, popular preachers, authors, &c., in endless variety. The items are very moderate in price.

Mr. Albert Sutton, of Manchester, includes in his List 151 Arber's 'English Reprints,' 1868-71, 30 vols., 6*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; Beaumont and Fletcher, 14 vols., 5*l.*; English Historical Society, 29 vols., 10*l.* 10*s.*; and a set of *Punch*, original issues, 1841-1905, 22*l.* 10*s.* The copy of Smith's 'Select Discourses,' 1660 (item 92, but placed between 86 and 87), belonged to Coleridge, and contains a letter of his headed "Grove, Highgate," and dated 6th March, 1824. There is a long list under Yorkshire.

## Notices to Correspondents.

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ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

K. L. ("Music in England in Shakespeare's Time").—We recommend E. W. Naylor's 'Shakespeare and Music' (Dent, 1896) and the same writer's 'Elizabethan Virginal Book' (Dent, 1905).

R. H. THORNTON ("Had have").—See 10 S. iii. 126 and the authorities there mentioned. The subject has been so much disowned that it is not desired to reopen it in 'N. & Q.'

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(Continued from Second Advertisement Page).

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### THE NINTH SERIES

## GENERAL INDEX

OF

### NOTES AND QUERIES.

With Introduction by JOSEPH KNIGHT, F.S.A.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1907.

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## Notes.

## OBSOLETE ENGLISH GAMES.

*Barleybrake*.—Dr. Johnson in his dictionary calls this "a kind of rural play," and from Sidney's *'Arcadia,'* where it is fully described in Book I. last eclogue, he quotes these lines:—

By neighbours prais'd, she went abroad thereby  
At barleybrakes her sweet feet to try.

It was played by six persons, three of each sex, coupled by lot. A piece of ground was divided into three compartments, of which the middle was called Hell. The couple in this division had to catch the others advancing from the two sides; the last couple caught were said to be in Hell, and then the game ended. The difficulty was in the catching; for the first couple in the middle compartment could not separate before they had caught the other two couples, who might drop hands when hard pressed. In Thomas Morley's first book of ballads (1595) there is one of which the last verse is:—

Fie then, why sit we musing,  
Youth's sweet delight refusing?  
Say, dainty nymphs, and speak,  
Shall we play barleybrake?

In Beaumont and Fletcher's *'The Captain,'* V. iv., acted at Court in 1613, Frederick

reads a note telling him to come to Signor Angelo's, where Piso and Lelia "are to be married, and we not far behind," and exclaims:—

Would I had time  
To wonder at the last couple in Hell!

There is a long descriptive poem of *'Barleybrake'* in a pamphlet under that title, written by W. N., gent., in 1607, quoted at p. 311 of vol. i. of Drake's *'Shakespeare and his Time.'*

Burton in part ii. sec. ii. numb. iv. of *'The Anatomy of Melancholy'* (1621) says:

"The ordinary recreations in winter are cards, dice, and shovelboard, and let the people play at ball and barleybrakes."

In Ben Jonson's *'Sad Shepherd,'* I. ii. (1635), Clarion suggests that the Shepherd who

"would wrestle should do so with a lass, and give her a new garment, after a course of barleybrake."

Sir John Suckling (1646) describes the game in a poem of three stanzas. The first stanza opens thus:—

Love, Reason, Hate, did once bespeak  
Three mates, to play at Barleybrake.  
Love, Folly took: and Reason, Fancy:  
And Hate consorts with Pride. So dance they!  
Love coupled last: and so it fell  
That Love and Folly were in Hell.

See *'Jonson Anthology,'* edited by Prof. Arber.

Herrick in 1648 has a poem on *'Barleybrake; or, Last in Hell':*—

We two are last in Hell; what may we feare  
To be tormented, or kept Prisoners here?  
Alas! if kissing be of plagues the worst,  
We'll wish in Hell we had been last or first.

The forfeits evidently were kisses.

In the third act of *'The Royal Shepherdess'* (1669), by Thomas Shadwell, Poet Laureate, there is a song commencing:—

Thus all our life long we are frolic or gay,  
And instead of Court revels, we merrily play  
At Trap, and at Keels, and at Balibreakum,  
At Goff and at Stoolball, and when we have done  
To each pretty lass we give a green gown.

*Basset* is called in Johnson's dictionary "a game of cards, invented at Venice." It was popular in the seventeenth century. Evelyn mentions in his diary having seen Charles II. on Sunday evening, 25 Jan., 1685, sitting in the gallery at Whitehall, "whilst about 20 of the greater courtiers, and other dissolute persons were at Basset, round a large table, a bank of at least 2,000*l.* in gold before them." Macaulay refers to it in his *'History of England,'* vol. i. p. 431. Evelyn also notes that, on the flight of James II., King William and Queen Anne, on 13 Feb., 1689, "came to Whitehall she

laughing and jolly, and within a night or two sate down to play at Basset, as the Queen her predecessor used to do." In Addison's *Spectator*, No. 323, 11 March, 1712, the young lady enters in her diary "From 6 to 11 at Basset; never set again on the ace of diamonds."

Nicholas Rowe, who died in 1718, writes: Some dress, some dance, some play, not to forget Your paquet parties and your dear Basset.

Pope in his Town Eclogue entitled 'The Basset Table' has these lines:—

But of what marble must that breast be form'd  
To gaze on Basset, and remain unwarm'd;

and again:—

But who the bowl or rattling dice compares  
To Basset's heavenly joys and pleasing cares?

*Gleek*, a game played by three persons with forty-four cards, is described in 'Wit's Interpreter' by Cotgrave (1685), from which extracts are given in Nares's 'Glossary.' The cards had nicknames. The ace of trumps was Tid; the knave, Tom. Strutt, in the introduction to 'Sports and Pastimes of England,' remarks that Forest, speaking of Catherine of Arragon, says that when she was young she was given "to pastyme at tables, tick-tack, or gleek."

At 8 S. ii. 148 a correspondent writes:—

"In Mr. Froude's 'Divorce of Catherine of Aragon' (p. 443) I read, 'of John Kite, Bishop of Carlisle, little is known, save that Sir William Kingston said he used to play "penny gleek" with him.'"

Gleek is twice alluded to by Shakspeare: in 'Midsummer Night's Dream,' III. i., "The more the pity that some honest neighbours will not make them friends. Nay, I can gleek upon occasion"; and in 'Romeo and Juliet,' IV. v., "No money, on my faith; but the gleek."

From a passage in Greene's 'Tu Quoque' (1599) the game seems to have been popular:

"Come, gentlemen, what's your game? Why, gleek, that's your only game: gleek let it be, for I am persuaded I shall gleek some of you: twelve pence gleek?"

In Ben Jonson's 'The Devil is an Ass,' V. ii., written in 1614, there is a reference to this game: "When you please, sir, I am for threepenny gleek your man"; and in his 'Staple of News,' at close of the fourth act, "A mournival of protests, or a gleek at least." A mournival was four cards of a sort, as four aces; a gleek was three cards of a sort, as three kings.

In the old play 'Albumazar' there is the expression "a gleek of marriages": three couples to be married on the same day.

In the 'Verney Memoirs,' vol. i. p. 438,

Susan Alport writes to Lady Verney in Paris, on 21 July, 1648, asking her to execute a commission for her

"as far as 30 shillings will goe, so much I will bestow on gloves; ye money I use to loose att gleeks";

and in the same 'Memoirs,' vol. ii. p. 245, Mrs. Isham writes in June, 1665:—

"Lady Sherard with myself hath beaten one Lady Beamon out of the pitt at ha-penny gleeks: You may think how itt wearied me to play this small game."

*Mumchance*.—Halliwell in his 'Dictionary of Archaic Words' calls it

"an old game mentioned in Cotgrave; according to some writers, silence was an indispensable requisite, and in Devon a silent stupid person is called a mumchance."

'The Imperial Dict.' terms it "a game of hazard with cards or dice."

There are references to it in Dekker's 'Belman of London' (1608), "Cardes are fetcht, and mumchance or decoy is the game"; and in Alexander Brome's 'Jovial Crew' (1652), "I ha' known him cry, when he has lost but three shillings at mumchance."

In Cavendish's 'Life of Wolsey,' vol. i. p. 52, a banquet is given at the Cardinal's house in honour of Henry VIII., when a party of strangers, supposed to be noblemen from France, are introduced by the Lord Chamberlain, who informs the King that they,

"having understanding of this triumphant banquet, where are assembled such a number of excellent fair dames, could do no less but to repair hither to view as well their incomparable beauty as for to accompany them at Mumchance, and then after to dance with them."

*New Cut*.—In Nares's 'Glossary' this is described as "a sort of game with cards"; and in the play of 'A Woman killed by Kindness,' by Heywood (1617), one of the characters says:—

"You are best at New-Cut, Wife, You'll play at that; If you play at New cut, I'm the soonest hither of any here for a wager."

*Ombre*.—This game of cards is supposed to have been brought into England by Catherine of Portugal, Queen of Charles II. Halliwell in his 'Dictionary,' quoting from 'The Complete Gamester,' ed. 1721, says:—

"Three only can play, to whom are dealt 9 cards apiece, so that discarding the eights, nines, and tens, there will remain 13 cards in the stock, there is no trump, but what the player pleases; the first hand has the liberty to play or pass, after him the second, &c."

Wycherley in 'The Gentleman Dancing Master,' I. i., acted in 1671, mentions among

the characteristics of an ill-bred man that "he can't play at *hombre*." See also Wycherley's 'Country Wife,' II. i., and 'The Plain Dealer' (1674), II. i.

In 'Hudibras,' Part III. canto i. (1668), we have at lines 1006-8 :—

Love your loves with A's and B's,  
For these at *Beste* and *L'ombre woo*,  
And play for love and money too.

Addison in No. 105 of *The Spectator*, 20 June, 1711, writes :—

"Many a pretty gentleman's knowledge lies all within the verge of the Court, and if the sphere of his observations is a little larger than ordinary, he will perhaps enter into all the incidents, turns, and revolutions in a game of *Ombre*."

In *The Spectator*, No. 140, 10 Aug., 1711. Steele writes :—

"I have observed Ladies, gentle, good-humoured, and the very pink of good breeding, who as soon as the *Ombre* table is called for, and set down to their business, are immediately transmigrated into the veriest wasps in Nature."

Addison in No. 435 of *The Spectator*, 18 July, 1712, observes :—

"Ladies of Fashion, when they made any parties of diversion, instead of entertaining themselves at *Ombre*, would wrestle and pitch the bar for a whole afternoon together."

Pope in 'The Rape of the Lock' alludes frequently to the game. In canto i. ll. 55, 56, we find :—

Her joy in gilded chariots, when alive,  
And love of *ombre*, after death survive.

In canto iii. ll. 25-7, the poet writes :—

Belinda now, whom thirst of fame invites,  
Burns to encounter two adventurous knights,  
At *ombre* singly to decide their doom.

In the following seventy lines the game is described, with its technical names for important cards : *Matador*, *Spadillio*, *Manillio*, *Basto*.

Prior has a poem 'Upon playing at *Ombre* with Two Ladies'; and Gay in 1720 in 'The Tea-Table: a Town Eclogue,' puts these lines into the mouth of Doris :—

Since I was last so blest, my dear, she said,  
Sure 'tis an age! They sate; the hour was set,  
And all again that night at *ombre* met.

JAMES WATSON.

Folkestone.

(To be concluded.)

## EARLY BRITISH NAMES: THEIR INTERPRETATION.

(See ante, p. 101.)

*Isca* and related Names.—It will be convenient to consider next some other river-names, and to begin with those connected with the Celtic words for water, Gaelic

*uisge*, and Welsh *dobur*, its earliest form. These, as will be seen below, I have treated as variants—that is, as derived from the same root. As the frequent repetition of the same river-name suggests that such a name is an appellative—generic, not specific—signifying water, and as we found that several river-names involve the root *vad* or *vat* of this signification, so we might expect that a large number of river-names would involve the root of the Celtic word for water (*uisge*); and such is the conclusion to which an examination of many river-names leads. The root appears in a great variety of forms, as in *Sequana*, ancient name of the Seine; *Esk*, the *Isca Silurum* of the Romans; in *Segontium*, ancient name of *Carnarvon*; *Abersoch* (*Carnarvonshire*); in the river-name *Sowe* (*Warwickshire* and elsewhere), where the *g* has disappeared; in *Esk* in Scotland; in *Sena*, ancient name of the *Shannon*, and *Suir* in Ireland; and apparently in the river-names *Sabrina* and *Sombre*, the former the ancient name of the *Severn*. Further, it is, I think, the root involved in the names *Biscay*, *Gascony* (*Vascones* of the Romans), and *Euskarian* the last the name by which the Basque people call themselves, given to them probably from without and not indigenous, as in other cases.

Now, by comparing the above names with each other, it will be seen that they can all be derived from a common primitive root *svac*, which by transposition of the letters might easily be transformed into some such form as *vasc*, yielding ultimately that seen in *uisge* (Gaelic for water), in *Esk*, and *Biscay*; while by suppression of the *v* in *svac* we get *Segontium*, *Sowe*, &c. Cf. for suppression of *v* English *son* with Greek *húios* and Latin *fi-li-us*, Gaelic *cethir* with Latin *quatuor*. Once more, by changing the *s* in our postulated root into *h* we get the form *huac* or *vac*, or by transposition *acv*. The Welsh word for water (*dobur*) seems to be thus derived, that is, from such a form as *vac*, *do* being a very common Celtic prefix, *r* a formative element, the guttural disappearing, and the *v* protracted into a *b*. The original form of the word would therefore be something like *do-vacr*. The ancient name of *Worcester* (*Vigorn*), now represented by the first syllable, seems to confirm this; and it is in the same way that such names as *Yarrow*, *Aeron* (in Wales) and *Barrow* (in Ireland and Britain), where *b* represents an original *v*, are most easily explained, that is, by the loss of a *g* before the *r*. In passing we may note that *Vigorn*

water-place, is comparable with English Eyton, Eaton, Eton, or water town. In the same manner in the names Sena and Suir we have the loss of the guttural; while in Sombre and Sabrina it has apparently passed into a labial. As to the force of the *r* in such names as these and that of the Humber, it may denote plurality or fullness; while in other cases, as *do-bur*, it may be for original *s*, the sign of the nominative case. The recurring river-name Stour seems to be from a previous Sour, passing into Stour, *t* being euphonic; or, less probably, the *st* may be a modification of the *d* in Welsh *dour* or *dwr*. As another name from the same root, we may also perhaps mention the Swale in Yorkshire, standing for Swigel. Nor must we omit to note that the English word *sea* may be from this same root *svac*, and therefore allied to Esk, Sowe, &c., and I think also to the Greek *ök-eanos*.

Lastly, the recurring river-name Avon (Abona of the Romans) seems to belong to this root, being from the form *acv* above mentioned, yielding *ap* by the labialization of the *e*. Cf. Greek *hippos* and Latin *equus*. It is in fact the same word as Latin *aqua*, Norse *oeg*, Sanskrit *apa*, whence Penjaub, the region of the five rivers.

Now the question here arises—and I put it with some diffidence—Are the two roots *vat* and *vac* distinct from each other, or really only different forms of the same root? I am disposed to think that the latter is the case, the change implied of a dental for a guttural being not of infrequent occurrence, as may be seen by comparing Welsh *brattiau* with English *breeks*, W. *ffrwd* with English *brook*. But if they are the same, how are we to account for the coexistence in the same language of words derived from either form, as, for example, Norse *vand* and *oeg*, of the same meaning? The answer is, By the fusion of two peoples, one using the one form of the word, and the other the other form. For instance, if in Norway there were first a people who used the form seen in *oeg*, and these were afterwards mixed with a people who used that seen in *vand*, we might thus account for the phenomenon—that is, by overlapping.

The original form of the root for water was (*s*)*vact*, which was assimilated in some cases to *vace*, and in others to *vatt*. As Latin *septem* is Gaelic *secht*, so L. Neptunus is G. Nechtan, the former part of which is seen in Norse Nidd, in the name Ken-Neth (son of Neth or Nidd), and probably in that of Machbeth. This seems to prove the identity of *vac* and *vat*. Another corro-

borative instance is, I think, Vectis (Isle of Wight), which meant, therefore, island. The meaning of the root *vact* was almost certainly either smooth or soluble, the opposite of solid.

What is put forward above is that Gaelic *uisge*, Welsh *dwr*, and Latin *aqua* are derived from the same primitive root *svac*, the *s* representing the breathing, which in some cases eventually disappeared, as in *aqua*, *oeg*; and again, that it is not improbable that this root is a variety of that seen in Teutonic *water* and Greek *hudor*. It seems not improbable for the reason that it is not likely that the ordinary word for water should be different in such nearly allied languages as, for instance, Greek and Latin. But if here I have gone astray, I still regard it as almost certain, from the proximity to each other of Celts and Latins, that Celtic *uisge* and Latin *aqua* are the same word. For what is the alternative to this? That the Celtic settlers in Britain adopted the word from their non-Aryan predecessors, which is not likely. It seems, therefore, that the word *uisge* is Aryan, and not an Iberian or other non-Aryan word.

J. PARRY.

For twenty-one years I have believed that there is an element common to Keltic and to Baskish. Certain problems ought to be worked out on the *hypothesis* that the belief may be not unfounded. MR. PARRY may know, or be glad to learn, that the Basks turned Latin *vena* into *mena*, in the sense of *mine*, or *vein* of metal (and have shortened it into *mea*) in support of his assertion that "original *v* passes frequently into *m*." This is because the Basks turn *v* into *b*. They also say *emon* in the west of Baskland, and *eman* in the east, hereby again confirming his phonetic observations.

E. S. DODGSON.

#### CHERTSEY MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

(See *ante*, pp. 43, 203.)

15. Near this Spot lies inter'd | the Body of the late | Mrs. Ann Rowe | who departed this life Nov<sup>r</sup> 18th, 1783 | Aged 65 years | Also Mrs. Mary Gordon | who departed this life June 1st, 1781 | Aged 81 years. | Being both the Daughters of | Capt. Thomas Goddard | of the Army | late of Swindon in Wiltshire, this | Tablet is erected by the desire of | Samuel Goddard, Esq<sup>r</sup> | of the Royal Navy, their Nephew.

16. [On a brass:] Miss Susannah Meere, late of Chertsey, died 22 July, 1892 | Having by her will bequeathed to the Churchwardens in trust for the Poor | The proceeds of her personal estate, which

realized £1507. 19. 7 sterling | This was invested in £1860. 6. 9 24 per cent. Annuities; | The interest on which is distributed in Bread and Coal, amongst | The deserving poor of the parish, yearly at Christmas. | This Memorial was erected by subscription 1800. | C. E. Pattenden, LL.D., Vicar | W. A. Herring, G. Wheeler, Churchwardens.

17. In Memory of | Edward Murdoch | Surgeon, ob: Aug<sup>st</sup> | 24th, 1754. Æt. 54.

Arms: [Argent. a fesse chequy azure and of the field; over all] two crows sable, pendent, on an arrow fesseways ppr.

18. Here Lieth the body of | Elizabeth the wife of | John Merlott, Esq<sup>r</sup> | who Departed this life July y<sup>e</sup> 15th, 1711 | Aged 39 years. | Also the afores<sup>d</sup> | John Merlott, Esq<sup>r</sup> | who Died June y<sup>e</sup> 9th, 1732 | Aged 78 years.

[On tablet immediately underneath:] Likewise the following Children | of the above men<sup>d</sup> John and Eliz: | Merlott, viz. | Two Johns and one Tho<sup>s</sup>. Infants.

Sarah	} Obit: {	Sept. 6, 1720	} Æt: {	23.
Will:		March 28, 1726		25.
Eliz:		Feb. 3rd, 1732		38.

Abra<sup>m</sup> Obit: June 15th, 1741. Æt: 34.

Arms: Three mullets, impaling a lion rampant.

19. Sacred to the Memory of | Richard Clark, Esq<sup>r</sup>, Chamberlain of London | who was born 23d March, 1739, and died 16th January, 1831. | And of Margaret his wife | Daughter of John Pistor, Esq., of Walthamstow, Essex. | She was born 22nd August, 1744, and died 10th May, 1823. | "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord." | In memory also of their eldest son | Richard Henderson Clark, Esq<sup>m</sup> | Barrister-at-Law | Who was born the 24th of May, 1780 | And died the 16th of February, 1839.

Arms: Argent, on a bend gules, between three pellets sable, as many swans ppr.; a sinister canton azure charged with a demi-ram argent between three fleurs-de-lis or, impaling Azure, on a baker's peal or three plates sable. Crest: a swan ppr.

20. Sacred to the Memory of | John Kirkpatrick Escott, Esq<sup>r</sup> | of Ongar Hill in this Parish, who died the 16th of Feb<sup>r</sup> 1799 | Ætat. 71. | Likewise are interred in the same Vault the Remains of | Mary Jane, youngest daughter of the above | Who departed this life at Tunbridge Wells | The 12th of July, 1817, aged 21. | Also the Remains of | Deborah, widow of the above J. K. Escott, Esq<sup>r</sup> | who departed this life the 22d of April, | 1818, aged 61.

21. Sacred to the Memory of | Mrs. Sarah Giles, who departed this life the 5th March, 1781 | aged 62 years | and of Mr. William Giles, Husband of the above | who departed this life the 22d of August, 1797, aged 83 years. | Also of their children | William Giles, who departed this life the 25th of March, 1766 | in the 17th year of his age | John Giles, who departed this life the 18th of May, 1814 | in the 61st year of his age | and Sarah Giles, who departed this life the 7th of June, 1827 | in the 71st year of his age. | In testimony of their affectionate Remembrance of the above | the surviving members of the family, Jacob and his sister Mary Giles | have caused this monument to be erected. | Also

the above-named Jacob Giles | who departed this life | on the 23rd of May, 1831, in the 70th year of his age. | Also the above-named Mary Giles, who departed this life | on the 20th of December, 1841, in the 83d year of her age.

On a tablet immediately below:—

The above-named Mary Giles bequeathed by her Will to the Minister and | Churchwardens Eight hundred pounds three pounds per centum Consolidated Bank | Annuities, upon Trust to lay out Twenty one pounds, part of the Dividends thereof | in the purchase of Bread to be distributed amongst the Poor of this parish on | Saint Thomas's day for ever: Two pounds of the Dividends also being left to the | Minister and Churchwardens for their trouble, and the remaining Pound for | them to keep these Tablets and the Family Vault in the Churchyard in repair.

She also by a Codicil to her Will bequeathed to Henry Roake, Benjamin Tice | and William Edmead, her Executors, Three Thousand pounds Sterling Monies | Upon Trust to invest the same in the Government Funds and to stand pos | sessed of and to pay and distribute the Dividends arising therefrom, after deducting thereout their reasonable expenses, amongst so many of the poor | People of and resident in the said parish, in such sums and at such times, as | her said Executors should think fit for ever.

The sum of three hundred pounds Legacy Duty being paid, the Executors | invested the remaining sum of two thousand seven hundred pounds Sterling | in the Reduced Three pounds per Cent Bank Annuities, being the consideration | of Two Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty six Pounds Fifteen shillings.

22. Sacred to the Memory | of | Charlotte | wife of | Vice-Admiral Stirling | of | Woburn Farm | who departed this life 31 March, 1825 | in the 62 year of her age. | Her Remains are interred in a Vault belonging | to her family in the Parish Church of | Grays, Oxfordshire.

23. In a Vault in this Churchyard | are deposited the Mortal Remains of | the Reverend Charles Pembroke, LL.B. | who departed this life on the 17th day of June, 1828 | aged 35 years. | He united to the Classical erudition of an elegant | scholar the Christian Virtues and Scriptural | learning of a pious and enlightened Minister of | the Gospel. He was born and all his days were spent | in this Parish, which he always regarded with the | most singular Attachment, and of which he was | during the last eleven years of his life the officiating Minister. The Parishioners, in grateful Remembrance of his Affection for them, have | caused this Tablet to be erected to his Memory. | "For I have not shunned to declare unto you | all the Counsel of God." | Acts. Ch: 20th. v: 27th.

24. Sacred to the Memory of | Henry Woods, Esq<sup>r</sup> | of Purcroft in this Parish | who died the xvth of January MDCCXXVII | aged LXIV years. | He was a kind and affectionate husband | A sincere Friend | Possessed of Great Talents, a Most Benevolent Disposition. | And his Moral and Religious Character | through the whole course of his life | was unimpeachable. | Also | to the Memory of Sarah his wife | who died the 10th of July, 1833 | aged 61 years.

25. V.R. The City of London Imperial Volunteers | C.V.I. "Dulce et decorum est pro | patria mori." | In Memory of the following Members of



the 3rd V.B. The East | Surrey Regiment, who joined the City Imperial Volunteers | Private Albert Edward Rowe, son of Richard James Rowe | and Jane his Wife, of this Parish. He died of enteric fever at | Pretoria on the 8th of October, 1900, aged 23 years; and | Private George Edward Ives, son of Thomas Ives and Eli | zabeth his Wife, of this Parish. He was killed in action at | Diamond Hill, near Pretoria, on the 12th of June, 1900, aged | 22 years, during The South African Campaign. | This Memorial is erected at the expense of the Regimental Fund. | The Right Honourable Sir Alfred Newton, Bart., Lord Mayor | 1899-1900.

Arms of the City of London.

Galway Cottage, Chertsey.

(To be concluded.)

RUUVIGNY.

THE GYPSY LORE SOCIETY.—In October, 1887, COL. W. F. PRIDEAUX inquired in your columns (7 S. iv. 289) whether any systematic attempt had been made to collect the songs and ballads current among the English Gypsies. The late Mr. W. J. IBERTSON replied, suggesting that an association should be formed for the purpose of publishing Romani vocabularies, ballads, &c.; and the result was the foundation, by Mr. David MacRitchie, of the Gypsy Lore Society, which from 1888 to 1892 issued its valuable journal. The suspension of the Society, which was cosmopolitan in character, was regretted no less by the Romani Rais of Great Britain than by the large body of continental and American scholars who were interested in its aims. At the Hamburg Congress of Orientalists in 1902 a Gesellschaft für Zigeunerforschung was formed, with the late Archduke Joseph of Austria for President, and Prof. Anton Herrmann as Secretary. This society issued gratis to its members several important works at irregular intervals, but it publishes no journal, nor has it attempted to replace its predecessor as the central organization for all Gypsy students and the repository of miscellaneous Romani knowledge. It has therefore been decided to revive the old Gypsy Lore Society, and a large measure of support, both literary and financial, has already been secured. The first number of the new series of the *Journal* will appear on July 1st, and I shall be glad to send a prospectus to any of your readers who are interested.

R. A. SCOTT MACFIE.

6, Hope Place, Liverpool.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL SITE.—As was generally anticipated, the excavations in connexion with the new Post Office buildings have brought to light interesting fragments

of the crypt of the Greyfriars' Church and the Roman Wall. *The Star* of 22 April was the first newspaper to take note of these important discoveries; but generally it has not been realized by the press or the public that this was one of the most interesting excavations in London for very many years. The finds of coins, &c., will, it is supposed, be deposited in the Guildhall Museum; and ample record has, I am informed, been made of everything of importance unearthed. The human remains have, as usual, been reinterred at Ilford.

The earth excavated was carted to Blackfriars Bridge, and there shot into barges to be taken down the river—a strange journey and end for what was almost sacred soil.

Mr. E. B. S. Shepherd's paper 'The Church of the Friars Minors in London,' read on 2 April, 1902, before the Royal Archaeological Institute (published in the *Journal*, September, 1902), is, I venture to suggest, the most valuable contribution on the subject hitherto issued.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

39, Hillmorton Road, N.

"BIRCH'S."—It is pleasant in these days, when the effacement of well-known landmarks in the City proceeds apace, to be able to record that this famous confectioner's still stands intact at 15, Cornhill, contriving moreover to preserve its peculiar, original characteristics. Pickaxe and shovel have indeed been busy in this particular quarter of late years, and the attack continues with unabated strength. Happily, Messrs. Ring & Brymer's slim, five-storied house, so popularly known as "Birch's," not only exhibits no signs of extinction, but its quaint shop windows, with their small, oddly fashioned panes surrounded by delicate borderings on the woodwork, are now in process of quite elaborate redecoration—a good omen, let us hope, of continued longevity. The painters would seem to find their task difficult, for, to my knowledge, they have been engaged upon that attractive frontage for weeks; the amount of scrubbing and scraping it has received must be remarkable. Some day, no doubt, it will assume quite a smart, rejuvenated appearance, and those ancient double doors, through which so many generations of customers must have passed, again swing as merrily as of old upon their hinges.

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

'SOBRIQUETS AND NICKNAMES.'—Mr. A. R. Frey's useful little volume with this title

is rather bare in pseudonyms of the eighteenth century. It would be an excellent thing if the readers of 'N. & Q.' would assist in compiling a more adequate list. Here are a few of the most familiar that I have jotted down from time to time :—

Jemmy Twitcher=John, fourth Earl of Sandwich.

Malagrida=William, second Earl of Shelburne.

Tom Tilbury=Robert, first Earl of Northampton.

Sir Bullface Doublefee=Fletcher Norton, first Baron Grantley.

Squire Gawkey=Richard, first Earl Temple.

Dr. Squintum=George Whitefield.

Squinting Jack=John Wilkes.

Blomsbury Dick=Richard Rigby.

Serjeant Circuit=Serjeant Whitaker.

Codling George=George Onslow.

Squire Morgan=Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland.

Mungo=Jeremiah Dyson.

The Cub=Charles James Fox.

The Priest of Nature=David Williams.

The Macaroni Parson=Dr. William Dodd and John Horne Tooke.

Admiral Sternpost=Harry Paulet, sixth Duke of Bolton.

Foul-weather Jack=Admiral Sir John Norris.

Beky and Cowslip=Mrs. Wells.

Pardita=Mrs. Robinson.

Dally the Tall=Mrs. Grace Dalrymple Elliot, Elliott, or Eliot. The last form of the name is undoubtedly the best, as I have just found it in the inscription on her husband's tomb.

Miss Romp=Mrs. Jordan.

The Bird of Paradise=Mrs. Mahon.

The White Crow=Mrs. Corbyn.

The White Swan=Mrs. Irvine.

These are all very well known, but there must be dozens that are almost forgotten.

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

Fox Oak, Hersham, Surrey.

"WANGUN": ITS ETYMOLOGY. — This term is well known in Canada. 'The Century Dictionary' defines it thus :—

"*Wangun*, a place for keeping small supplies or reserve stock; especially the chest in a lumber-camp containing clothing, shoes, tobacco, &c., which are sold to the men."

Yet in Bartlett's 'Dictionary of Americanisms' a *wangun* is said to be a *boat* used by lumbermen for carrying provisions, tools, &c. Neither dictionary gives any etymology, which is a pity, as directly we know the origin of the word we can under-

stand how it came to have these two different senses. *Wangun* is abbreviated from the Montagnais Indian noun *atawangan*, which is from the verb *atawan*, to buy or sell. The Cree and Odjibwa Indians have a similar noun, *atawagan*, which Lacombe, in his Cree dictionary, defines very neatly as "ce dont on se sert pour acheter ou pour vendre." The connexion between the *wangun* box and the *wangun* boat is that both are used for trading purposes.

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

"LEAD HIS OWN HORSE."—I often hear this saying in application to home matters. The head of the house likes to "lead his own horse" to some extent in its affairs; and the stay-at-home man who prefers his own fireside to that in the ale-house likes to "lead his own horse"=stay at home. And so on in other things domestic which do not trench upon the woman's rights in the home domain.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

'N.E.D.': A WRONG REFERENCE.—Inaccuracies are so rare in this great undertaking that it is perhaps worth noting even a small one. The Shakespearian quotation *s.v.* 'Eternal,' A. 3. b, is represented as coming from 'Macbeth.' The correct reference is 1602, Shaks., 'Ham.,' I. v. 21.

L. R. M. STRACHAN.

Heidelberg, Germany.

## Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

"EVERY MAN HAS HIS PRICE."—In its review on 15 March of Mr. W. H. Craig's 'Life of Lord Chesterfield' *The Times* observed :—

"Sir Robert Walpole did not say, as Mr. Craig seems to suppose, that every man has his price. He said something quite different and quite true—'most of these men have their price,' and he pointed to a group which did not include Chesterfield. 'Neither money nor place,' as Mr. Craig observes, 'would buy Lord Chesterfield.'"

And in a notice of 'The Irish Parliament, 1775,' on 12 April it repeated this statement, saying :—

"As we pointed out in a recent review, Walpole never said that 'every' man had his price; but, looking at the detailed list drawn up by Blaquier, one is inclined to think that few members of the Irish Parliament of 1775 were not open to bribes."

But whence comes this certainty as to what Walpole said or did not say? When, and in what circumstances, was first recorded?

the phrase usually attributed to him? And what is the authority for the amended version?

POLITICIAN.

[It may simplify matters to notice POLITICIAN's last question first. Mr. E. Latham in his 'Famous Sayings and their Authors' states, *s.v.* 'Every man has his price':—

"This saying is said to have originated from the following remark by Sir Robert Walpole (1676-1745) to Mr. Leveson: 'You see with what zeal and vehemence those gentlemen oppose, and yet *I know the price of every man in this house except three, and your brother [Lord Gower] is one of them.*' 'Flowery oratory he despised. He ascribed to the interested views of themselves or their relatives the declarations of pretended patriots, of whom he said *All those men have their price*' (Coxe, 'Memoirs of Walpole,' 1800, vol. iv. p. 369). 'All those men, he said of "the patriots," *have their price*' (Coxe, vol. i. p. 757; 'Walpoliana,' vol. i. p. 88; see 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' vol. lix. p. 203). 'But in case it be a septennial parliament, will he not then probably accept the 500*l.* pension, if he be one of those men that has a price?' (Speech of Sir Robert Walpole, 1734, Feb. 26; see vol. ii. p. 261 of Coxe.)"

The italics are not Mr. Latham's. The reference to the 'D.N.B.' is to the account of Walpole contributed by Mr. I. S. Leadam, who, in addition to Coxe, i. 757, and 'Walpoliana,' refers to Hervey's 'Memoirs,' i. 242, for the statement that Walpole said, "All those men have their price." Mr. Leadam in the bibliography appended to his article states that 'Walpoliana' appeared without a date, and that Hervey's 'Memoirs of the Reign of George II.' were edited by Croker in 3 vols. in 1884. Coxe's 'Memoirs' he gives as published in 1798 in 3 vols. Perhaps some correspondent of 'N. & Q.' will say whether Coxe, 'Walpoliana,' and Hervey agree in quoting the phrase as "All those men have their price," and state under what year Hervey cites the words, and if there is anything in 'Walpoliana' to show that their occurrence in that work is earlier than Coxe's use (in 1798 or 1800?). Is Walpole's remark to Mr. Leveson quoted from Coxe? and what is its date? It would seem as if it ought to be earlier than the 1734 reference, "if he be one of those men that has [*scilicet*] a price."

Mr. Gurney Benham in 'Cassell's Book of Quotations,' p. 461, states that Horace Walpole, in a letter dated 26 Aug., 1785, said that the maxim that every man has his price was ascribed to Sir Robert "by his enemies." What was the exact form of the saying in this letter?

POLITICIAN will be interested in the reply to his previous question contained in a communication from the late THOMAS KERSLAKE, of Bristol, which appeared at 6 S. viii. 158. MR. KERSLAKE said that he had made the following extract from the parliamentary debates in *The Bee*, a weekly periodical published in 1733-4, and edited by Eustace Budgell: "It is an old Maxim, that every Man has his Price, if you can but come up to it" (Sir W—m W—m, speech, *Bee*, vol. viii. p. 97). MR. KERSLAKE added: "This seems to exonerate Sir Robert Walpole from the authorship on two grounds: first, that it was 'an old maxim'; second, enounced by Sir William Wyndham, and not Sir Robert Walpole." Will some one give the exact date of the quotation from *The Bee*? It brings the saying curiously near to the application of it in Walpole's speech of 26 Feb., 1734, quoted above.]

'THE CONFINEMENT: A POEM.'—I find in a list of books sold by William Crooke at the Green Dragon without Temple Bar, printed at the end of 'The Moores Baffled,' 1681, under the heading of 'Poetry and Plays,' the following: "The Confinement, a Poem, with annotations upon it, octav."'

Referring to Dr. Murray's dictionary in the library here, the earliest quotation under confinement, in the sense of "the being in child-bed" is from a work of Mrs. Deany in 1774. If, as I suspect, confinement is the title of the poem is used in the same sense, Dr. Murray's quotation is anticipated by nearly a century. I shall be much obliged for any information about the poem in verification or refutation of my conjecture.

GEORGE H. RADFORD.

House of Commons.

PAPAL STYLES: "PATER PATRUM."—In his 'Chronicles of the House of Borgia,' Frederick, Baron Corvo, says (Pref., xi<sup>ii</sup>):

"Touching the matter of names and styles, he has made an attempt to correct the slips and corrupt translations of the same, which, at present, are the vogue. To allude to Personages in arms which are appropriate enough for one's terror, or for one's slave; to speak of sovereigns as here John, or of pontiffs as plain Paul, are breaches of etiquette of unpardonable grossness. The present writer has tried, at least, to accord to his characters the use of the names, and the courtesy of the styles that they actually bore."

In pursuance of this laudable intention he always speaks (for example) of Rodrigo Borgia when Pope as "The Lord Alexander, P.P. VI.," and explains (p. 5, note) that P.P. stands for "*Pater Patrum*, the official style of the Roman Pontiff."

I should be glad to know whether there is any foundation for this suggestion. I had the impression that the two conjoined minuscule *p*'s surmounted by a double rising curve that follow the name of a Pope in official documents stood for *papa*.

Is there any list, supported by documents, to show at what time, and why, certain styles were used by and of the Bishops of Rome? When, for example, was the title "*servus servorum*" first used? Is there any formal statement of the intention to adopt it in future? Such a list should be the work of a man of "detached mind," like the lamented Downing Professor, and should include the titles applied to the Popes in official documents, as well as those assumed by themselves. The latter are very few, I imagine.

Q. V.

STAFFORD HOUSE.—I have read somewhere that Stafford House was built from

plans for a larger house with wings supplied to Arthur, Duke of Wellington, when the estate of Strathfieldsaye was granted to him, and that, he having discarded the plans on the score of expense, they were adopted with modifications for Stafford House. Can any one say whether this is the case, and where the statement can be verified? H. J. H.

"HAIL, SMILING MORN!"—The editor of *The Westminster Gazette* kindly got a capable friend to search in the B.M. Library and elsewhere for the name of the author of the beautiful words of this glee:—

Hail, smiling morn! that tips the hills with gold,  
Whose rosy fingers ope the gates of day;  
Wh the gay face of Nature doth unfold,  
A whose bright presence darkness flies away!

but without success. The glee was first published somewhere about the beginning of the nineteenth century, but no author's name is given. The music is good. The composer's name I forget. It may be that the words are to be found in some collection of the sixteenth or seventeenth century. I should be glad to know if any one has come across them or can name the author. The "hills tipped with gold" and other expressions allude plainly to the moral science of alchemy, which Rosicrucians believed in.

COLUMBUS.

Maaco.

[The music is by Reginald Spofforth, and appeared in his 'Set of Six Glees' (1799).]

SWINBURNE FAMILY.—I am engaged upon a history of the ancient family of Swinburne, and shall be glad to receive any letters, references, &c., relating to the subject. Such documents will be carefully returned in due course, after being copied, and should be sent to A. J. SWINBURNE, Sape Priory, Saxmundham.

ROCK OF AGES': GLADSTONE'S LATIN VERSION.—In the Latin translation of this hymn by Gladstone, on a memorial tablet in Hawarden Church, and reproduced in *The Sign* for July, 1906, there appears to be a error in the last line of the second stanza, namely, "Salva me, Salvator unus." In an autograph sent to me by Gladstone some years ago on a post card, it reads, "Salva tu," &c. Can any one say which is correct?

The English is, "Thou must save, and Thou alone," and it seems to me that the Latin should be as on the post card. On the tablet, "Salva me, Salvator unus," is not a good translation of Toplady's line, besides being a little ambiguous; while that on the post card is a better and closer translation.

Of course "Tu" (Thou) is understood after "me" on the tablet, as "me" is understood after "Tu" on the post card. In any case, it should appear on the tablet as written by that venerable and saintly scholar, unless his translation was found to be wrong, which it is not, and certainly nearer the original than "Salva me," as found on the tablet. What say the readers of 'N. & Q.' on the question? (Rev.) J. BROWN.

[We agree with our correspondent that "Salva, Tu," &c., is preferable, though the other version seems to us much the same in sense, and equally intelligible.]

'A POETICAL REVENGE.'—In 1859 a correspondent in 'N. & Q.' (2 S. viii. 285) states that

"amongst a collection of poems, sixteenth and seventeenth century, formerly in the possession of Dr. Bliss, and noted by him as collected by Clement Paman, we find one called 'A Poetical Revenge,' &c.

I earnestly desire any information your readers can give me respecting this poem:—

1. Is it still in existence? If so, where would there be a chance of finding it?

2. Is a transcript of the poem to be found, or known to be in existence, or any information to be gathered concerning its contents beyond that supplied at the above reference?

3. Who were Dr. Bliss and Clement Paman? BASIL BROWN.

741, St. Nicholas Avenue, New York.

[Dr. Philip Bliss died in 1857, two years before the reference in 'N. & Q.' to his collection of poetry. The account of him in vol. v. of the 'D.N.B.' states that his library was sold from June to August, 1858, many of his books being purchased for the Bodleian, where he was for some time under-librarian. Additional MSS. 25100 and 25101 in the British Museum contain his notes on English poets and on fairy poetry. Letters by Dr. Bliss are printed at pp. 216 and 224 of the volume of 'N. & Q.' from which our New York correspondent quotes.]

CHAMBERLAIN FAMILY OF LINCOLNSHIRE.—Can any of your correspondents favour me with information respecting a family named Chamberlain, who about 1650 lived at Old Bolingbroke, Lincolnshire?

(Mrs.) S. A. WESTMORELAND.  
Highgate, Kendal.

"BLACK HORSE" INN: DEAN OF KILLALOE, &c.—1. What French author describes how a jealous husband nearly kills his wife's brother by mistake?

2. Where was the "Black Horse" Inn in old London?

3. What freethinker wrote a pamphlet against fairies?

4. Who was Dean of Killaloe in 1709–10?

5. Who wrote 'The Christian Man's Vocabulary'?

6. Where is to be found the story of the slave who ran for miles with a thorn in his foot, when bringing the news of a victory?

H. M. F.

LIEUT. HENRY CLARKE, R.N., was married at the parish church of Oulton, Norfolk, to Miss Mary Skepper, of Oulton Hall, on 26 July, 1817. Lieut. Clarke died on the following 24 March, 1818, at the age of twenty-five years, and was buried at Oulton. I am desirous of obtaining a certificate of his birth. I am told his father was Osman Clarke, Esq. His father seems to have been residing in the parish of Sisland, Norfolk. I am also told that the arms of the family of Clarke are on a monument in Mundam Church.

HUBERT SMITH STANIER.

Brooklyne, Willes Road, Leamington Spa.

AMBROSIO SPIERA: HIS ADVENT SERMONS.—In the Bodleian Library there is a volume (quarto in eights) with this heading:—

"Magistri Ambrosii Spiere Tarui  
sini Ordinis Seruorū Sermōes pu  
tiles de Aduentu Dni Fe. incipiūt."

The abbreviations are to be expanded thus: "Seruorum Sermones perutiles de Aduentu Domini feliciter incipiunt." There is no mention of the book in the Catalogue of the British Museum. The sermons, "editi & cumpilati per Reuerendum Sacre Theo. professorem Magistrum Ambrosium Spiera," are assigned in the 'Prologus' to 1447, recommended by Thadeo Tancredo, and approved by Philippo de Favencia, professors in the convent at Bologna, which is described as the property of "fratrum Seruorum diue Marie ordinis sancti Augustini." Was the book printed in Bologna, and in what year?

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

HUNGARIAN RARE PLANT.—Michael Klein, in a little book entitled 'Sammlung merkwürdigster Naturseltenheiten des Königreichs Ungarn' (Pressburg, 1778), records the fact that in 1737 or 1738 two Englishmen arrived at Pressburg, in Hungary. They proceeded to the picturesque old castle Theben, on the Austrian frontier, and mounted the Berg Kobel. On its highest point they found a plant, of which they had brought a picture with them; they dug it up with its roots, placed it in a box, and returned to England. I have not been able to discover anything further about these enthusiastic British botanists in quest of rare plants, and shall be glad to receive more information.

L. L. K.

## Replies.

### HAYMARKET, WESTMINSTER.

(10 S. vii. 270.)

IN reply to the query by MR. HOLDIN MACMICHAEL concerning the locality of this market, I would inform him that the exact site occupied was in the Broadway, Westminster. Very little appears concerning it in the ordinary books of reference. The Broadway as we see it to-day appears to be very little different in size from what it was a couple of centuries or so ago, extending then, as now, from the west end of T'hill Street to the east end of York Street. The market was held in the open, there being no Market House, the carts or waggons being placed in the middle of the open space; the horses were most probably removed and stabled in some of the numerous inn yards abounding in both Tothill and York Streets. It is not unlikely that the dealers transacted most of their business at the same hosteries, especially in bad weather, when dealing by the roadside would be impossible. This was the case in the East End Haymarket, in Whitechapel High Street.

The minute-books of the late vestry of the parishes of St. Margaret and St. John contain many allusions to this old-world market, some of which were reproduced in the annual report for 1889, from which I quote as follows:—

"The circumstances under which the by-market in the Broadway was established are thus recorded:—

"24<sup>th</sup> October, 1733. John Lawton and Mark Frecker, Esqrs., from the Committee of Very appointed to Solicit for the Grant of a Haymarket in the Broadway, West, acquainted the Very that by the particular favour and Interest of the Right Honble. Sir Robert Walpole, the Right Honble. Sir Charles Wager, and the Right Honble. William Clayton, Esq., they had obtained a Patent (with a Remission of the Fees amounting to the Sum of One hundred and One pounds twelve shillings and Eightpence) from his Majesty under the Great Seal for holding three Markets in every Week Weekly for the Selling of Hay and Straw in the Broadway aforesaid for the Term of Thirty On Years from the first of October instant, which Patent is granted in the Names of the said John Lawton and Mark Frecker, Esqrs., their Executors, Adms., and Assigns, in Trust for the Poor of this Parish."

This excellent report (which was compiled under the direction of Mr. J. E. Smith, F.S.A., at that time the Vestry Clerk) proceeds as follows:—

"It was unanimously

"Ordered—That the thanks of this Vestry be returned to Sir Robert Walpole, Sir Charles

Wager, and William Clayton, Esq., for their great Favour to this Parish in obtaining the said Grant, and that William Ireland, Nathaniel Blackerby, Alexander Choeke, W<sup>m</sup> Lowndes, John Lawton, Mark Frecker, John Grainger, John Dives, Richard Farwell, and Gideon Harvey, Esq<sup>r</sup>, together with the Churchwardens, do wait upon the aforesaid Gentlemen for that purpose.

"27<sup>th</sup> October, 1733. 'Ord<sup>d</sup> That the Toll for the Hay and Straw to be brought to the Markett in the Broadway be fixed as follows, viz<sup>t</sup>, for every Cart Loaded with Hay three pence, and for every Cart Loaded with Straw two pence.'.....

"'Ord<sup>d</sup> That the Markett be Proclaimed in the Broadway, where the patent is to be read, and that the same be afterward proclaimed at Charing Cross and Saint James, Haymarkett."

"'Ord<sup>d</sup> That the Hackney Coachmen have Notice to remove their Stands from the Said Markett."

The patent under which the market was granted, being a magnificent specimen of the calligraphic art, and bearing the Great Seal attached, is preserved among the many beautiful deeds, charters, &c., in the possession of the Westminster City Council at the Town Hall.

W. E. HARLAND-OXLEY.

Westminster.

The broad street denominated the Haymarket, connecting Pall Mall East with the eastern end of Piccadilly, was a place for the sale of farm produce as far back as the reign of Elizabeth; and in Aggas's plan it appears under its present name. It was then evidently a rural spot, as there were hedgerows on either side, and few indications of habitations nearer than the "village of Charing." At that time, as may be gathered from an inspection of the plan referred to, the air was so pure and clear that the washerwomen dried their linen by spreading it upon the grass in the fields, as nearly as possible on the spot where now stands His Majesty's Theatre. Down to the reign of William III. it was the public highway, in which carts loaded with hay and straw were allowed to stand toll-free; but in 1692 the street was paved, and a tax levied on the carts according to their loads.

But this was not the first market held here; for, as far back as the reign of Charles II., John Harvey and another person received a grant empowering them, and their heirs after them, to hold markets here for the sale of oxen and sheep on Mondays and Wednesdays; but the grant was found to violate a part of the charter granted by Edward III. to the City of London, and was accordingly annulled. At the beginning of the eighteenth century we find the Crown, however, leasing the tolls of the Haymarket for ninety-nine years to one

Derick Stork. The market for hay and straw, three times a week, continued to be held here as lately as the reign of George IV., when it was removed to Cumberland Market, near Regent's Park.\* About 1815 some low and mean houses that stood between the market and Pall Mall were demolished, and these were soon afterwards followed by the market itself, in order to form the broad and spacious thoroughfares of Lower Regent Street and Waterloo Place.

ALFRED SYDNEY LEWIS.

Library, Constitutional Club.

Memory is a funny thing; but am I wrong in thinking I have seen hay carts, with hay for sale, standing down the centre of the Haymarket—say fifty or sixty years ago?

HIC ET UBIQUE.

HORNSEY WOOD HOUSE: HARRINGAY HOUSE (10 S. vii. 106, 157, 216, 253, 274).—If I understand PROF. SKEAT aright, he considers that Haringay and Hornsey are two different names, the former answering to an A.-S. *Heringa-æg*, or "isle of the Herings," and the latter to *Heringes-æg*, or "isle of Hering." The history of the names, which can be easily traced in the *Middlesex Feet of Fines*, does not seem to substantiate this view.

In my former reply (*ante*, p. 216) I gave instances of the form "Haryngeseye" in the latter half of the fourteenth century. In the time of Henry VII. we get to the form "Harnyssey," which runs side by side with "Haringay" until the reign of Elizabeth. In a fine dated 4 & 5 Eliz. ('*Calendar of Feet of Fines for London and Middlesex*,' ed. Hardy and Page, I. ii. 120), we find "Haryngey otherwise Harnessey"; and after that date Haringay disappears altogether, and only Harnsey or Hornsey occurs in the fines. Norden in his '*Speculum Britanniae*,' 1593, makes no mention of Haringay, but in his list of Middlesex towns and villages enters only "Harnsey, of some Hornesey." From this date the old name vanishes in favour of the new one, just as about the same date "Stebonhith" or "Stebonheath" gives place to Stepney, and "Chelchith" or "Chelsith" to Chelsea. The modern Haringay is apparently a revival, possibly due to the builder of Haringay House in the eighteenth century. This was the age of Strawberry Hill, Lord Holland's buildings

\* 'Haydn's Dictionary of Dates' states that the market was opened in 1664, and was removed to Cumberland Market, 1 Jan., 1831.

at Kingsgate in Thanet, and other "modern antiques."

A writer in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, 1784, part ii. (Nov.) p. 803, says that the manor court of the prebendal manor of Brown's Wood was "held at Hornsey Wood House—a tea-house—formerly much frequented." Browneswood or Brown's Wood is a prebendal manor of St. Paul's, of which the corp is generally supposed to be within the parish of Willeaden; but the writer whom I have quoted says that this is a mistake, and that it is

"co-extensive with the east side of the parish of Hornsey (at least in this southern part of it), of which it forms a very considerable part—I apprehend more than half."

The picturesque old tea-house, of which a sketch is given in Lewis's 'History of Islington,' p. 282, must have been of ancient date as a place of entertainment. It was pulled down in the early part of the last century, and the larger building known to your correspondents was erected on its site, and lasted till 1866. W. F. PRIDEAUX.

The meaning of the name Hornsey or Harnsey is very frequently discussed, and PROF. SKEAT now derives the final syllable from *æg*, "an island." But with all deference I submit that no one who knows Hornsey could accept that as the etymon. The parish church, the burial-ground, the glebe land, the manor house, and the village street are clustered on the northern slopes of a little hill, and it is a physical impossibility for that hill ever to have been surrounded by water. For the east side of this particular hill shelves sharply, and with a south-easterly trend, and this is continued, with but very slight undulation, right away to the river Lea, which flows through much lower ground at a distance of about two miles.

I do not think there is a better reason for assuming that Hornsey is identical in etymon and formation with, say, Guernsey, than there would be for assuming that another Middlesex name, *sc.* Stepney, is formed on the same principle as Alderney. The former place in Domesday Book is "Stibenhede," and about five-and-twenty years ago the "old name" of Stepney, namely, "Stebonheath," was known to copyholders therein, and may, of course, be still known to such tenants. Why, then, should not Hornsey = Harn's Heath?

Similarly, it is not at all clear why there should be assumed to be a verbal connexion between Horn-, Harn-, and Harringay. Names of places in *-ning* are not rare, and

we find Burning-, Jerning-, Warning-, and Horning itself, among others. Why, then, should we assume that gemination of *r* has taken place, driving out the other liquid? It is much more probable that *rr* in Harring- is the gemination of *thr* or *fr*. We find a Haverstock Hill (*ð*) in Hampstead parish, and \*Hæfering would readily become \*Hæfring, Harring-. It is noteworthy, too, that a few miles from the West-Essex Hornchurch and the Horndons there is a Havering (*ā*), distinguished as "atte Bower."

The final syllable of Harringay cannot represent either *æg* or "heath" (*hæð*). I have somewhere seen the name given as "Harring-heg," but I cannot quote any authority for this form, which recalls such names as Oxhey. If the form "Harringhey" could be certified, there could not be much doubt about the meaning of *-hey*, and it is not inapplicable to the site, which is a steep and conspicuous hill. This syllable undoubtedly represents *hege*, *hæge*, "hedge," as used in fortification. Compare the 'Peterborough Chronicle,' wherein, at annal 547, we are told that Ida's stronghold at Bamborough was first "mid hegge betined." The other spelling occurs at annal 1130. These conjectures lead me to suppose that the original form of Harringay may have been "Hæferingahege."

ALFRED ANSCOMBE.

4, Temple Road, Hornsey, N.

The position of Harringay House—indicated somewhat vaguely by MR. COLYER MARRIOTT at the first reference—was, according to the reminiscences of the "oldest inhabitants," on the ground now occupied by the west end of Hewitt Road, half-way up Wightman Road, a quarter of a mile from Hornsey Station. The dovecote of the mansion stood near the end of Alison Road, the next thoroughfare parallel to Hewitt Road. I am looking forward with interest to MR. MARRIOTT's long-promised 'History of Hornsey.'

HENRY JOHNSON.

THE MYSTERIES OF THE EMBO BARONETCY (10 S. vii. 246, 315).—I have to thank D. M. R. for his most interesting reply, and plead guilty to having overlooked the reference to Robert Home Gordon in 'The House of Gordon.' Since penning the original query I have seen a document which illustrates symbolically the difficulty of dealing with the Embo family. It is a lease of some property in Jamaica drawn up in favour of the sisters of Robert Home Gordon in 1788, by which time his father Dr. John

was dead. But though signed by Robert Home Gordon—who is designated in the text simply as “Robert Gordon”—it was invalid because it was based on the assumption that Dr. John’s brother George (*d.s.p.*), who left his property to the doctor and his sons, had made a second will for the benefit of his sisters. It was discovered, however, that this second will was never signed. In the divorce case of 1794 Robert Home Gordon is cited throughout as Robert Gordon. His sisters were Jane, who married Bailie Robert Murray, of Edinburgh, and died 1795; Catherine, who married — Munro, of Dalmore; Elizabeth, who married George Mackenzie, factor to Sir H. Munro; and three others whose names I do not know. Catherine’s daughter married Alexander Smith, and became the mother of Katherine Gordon Smith, who married (1) Lieut.-Col. Ross, died at Badajos; and (2) Major John Gordon, 2nd Queen’s, the father of Lord Gordon of Drumearn. That is why Lord Gordon utilized the Embo coat when registering his arms.

J. M. BULLOCK.

118, Pall Mall.

‘A SCOURGE FOR THE ASSIRIAN’ (10 S. vii. 208).—The volume in the Bodleian to which my friend MR. DODGSON refers was published at Shrewsbury from the press of W. Laplain in 1770, at the instance of Thomas Meredith, a Methodist who had joined Howell Harris in his community at Trevecca, in Brecknockshire. Later he adopted Antinomian and mystical views, and separated from Harris, returning to his home in Montgomeryshire, where he attempted to win converts to his views. To this end he caused to be printed ‘A Scourge for the Assirian,’ the work of William Erbury, a seventeenth-century Welsh mystic, together with some letters of Erbury and Morgan Llwyd (or Lloyd), of Wrexham, a contemporary and friend of Erbury’s. For Erbury and Llwyd see ‘D.N.B.’ There is a brief account of Meredith in ‘Montgomeryshire Worthies,’ by Richard Williams, 2nd ed., Newtown, 1894. The book described by MR. DODGSON is fully entered in the ‘Catalogue of Printed Literature in the Welsh Department of the Cardiff Free Libraries’ (London, Sotheran & Co., 1898), under the heading Erbury. The subject of these seventeenth-century Welsh mystics is too large to be entered upon here, but it is a fascinating one.

BR.

CARLYLE ON PAINTING FOAM (10 S. vii. 310).—The allusion seems to be to Proto-

genes, a painter of Rhodes, who lived in the fourth century B.C. He wished to paint a dog, frothing at the mouth, but was unsuccessful in painting the froth. In a fit of anger he threw his sponge at the picture. The sponge fell on the mouth of the dog in the picture, and represented the froth in the most perfect and natural manner.

E. YARDLEY.

See Sterne, “that it was as casual as the foam of Zeuxis’s horse” (‘Tristram Shandy,’ vol. ix. c. xxv.).

W. BRADBROOK.

Bletchley.

DANTEIANA (10 S. vii. 202, 251).—MR. R. J. WALKER’s interesting suggestion is worthy of careful consideration, and I have given it such. Yet I cannot, with the best will in the world to accept or weigh plausible interpretations, bring myself to read Mark x. 29–30 into the passage. The difference between “a thousandfold” and “a hundredfold” is immaterial; but Dante’s reference is more material, and relates either to the abbey or the proposed, but abortive, colony. Prebendary Ford’s rendering gives, I think, the spirit, if not the letter, of the line:—

Above San Benedetto, from her head

Sounds thundering headlong to a base, just where

Full many, in truth, might well be housed and fed.

It is a question, it seems to me, rather of numerical accommodation (realized or otherwise) than one of spiritual emolument consequent upon a renunciation of earthly things. The suggestion, however, argues thought and ingenuity.

J. B. MCGOVERN.

St. Stephen’s Rectory, C.-on-M., Manchester.

WORPLE WAY (10 S. iv. 348, 396; vii. 233, 293).—The inexactitude is on the part of MR. CLAYTON, who should verify his references before venturing into the Temple of Accuracy, i.e. ‘N. & Q.’ I have the map before me (Stanford’s ‘London,’ 1st ed.) upon which are plainly marked Middle Walpole Lane and Lower Walpole Lane in Wimbledon. This is clear evidence that there were persons in the sixties who knew the roads by that name.

EDWARD SMITH.

NOTICES IN THE UNITED STATES AND SWITZERLAND (10 S. vii. 287).—With reference to the curt notices instanced by MR. HEMS from America, the Swiss seem to have adopted the American system in translating into English or American some of the notices to be seen at railway stations and elsewhere. Thus the notice begging



people not to spit on the floor is to be seen in French, German, Italian, and English in all tramcars, railway carriages, &c. The notice in the first three languages is couched in the most courteous terms: "You are particularly requested to be so good as to abstain from spitting on the floor." The English or American translation runs as follows "No spitting on the floor!"

Some months ago a well-known personage, writing to *The Times* on the subject, I think, of the destruction of Swiss scenery by the new railways, &c., remarked that, English visitors being on the decrease, British opinion had no longer much weight here. French, Germans, and Italians, he said, now visited the country in increasing numbers, and were regarded as of greater importance. In support of this view he mentioned that public notices were invariably to be seen printed in French, German, and Italian, English being seldom used. He overlooked the fact, that, the Confederation being composed of French-, German-, and Italian-speaking cantons, these three languages are the official languages of the country, and that all official notices are printed in these tongues. This will be seen at once by a reference to a Swiss post card. The absence of a notice in English thereon has nothing to do with indifference to British interests, and a preference for those of the three nations whose languages are to be seen on the address side of the card. J. H. RIVETT-CARNAC.

Schloss Rothberg, Switzerland.

Like MR. HEMS, I was at first not a little surprised at the brutal coarseness of notices in America. One which I first saw in Santa Barbara, and subsequently elsewhere in California, was positively aggressive: "Keep out. This means you." But other countries other manners. DOUGLAS OWEN.

The following is also brusque, but to the point: "Don't spit. Fine one dollar."

L. L. K.

"BULK" AND BASKISH "BULKA" (10 S. vii. 227, 273).—One would think that Gaelic *mulcadh*, *mulcaidh*, and possibly Baskish *bulka* too, are connected rather with *mulcātum* than with *mulcēre*, as the latter has *mulsum*, and less commonly *mulctum*, for its past participle. See the Latin dictionary of Lewis and Short. It is disheartening for the etymologist, who is but a seeker after truth, to read on p. 74 of 'Aphorisms on Man, translated from the original manuscript of the Rev. J. C. Lavater' (2nd ed., London, 1789), that "the wrangler, the puzzler, the

word hunter, are incapable of great thoughts or actions." E. S. DODGSON.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (10 S. vii. 309).—

1. In marriage are two happy things allowed, &c. The first two lines seem to be a paraphrase of an epigram by Palladas in 'Anth. Pal.' xi. 381:—

Πᾶσα γυνὴ χόλος ἐστίν· ἔχει δ' ἀγαθὰς δύο  
ἄρας,

τὴν μίαν ἐν θαλάμῳ, τὴν μίαν ἐν θανάτῳ.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

11. For the quotation from Wycherley, which was not given accurately, see Act IV. sc. i. of 'The Plain Dealer' (not far from the beginning, p. 126 in Moxon's one-vol. edition of 'The Dramatic Works of Wycherley, Congreve, Vanbrugh, and Farquhar,' 1840):

*Fidelia*. [She said] That she would rather trust her honour with a dissolute debauched hector, nay worse, with a finical baffled coward, all over loathsome with affectation of the fine gentleman.

Cf. Olivia's remark in Act II. sc. i. :—

"The ill-favoured of our sex are never more nauseous than when they would be beauties, adding to their natural deformity the artificial ugliness of affectation."

14. This is an inexact quotation from Cicero, 'Pro Archia Poeta,' i. 1 :—

"Aut si huiusce rei ratio aliqua ab optimarum artium studiis ac disciplina profecta, a qua ego nullum confiteor ætatis mee tempus abhorruisse," &c.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

University College, Aberystwyth.

The lines quoted by EZTAKIT are not quite correct. They should run :—

Whate'er in her Horizon doth appear,  
She is one Orb of Sense, all Eye, all airy Ear.

They are by Henry More, and appear in his 'Antidote against Atheism' (4th ed., 1712), p. 131.

J. WILLCOCK.

Lerwick.

"Tears are the oldest," &c., is from 'Glenaveril,' by the Earl of Lytton. I am sorry I cannot give the precise reference; but probably the above will satisfy your correspondent. I think the punctuation in lines 2 and 3 should be

And yet how new

The tale each time told by them! &c.

J. R. F. G.

"FORWEY" (10 S. vii. 185, 237, 294).—Is it certain that this was "a pet archaism" of Freeman's? Was it not rather a rustic phrase of the country-side? My late friend George Sidney Harrison had no love for

archaisms, and was absolutely without knowledge of any such freaks of language; yet I have often heard him say, in the Berkshire speech of his youth, "I'm sure I am right" [he was always cocksure], "and I'll tell you forwhy." ALDENHAM.

Where this word is quoted in connexion with E. A. Freeman, *ante*, p. 185, it should have been printed as one word, not as two.

J. T. F.

Some of the older folk use this old term in their ordinary speech, and it is a pleasure to hear it. One will be telling the other gossips something which has been done or said by another, and she will say, "Forwhy? I'll tell you," and so on. In the "forwhy" comes the reason of many little things in the everyday life of "folks."

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Workshop.

ST. GEORGE: GEORGE AS A CHRISTIAN NAME (10 S. vii. 308).—What is the earliest appearance of George as a Christian name in these islands? Like W. C. B., I am anxious to know.

I see that Miss Yonge in her 'History of Christian Names' says "Georgios always prevailed in the East, and came to Scotland in the grand Hungarian importation;" and she goes on to say that in the house of Drummond the "name of George has always been an heirloom."

But when I turn to Douglas's 'Peerage' I do not find it in the early Drummond pedigree. It is in another family that, so far as I know, we meet it first.

George, tenth Earl of Dunbar and March, was born about 1340, and his father, Sir Patrick de Dunbar, died and was buried at Candia, on his way to the Holy Land, in 1356-7. Perhaps this was not Sir Patrick's first visit to the East.

I should like to know if the name appears earlier in Scotland, or even in England.

G. S. C. S.

The earliest instance I have noticed in the City's records occurs in 1388. The reference is Letter-Book H, fo. ccxxvi b. Attention has been drawn to it in the Calendar of the Letter-Book just through the press.

R. R. SHARPE.

The Guildhall.

It seems to me that George was not an uncommon name before 1700, and that many distinguished men bore it. I will mention some of them: Cavendish, who entered the service and wrote the life of Cardinal Wolsey; George Buchanan; the

two Dukes of Buckingham; the Duke of Clarence ('Richard III.,' I. i. 58-9),

And, for my name of George begins with G,  
It follows in his thought that I am he;

Sandys, the translator of Ovid's 'Metamorphoses'; Puttenham, author of 'The Art of English Poesie'; Peele and Chapman, the Elizabethan dramatists; Herbert and Wither, poets; George Fox, the first Quaker; Sir George Mackenzie; Sir George Etherege, the comedy writer; George Granville, Lord Lansdowne, mentioned with great respect by Dryden and Pope in their poetry, and himself a poet; Farquhar, the author of 'The Beaux' Stratagem'; and George Saville, Marquis of Halifax.

E. YARDLEY.

Shakespeare makes Philip the Bastard say:—

And if his name be George, I'll call him Peter;  
For new-made honour doth forget men's names:  
'Tis too respective, and too sociable,  
For your conversion.

'King John,' I. i. 186-9.

STAPLETON MARTIN.

The Firs, Norton, Worcester.

It is certainly curious that, despite the fact that St. George was the patron saint of more-or-less Merry England, George is not before 1700 at all a common Christian name. One remembers, of course, George, Duke of Clarence, the unhappy brother of Edward IV.; George Villiers, father and son, Dukes of Buckingham; and George, Prince of Denmark, consort of Queen Anne. I have always supposed that the name George came into favour owing to the accession of the House of Hanover. George Lewis (1660-1727), second Elector of Hanover, and, as George I., King of Great Britain and Ireland, was, like George, Prince of Denmark, grandson of George, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg.

Another common Christian name of to-day, Arthur, seems to have been brought into fashion by the fact that Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington, was the victor of Waterloo. He was, of course, godfather to his queen's third son, Arthur, Duke of Connaught.

A. R. BAYLEY.

Surely W. C. B. is mistaken in stating that George is not at all a common Christian name prior to 1700.

In vol. xiv. of the Oxford Historical Society the Rev. A. Clarke has tabulated the Christian names occurring in the Register of the University from 1560 to 1621. Below are the twelve most common names in the list, with the number of times they occur;

and as George is not a Bible name, and was not represented by a King of England till 1714, its position of eighth on the list is quite as high as one would have expected:—John, 3,826; Thomas, 2,777; William, 2,546; Richard, 1,691; Robert, 1,222; Edward, 957; Henry, 908; George, 647; Francis, 447; James, 424; Nicholas, 326; Edmund, 298.

H. A. P.

It would seem that the popularity of George as a Christian name arose from the rivalries of Hanoverian and Jacobite, James having been correspondingly common with the latter. The reason for its not having been much in use before that time probably lies in the fact of its being strictly a surname, meaning in Greek a worker or tiller of the land, thus corresponding to a surname already in use, that of Farmer.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

"PISCON-LED" (10 S. vii. 226).—The suggestion having been brought to my notice that the Pembrokeshire term "piscon-led," for wandering lost in the dark, had the same origin as the Normandy legend that the wanderer has trodden on the foxglove plant, I have consulted an old Welsh-speaking woman who lived in her youth close to a piscon-haunted field. She never heard of any plant of ill repute, and says that *bysedd* is not the local name for foxglove, but *rappers*,

"because when you smack the flowers against your hand, they goes off rap. Yes, 'tis the same in Welsh, only mostly they says *rappers-y-cwm*, dog's rappers. You might be piscon-led anywhere; I knowed a woman piscon-led in her own house—no such a thing could she find which room was she in; but there was some fields had a name for it. There was one near by my home. Oh, I've a-crossed it right enough, but some would say to me, 'Not you go, you'll be piscon-led.' Piscon? that's a sort of a being; some is so foolish they think it can lead them astray. No, I never asked them no more about it; it is too foolish."

MARY S. CLARK.

Robeston Wathen, Narberth.

MARLY HORSES (10 S. vii. 190, 211, 251, 277, 352).—MR. PIERPOINT says: "M. N. D. gives 'Coustou the Younger.'" There is no room for doubt: the order, the receipts, all the documents exist. Moreover, every book of the smallest authority on the subject, and every French biographical dictionary, follow universal usage by calling the second of the three sculptors who illustrated the name of Coustou, "Coustou le jeune." Nicholas Coustou (1658–1733) was the chief sculptor of France in succession to his uncle and teacher Coyzevox. When his young

brother Guillaume Coustou (1677–1746), also the pupil of Coyzevox, returned from Rome, the two brothers shared their royal commissions, and the younger, Guillaume, fixed his name in history as "le jeune." The third Coustou is known as "Guillaume-Coustou le fils" (1716–77): the Potadam Venus is his best-known work. The dates of the two Williams in the Académie are Coustou le jeune, received 1704, Professor 1715, Rector 1733; G. Coustou le fils, received 1742, Professor 1746, Rector 1770.

M. N. D.

Without attempting to question the authority of Lady Dilke's 'French Architects,' &c., I must insist that the two groups by Coyzevox—one representing a 'Renommée,' and the other a 'Mercure,' both on horseback—had been known as Marly horses by French writers and archaeologists long before the actual pair were brought to Paris. Dulaure ('Environs de Paris,' 1786), describing Marly, writes about the Coustou groups: "Ces superbes groupes tiennent la place des deux chevaux qui sont aujourd'hui aux jardins des Tuileries."

I do not suppose, after all, that the author of the query is satisfied yet with any of the answers, as he probably meant all the time another group, quite different: 'Les Chevaux du Carrousel' or 'Chevaux de Corinthe.' This group had been brought from Italy to Paris, and taken back again to Venice.

L. P.

Paris.

"IDLE DICK NORTON" (10 S. vii. 168, 330).—By way of supplement to MR. EVERITT's most interesting account of this worthy and his family it may be worth noting that while certainly secluded in the "Purge" of December, 1648, the Colonel returned to the House some three years later. On 26 Nov., 1651, the Commons' Journals report that he "entered his dissent" (i.e., to the vote of 6 Dec., 1648, which recommended the reopening of treaty relations with the King), and was readmitted to sit. Though very lukewarm in his attendances at the House, he nevertheless was elected a member of the fifth and final Council of State to the Commonwealth (December, 1652, till April, 1653). To the "Barbones" Parliament in the last-named year he was—as correctly said by MR. EVERITT—again elected for co. Southampton, and also replaced upon the Council of State; and he was further returned for the same county in all three Parliaments of the Protectorate, in each of which he was a fairly active

member. When the "Rumpers" came back in May, 1659, he did not sit with them, and on 30 September of that year was fined 100*l.* by the House for non-attendance. By this time his Royalism had become pronounced, so that when in February, 1660, Monk enforced the return of the secluded members, he re-entered with them, and was at once—23 February—made a member of the new Council of State which brought about the Restoration.

Sir Gregory Norton, the Regicide, was certainly no kin to the Nortons of Southwick. His precise parentage has never been discovered. When made an Irish baronet in 1624, he was described as "of Charlton, co. Berks," and is thought to have been either a grandson or nephew of Sir Dudley Norton, who was long Chief Secretary for Ireland until he retired from office in 1634 from age and infirmity. W. D. PINK.

Lowton, Newton-le-Willows.

COURT LEET: MANOR COURT (10 S. vii. 327).—During my recent ten years' residence at West Haddon, Northamptonshire, I attended two manorial Courts Leet summoned on behalf of Mrs. Atterbury and her sons and daughters, joint lords and ladies of the manor of West Haddon. I was on the jury of both these courts, which were held on 30 March, 1899, and 27 May, 1904, respectively. They were summoned by public notice issued by the stewards of the manor, setting forth that

"all Persons who owe any Quit, Chief, or other Rents, Suits, or Services to the Lords and Ladies of the said Manor, or claim to be admitted to any Hereditaments within the said Manor, or who have any other Business to transact at the said Courts, are required to attend and Pay and Perform the said Rents, Suits, and Services accordingly."

The Court sat at "the Crown" Hotel, and at 12 noon, the bailiff having formally proclaimed the opening of the Court, the jury was duly sworn. Business then proceeded, and consisted in identifying the various properties subject to quit rents, after which the list of properties which had changed hands since the last sitting of the Court was read over and revised for the purpose of levying the admission fees due to the manor. Later in the day the lords of the manor, with the jury and other officials, dined together, after which a convivial evening was spent. JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

FLINT AND STEEL (10 S. vii. 329).—My memory does not include records from the days of the tinder-box, but it is clear regarding the later use of steel and flint by

the smoker. In every case thus vividly recalled, the flint, with superimposed match-paper to catch the spark, was held in the left hand, and struck with the steel in perpendicular strokes rapidly delivered from the right. Of course, if the operator happened to be left-handed, the process was reversed; but the steel, which in its most developed form was ingeniously contrived to serve the purpose, was invariably the constraining force. A good knife, especially in the hands of the precocious boy, made an efficient substitute for the more dignified and full-dress steel. Held in an upright position between the thumb and the first two fingers of the active hand, the closed knife with a few deft strokes from the back of its blade quickly produced ignition. In those days hawkers at rural fairs used to sell match-paper—ordinary grey paper rubbed with saltpetre and perhaps other ingredients—giving sheets of about two feet square for the modest sum of one penny. Boys could develop their own paper from domestic resources. THOMAS BAYNE.

As one who remembers the "hungry forties," those barley-bread starvation days, I think that the steel was held in the right hand. The tinder, or rather burnt rag, was kept in the end of a cow's horn (about four or five inches long, with a wooden stopper), which was held in the left hand, the flint being held on the edge between the thumb and finger, and struck with the steel, or, what was almost equally common, the back of the blade of a closed pocket-knife. The steel was generally made of an old rasp, a part of which was turned back to form the handle. (Rev.) J. BROWN.

"PAWS OFF, POMPEY" (10 S. vii. 329).—I have always understood this as having been originally addressed to a hound named Pompey. Is not Pompey rather common as a dog's name? C. C. B.

B.V.M. AND THE BIRTH OF CHILDREN (10 S. vii. 325).—I add a few parallel examples to those already given by W. C. B.

Alban Butler in his 'Lives of the Saints,' in a note to his account of St. Eugendus, says the girdle of that saint,

"made of white leather, two fingers broad, has been the instrument of miraculous cures, and that in 1601 Petronilla Birod, a Calvinist woman..... was converted to the Catholic faith with her husband and whole family, having been suddenly freed from imminent danger of death, and [in?] child-bearing, and safely delivered by the application of this relic."—Ed. 1836, vol. i. p. 10.

Miss Lina Eckenstein in her 'Woman

under Monasticism' says that the Augustinian nuns or White Ladies of Grace Dieu possessed "The girdle and part of the tunic of St. Francis, which were supposed to help women in their confinement" (p. 449).

In the Priory of the Holy Trinity, York, there was at the time of Henry VIII.'s visitation of the religious houses a girdle believed to aid women in childbirth ('Monasticon Angl.' vol. iv. p. 681). I think that other relics to which similar properties were attributed are mentioned in the same work, but after careful search have failed to find them.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

Cardinal Beaton burned a woman because, when she was in labour, she invoked God and Christ, and not the B.V.M.

Also see Rabelais: "Women in travail use to find their sorrow abated when the life of St. Margaret is read unto them" (prologue to book ii. 'Gargantua and Pantagruel'). St. Margaret was the type of female innocence and meekness.

W. BRADBROOK.

Bletchley.

MARLBOROUGH WHEELS: HORSES WITH FOUR WHITE FEET (10 S. vi. 386, 436; vii. 157).—MR. NICHOLSON is right in quoting at the second reference the *Intermédiaire* for 1904 (vol. xlix.) on Marlborough wheels. He knows probably also the answer in vol. xlv. (1901) concerning the privilege of a carter whose leading horse had four white feet. But some other notes had already appeared on the same subject in former volumes (1892) and I notice in the latter a curious reference to Cotgrave's 'Dictionary' (1611):—

"*Pieds blancs. Il a les pieds blancs.* He passes everywhere freely, or without paying ought (from a custom they have in France, to take no toll for such horses as have four white feet)."

And further on:—

"*C'est le cheval aux quatre pieds blancs.* May from the same reason bear the same signification."

L. P.

Paris.

'THE CHILDREN OF THE CHAPEL' (10 S. i. 407, 458; ii. 33).—In 1864 appeared an anonymous volume bearing this title (from the pen of Mr. A. C. Swinburne). It being now of considerable scarcity, I am unable to refer to a copy, or say anything as to its contents, but it may supply what Mrs. STOPES seeks.

WM. JAGGARD.

LONGFELLOW (10 S. vii. 201, 222, 242, 261, 282).—There is one little slip which I think might be corrected in MR. JOHN C. FRANCIS'S

delightful notes. Within a few lines of the end it is stated that Mr. Thos. Brock's bust of Longfellow "was admitted to its present place in the Abbey on March 2nd 1884." As a matter of fact it was unveiled by Canon Prothero, the Sub-Dean, on Saturday, March 1st.

Another discrepancy of date in reference to the same incident is contained in No. 7 of *The Lark* (February, 1884), edited by Dr. Wm. Cox Bennett, Hon. Sec. of the Longfellow Memorial Fund. On p. 55 appear Dr. Bennett's three stanzas 'On the Unveiling the Memorial Bust of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow placed by public subscription in the Poets' Corner, Westminster Abbey—February 27th, 1884.' Was this the date originally fixed for the unveiling? or does Dr. Bennett here refer to the actual placing of the bust before its public inauguration?

In making this reference to "the sweetest of all singers" perhaps I may be allowed to add that in the year of his death Longfellow kindly added his autograph to my collection. It reached me, by a curious coincidence, on his seventy-fifth birthday, 27 February, 1882. In less than a month afterwards he had passed over to the great majority.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

"KINGSLEY'S STAND" (10 S. vii. 109; 158, 294).—Referring to the 20th Regiment of the Line, Kinglake, in his 'History of the Crimean War,' vol. v., when describing the battle of Inkerman, speaks of this regiment as having charged their foes at the battle of Minden with a mighty shout, henceforth known as the "Minden yell." He adds that regimental tradition is said to keep up by constant practice this "strange and unearthly" sound; the 20th had not used it in the field since the great days of the Peninsula, but they now used it at Inkerman.

Can any of your readers inform me whether this last statement is correct, and if the shout is still practised?

WATSON SURR.

STEP-DANCES (10 S. vii. 269).—There were many men step-dancers, and a few women ones, well into the later half of the nineteenth century in most villages, and step-dancing displays were usual incidents at feasts and wakes. On Saturday nights also "stepping" would suddenly break out at village ale-houses, when two or three men would pit themselves against each other in short spells, hardly of the nature of contests. When a lad I saw

many such steppings, and step-dancers are by no means dead, though gone out of village life, maybe. A good dancer was one capable of taking any step music, or without any music whatever. Many of the dancers used stepping shoes or light clogs—the latter preferred in the clog-wearing localities. Nimbleness and clatter were essentials, with a good "crowdy" to give the music. There were a number of men who were good "crowdies"—fiddlers, playing from ear the tunes to which the dancers stepped. The dancing was always on wood—a floor or large table: the latter preferred, as the steppings and beats could be seen to the better advantage. Some danced without the crowdie, but it was to music which they knew by heart and carried in their feet.

I think the Notts woman mentioned by G. W. meant the *tune* of the dance, not the "time," for this would be in the music. When the dancing was done without a crowdie, the listeners could tell the tune by the steps and beats on the boards. Sometimes there would be a couple of dancers on the table. When one had gone through an arranged number of steps, he stopped, the other taking his place; and this was done so deftly that there was no break in the music whilst the change was made. The old fiddlers were hard to tire, and one crowdie, with intervals "to wet his whistle," could keep it up for hours.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Workshop.

## Miscellaneous.

### NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

*Some Curios from a Word-Collector's Cabinet.* By the Rev. A. Smythe Palmer, D.D. (Routledge & Sons.)

DR. SMYTHE PALMER is one of our ablest and most interesting writers on English philology. All of his odds-and-ends are interesting, and will, we hope, send many readers on the hunt for word-meanings. It is a pursuit possible to all—indeed, suggested by ordinary discourse. One of the saddest things of the day to a lover of English is the ignorance many good writers show of the meanings of the words they use; while the average man (who thinks he can write by divine chance, and does it more frequently than formerly) makes the most hideous mistakes. Philology, or that part of it now known by the name of "semantics," is a fascinating subject in reality, and perhaps it is partly the fault of the philologists that it appears dull. Dr. Smythe Palmer has a happy knack of being learned and lively at the same time. He gives here some Greek and Latin, as he is bound to do, but not enough to appeal the common man. He gives, further, good examples of words from English prose and verse; for he knows the relative

merits of, say, Tennyson and the average newspaper or novel as wells of English undefined. Some words discussed here have been also treated in our own columns, but the intelligent reader has no need to pick and choose, for everywhere he will find both instruction and entertainment. There is a curious section on 'Words which feign Relationship,' but are really not connected, such as "scullion" and "scullery," "mat" and "mattress," "scar" and "scarify," "pen" and "pencil." It appears that there are two words of different meanings now spelt "tight." The Greek words quoted are also printed in English letters with the quantities marked, which is a good idea.

MR. ELLIOT STOCK has sent us the second and third quarterly parts of *Book-Prices Current* for 1907. The work is issued in sections for the benefit of those subscribers who wish for early information about book-prices. We notice in the earlier section many important items, such as a finely written and illuminated English Psalter (purchased by Mr. Quaritch for 325*l.*); Caxton, 'The Royal Book,' 470*l.* (bought on behalf of the British Museum); Spenser's 'The Shepheardes Calender,' 1581 (B. F. Stevens, 180*l.*); and 'Hamlet,' 1637, 4to, 107*l.* The entries in the later section run from No. 2805 to No. 4118.

*The Fortnightly Review* maintains its position as on the whole the most interesting of monthly magazines. Apart from political articles, which do not interest us here, we get a glimpse, in 'Some Letters of Giosuè Carducci' of an admirable scholar and humanist. Mr. Lewis Melville is entertaining, but not particularly critical, on 'The Centenary of Samuel Warren,' whose conceit is better remembered than his ability. Dr. A. S. Rappoport has no difficulty in making an interesting article on 'Pobiedonostzev, the Apostle of Absolutism and Orthodoxy,' and Mrs. St. Clair Stobart has a well-argued paper on 'Sex and Suffrage,' which is laudably free from sentimentality. Mrs. H. W. Nevins shows the suitability of Juvenal's tirades to-day. This is, perhaps, the most interesting article, as being the most novel, for it is seldom that the despised classics of Greece or Rome are allowed a hearing nowadays. How apt they often are only scholars know; and not long since, in a review of an edition of Petronius, we pointed out some unconscious plagiarisms from his vulgar folks by "up-to-date" people. The lines of Kipling mentioned at the end of the article have already been translated into Latin.

In *The Nineteenth Century* the first five articles are occupied with problems of empire and soldiering. Dr. Smythe Palmer follows with a learned and interesting paper on 'The Angelic Council,' which seems to be implied in Genesis i. 28. He points out traces of the idea that there was "a consultative Sanhedrim of angels" which assisted in the work of man's creation. 'Religion and the Child,' by Mr. Havelock Ellis, is one of the many signs that the child-mind is being at last intelligently investigated, instead of being thwarted or misunderstood by those who have no real recollection of their own childhood. Capt. Vernon Harris deals with the characteristics of the female prisoner, which include mawkish sentimentality. Men, he says, when they start out to commit suicide, generally succeed in their attempt (we know two cases to the contrary), whereas women do not carry it

through. He adds: "A woman was well known to the London police-courts who had for years taken poison, hailed a cab, and then preyed on the benevolence of those who had had her rescued and resuscitated. When at last she did overdose herself, it could be truly said that the poor thing had died by misadventure." There is an interesting statement that criminal women are commonly left-handed. Mr. T. C. Down writes on 'Pirate Trelawny,' having discovered some new letters and documents which concern that remarkable man's behaviour in Greece. Mr. Herbert Paul gossips pleasantly about 'Idle Reading.' The Rev. A. J. Church, an author for forty-six years, in 'Authors and Publishers' declares emphatically that "the charges of rapacity and hard dealing so freely brought against publishers are unjust."

*The National Review*, after a summary of 'Episodes of the Month,' leads off with a poem by the Laureate, 'The Deeper Note.' The army and other matters of political moment receive vigorous treatment. Lord Cranworth deals with an important subject in 'Game Preservation in East Africa,' and points out that two animals unaffected by the rinderpest—the elephant and the rhinoceros—are threatened with extermination since the introduction of firearms. He is justified in referring to "the refining or devastating.....influence of the white man." Mr. A. Maurice Low in 'American Affairs' says that the masses who believe in Mr. Roosevelt are not shaken in their belief by the disclosures of Mr. Harriman. 'Literary Misfits,' by Mr. W. Hamilton Fyfe, is a discussion of style. His article is an appeal against meaningless precision, but overdoes that side of the question, including several statements which cannot be regarded as "of the centre" by literary critics. Miss Alys Hallard has 'Some Unpublished Notes on Ernest Renan,' which are attractive, bringing out clearly the fluid state of his beliefs. In this respect Renan's mind resembles a large body of cultivated opinion which has, perhaps, never made itself felt, precisely because it has no firm basis of dogma or conviction.

*The Cornhill Magazine* has a mixture of dialogue and verse by Mrs. Margaret L. Woods, entitled 'The May Morning and the Old Man.' Mrs. Woods seems to us to owe something in style to Matthew Arnold, and has some pretty lines of her own. Buttercups figure prominently, so evidently the 1st of May is not the season figured. Prof. G. H. Bryan discusses 'The Problem of the Flying Machine,' and insists on the necessity of mathematical calculations made by a "stabilimeter." Mr. Horace Hutchinson, writing on 'Boys and Birds,' hopes that 'the Wild Birds' Protection Act will not rob boyhood of its inducement to the study of the birds and other wild things." Mr. Hartley Withers deals with 'The Rise of Insurance,' and we wonder that he does not quote Shakespeare's "putter out of five for one" ('Tempest,' III. iii.), and explain the usage which it records. 'A Great Darwinian and his Friends,' by Mr. Leonard Huxley, deals with the career of Sir Joseph Hooker, Darwin's closest and oldest friend, and the X Club, which brought some famous men of science together in 1864 and for many years afterwards. Mr. Huxley claims for science more certainty than the new generation allows to it, but it is pleasant to find this tribute to a grand old man of ninety.

*The Burlington Magazine*, with its offspring *The Shilling Burlington*, represents admirably the opinions of experts on artistic matters, and the promoters deserve the warmest congratulation on their successful establishment of a magazine which tolerates no idle verbiage or skillful journalese, and may be relied upon to present sound views of art at home, on the Continent, and in the United States. The "consultative committee" who assist Prof. Holmes in the work of editing form a guarantee for scholarly work. The present number leads off with a frontispiece of Chardin's 'Woman with a Frying-Pan,' and also includes illustrations of some fine old silver plate; 'A Winter's Dawn,' by Mr. Alfred East, in connexion with 'The Case for Modern Painting'; an early Persian bowl acquired last year by the British Museum; 'London Leaded Steeples'; and an equestrian 'Charles I.' by Gainsborough after Van Dyck, from Messrs. Shepherd's gallery. Perhaps, however, the most attractive illustration and article for the ordinary reader concerns 'A Portrait Bust of Agrippina,' just acquired by the British Museum. There are numerous other notes and articles of value; but instead of going into detail further, we advise all art-lovers to procure a magazine which cannot fail to offer them something attractive.

## Notices to Correspondents.

*We must call special attention to the following notices:—*

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

R. H. THORNTON ("Coke pronounced Cook").—Discussed at 10 S. iii. 430; iv. 13, 78. At the last reference is a full reply by PROF. SKEAT.

C., British Guiana ("To Barbadoes").—Carlyle may have taken this verb to use in his 'Cromwell' from Thurloe's 'State Papers,' iii. 495 (ed. 1742), where W. Gouge is quoted as writing in 1655: "The prisoners of the Tower shall, 'tis said, be Barbadozz'd."

## NOTICE.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1907.

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## Notes.

## MONSON, VISCOUNT CASTLEMAINE, THE REGICIDE.

THE father of this somewhat notorious person has, till a very recent date (1903), generally been given, incorrectly, as Sir Thomas Monson, 1st Baronet, the writers following the (erroneous) account in Collins's 'Peerage' (vol. vii. p. 239, ed. 1811). These followers include the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' (vol. xxxviii., 1894) and G. E. C.'s 'Complete Peerage' (vol. v., 1893), in which last, moreover, he himself, instead of the said Sir Thomas Monson his (therein given) father, is erroneously stated to have been concerned in the Overbury plot. In the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' is the extraordinary statement that he was knighted 13 Aug., 1633, with a reference to "Metcalfe's 'Knights,' p. 201." On that page, however (which refers to the years 1643-4), the name of Monson does not appear; but on p. 180 the knighthood of this William Monson is correctly given as on 12 Feb., 1622/3, as also it is in Shaw's 'Knights,' where he is described as "of Kennersley, Surrey." The manor of Kennersley, in Horley, at that time belonged to Sir William Monson, Kt., Admiral of the Narrow Seas, who, it will be shown, was the father of this William, the future Viscount.

Sir Thomas Monson, 1st Baronet, had,

indeed, a son William Monson, who was admitted to Gray's Inn, 12 May, 1617, but of whom nothing more is known. He it is who, being first cousin and contemporary in age to his namesake, the future Viscount, has been (not unnaturally) confused with him. The Viscount himself was also admitted to Gray's Inn, but not till 13 Aug., 1633, after he had become a viscount. This last date, it will be seen, is the one misapplied by the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' to his knighthood, which unquestionably took place *before* (not after) his elevation to the peerage in 1628. In 1903, however, a good pedigree of the family of Monson, showing the correct parentage of the Viscount, appeared in Canon Maddison's valuable 'Lincolnshire Pedigrees' (Harl. Soc., vol. li.); and though on the face of this pedigree there is nothing to *prove* that the Viscount was (as there stated) a son of Sir William Monson, this fact can be demonstrated unquestionably by the administration in the C.P.C., 10 Feb., 1642/3, of the said Sir William, which was granted to his "*son*, William, Lord Monson, Viscount of Castlemaine."

From the career of the said Viscount (whose exact date of birth or baptism has not been ascertained) it is clear he must have been born before 1607, the date given in the 'Lincolnshire Pedigrees.' He most probably was born about 1598 or 1599. His parents married in 1595, and had a son John (who died an infant) born 10 Sept., 1597, and a daughter baptized 27 Feb., 1600/1. He is identical (though such identity is not mentioned) with the William Monson "put forward in 1618 as a rival to Buckingham in the King's favour," who is called "elder" son of Admiral Sir William Monson in the life of that admiral in the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' This "Sir William Monson gave this estate [Kinnersley] to his *third* son, John" (Manning's 'Surrey,' ii. 197), which John—who is said ('Linc. Peds.') to have been *born* in 1604—died without male issue, before 1666. These three were, apparently, the only sons of the Admiral. G. E. C.

## THE SLOVENISH LANGUAGE.

IN the north-eastern regions bordering on the Adriatic Sea an interesting and ancient language is spoken, the old form of which is considered by some authorities (including Prof. Miklosich and his eminent successor Prof. V. E. Jagić) as the Slavonic *Ursprache*. Slovenish is classed under the south-eastern branch of the Slavonic tongues. The name Slovene is traceable to *slavo*, or *slava*, glory,

whence also Slav.\* (The province known as Slavonia bears but a fragmentary relation to the vast amount of territory, extending over many countries, occupied by the Slavs or where they have left traces.) During the Napoleonic wars Russian soldiers detected similarities between their language and the dialects of Styria (Steirer, Stajera), Carinthia (Kärntner, Koroschko), and Carniola (Krain, Kranjsko). The last of these resembles the name Ukraine, Russia. The poet Valentine Vodnik (1758-1819), who suffered severely for his enthusiasm for foreigners, eulogized the Russian language (called *Moskovitariski* by the Slovenes) as that to which regenerators of Slovene must look. Writing in 1799, he exclaims at the sight of Russian troops at Laibach (Ljubljana):—

"Important news for us Carniolans (Kraintsi). The Russians, our ancient brethren, have come not only to visit us, but to defend us against the enemy. Fifteen hundred years ago the first Slavs entered our country. They were of the race of the Russians and the other Slavs. That is why we so easily understand the Russian language; they are indeed Slavs, and the root whence our forefathers sprang. .... Now we behold with our own eyes what mighty, grand brethren we have on the earth. They have kept our language in perfect purity. We should make advances to them when we desire to purify our language."

Enthusiasm seems to have carried the poet off his feet, as the date for the arrival of the Slavs seems rather remote, and during the eighteenth century the Russian language, far from being pure, had been materially affected, first by German, and later by French usage. In 1821, at a congress at Lublin, Zhupan strongly affirmed the superiority of "Kraintshina" over Russian. For many years Slovene writers occupied themselves with Russian literature, as though, to borrow Pushkin's expression, this Slav stream was to flow into the Russian sea. Some authors are charged with borrowing Russian words instead of using native ones, and Prof. Jagic gives a list of Russisms adopted by Stifter, with their Slovene equivalents, e.g.:

Russian.	Slovene.	English.
vladanie	posestvo (apparently of Latin source)	property
besiti se	jeziti se	to rage
mednik	kotlar	worker in brass or copper
krasavitsa	lepotica	a beauty
dostoinstvo	vrednost	worth
trudno	tezavno	difficult

The Russian *ogorod*, a kitchen garden, has

\* The term *slave* is due to the wars of Otho the Great against the Slavs; *slavus* belongs to the tenth century. The Dutch word *sloeb*, a drudge, and *slooven*, to toil, are referred to the same origin.

also been confused with *ograd*, a fence or rampart; but this is not surprising.

Examination of the grammar shows that there is closer affinity with Russian than with Cech, and it would perhaps appear more comprehensible to a Russian than some other Slav tongues. (Prof. Jagic told me that Russian students tacitly assume knowledge of other Slav tongues without study, but this is perilous, as apparent similarities are often fallacious.) In Slovene the dual forms of substantives and verbs are preserved, whereas those of the kindred tongues are either lost or fragmentary. Thus *mi* (we), *vi* (you), and *oni* (they) take the syllable *dva* or *dve* to signify we, you, and they two. Verbs are conjugated in accordance with this plan. Prepositions modify or intensify verbal forms, e.g., *plavati*, to swim; *preplavati*, to swim through. The indeclinable definite article *the* is a parallel to our own, except in pronunciation; and the indefinite *an*, *ana*, *amu* (*ein*, *eine*, *ein*), is not unlike *a* and *an*. These are importations, like the Bulgarian postponed definite article, as this part of speech does not belong to Slavonic tongues. The following words are clearly borrowed: *ornenga* (Ordnung), *znidar* (Schneider), *flisek* (fließig), and *Vinahti* (Weihnacht, Cech *Vanoce*). *Dosihmal* (Russian *do sikh por*), until now, is a curious compound. *Bez*, without, becomes *brez* in Slovene. As in Serbian, the infinitive termination is the Slavonic *ti*, which has been lost from most Russian verbs. The termination in *nemacina* (German) and *francoescina* (French) indicates the language, but the ironical Russian expressions *Birenovshishina* and *Pugatshevshtshina* mean the time or régime of Biren and Pugatahev.

Here is a short comparative list of words:

Slovene.	Russian.	Cech.	English.
zlahten	shliakhta	slechts	the nobility
morebiti	mozhet-bit	(not used)	perhaps
golob	golub	holub	a dove
krompir	kartoffel	brambor	potato
samostan	zatvor	klaster	a cloister
solza	slioza	slza	a tear
gledalisco	teatr	divadlo	a theatre

Dr. Pecnik, author of the little grammar of Slovene in Hartleben's series, writes that the literature is indirectly indebted to Martin Luther, as the Reformation penetrated into these southern valleys and brought about the translation of the Scriptures.

In conclusion, here are two verses of a Slovene poem by Vodnik:—

Ljubljanke so lepe,  
Pa hude so tud',  
So bele ko repe,  
Pa hude ko zlod'.

Mati, poglejte  
Ljubega,  
Noem nobenga  
Drugega.

The first is an ungallant description of Laibach damsels, and the second is an entreaty to a mother to countenance a beloved one. FRANCIS P. MARCHANT.

Streatham Common.

### MAGDALEN COLLEGE SCHOOL AND THE 'D.N.B.'

(See 10 S. iv. 21, 101, 182, 244, 364; v. 22, 122, 284, 362; vi. 2, 104, 203; vii. 63, 142, 304.)

MR. ARTHUR GROOM PARHAM, B.A., of Exeter College, who was a Magdalen chorister 1895-1900, permits me to quote from some MS. recollections of his. "My name," he says in this "human document,"

"had been down on the list for a year or more when notice came that a trial would be held to fill two vacancies; and so on 4 July, 1895, at the mature age of twelve, I journeyed to Oxford with my mother to compete for a choristership. Forty-six other small boys were bound on the same errand, and I well remember the despair with which I saw this formidable array of rivals in the College Hall. We went to the music room in batches, and underwent various small tests, being gradually weeded out until seven were left, who each had to sing a solo. At this stage my mother was unofficially told by the Dean of Divinity (the present Bishop of Stepney) that I should probably be successful; and finally was officially informed by the President that I had been elected. I was then medically examined; asked a few elementary questions relative to such book-lore as I possessed; and dismissed with the information that I should commence my duties in the following October.

"I went to School on 18 September, and until the beginning of the University term, on 12 October, lived the ordinary life of a schoolboy, attending the School chapel, and doing the usual lessons. The only difference between a chorister and an ordinary Magdalen College schoolboy is that the former attends the College chapel each day instead of that belonging to the School, and misses two hours of the morning's work. For the rest he is exactly on a par with the others—being merely a 'scholar' of the School, and, in virtue of his choristership, getting his board and education free. A few days before the University term we donned cap and gown and went into College for an hour's practice at 10. After term began we had choral mattins at 10, followed by a practice lasting until 12; and choral evensong at 6. On Fridays there was no practice after mattins, but a 'full rehearsal' (that is, one at which the choir-men also attended) from 2 to 3. This was the routine of each day from the beginning of the University Michaelmas Term until Boxing Day. Then we had three weeks' holiday, followed by chapel from the beginning of the University Lent Term to Easter Monday; then ten days' break and daily chapel from the beginning of the University Trinity Term to Gaudy Day on 25 July. From July to October the chapel is

closed—a much easier year's work than that which falls to the lot of a cathedral choirboy. There is nothing extraordinary about the chapel services, except their peculiar excellence. The choir is a small one, and in such a place as St. Paul's would be lost; but in their own chapel they are considered by many people the finest in Europe—an opinion which was shared by the famous musician Brahms.

"After two years," continues Mr. Parham, "I rose to the head of the Cantores' side, which position I held for the rest of my time as a chorister. November, 1897, I sang my first solo; and my last in March, 1900. There are always two chief solo boys, who generally 'lead' the Decani and Cantores respectively. Visitors who happen to have attended service at Magdalen when the President, or Vice-President, or both are present, may have noticed two boys quietly leave their places at the beginning of the first lesson and walk down the chapel, one to the President's and the other to the Vice-President's 'throne.' They are the leaders of the two sides, whose duty it is to find the place in the anthem-books of those dignitaries and point it out to them. In this manner I found the Vice-President's place whenever he was in chapel; while my vis-à-vis upon the Decani fulfilled the same office for the President.

"I can never remember being wearied of the services. The constant variety, the excitement, and the enthusiasm for keeping up our great reputation which inspired the smallest of us prevented any feeling of impatience at the daily routine. But, looking back upon my time as a chorister, my pleasantest memories are connected with those red-letter days when we celebrated some annual observance. Some of these survived only as a name and as a tradition in my day; some of those then existing bid fair gradually to die out; but the life of a chorister will be bereft of half its charm if all these picturesque ceremonies are abolished.

"One last trace of the old times of waiting in Hall still lingered in my day. Each of the eight senior choristers in turn had a week's duty as 'grace-boy.' Dinner at Magdalen takes place at 7 o'clock, and at 7.30 the 'grace-boy'—in the cap and gown without which no chorister ever went into college—walked up the Hall to a stool in the corner behind the Vice-President's chair. There he sat until dinner was ended, when he seated himself in the Vice-President's great chair and was served with his meal. The reason for his presence was that he had to call for grace should the high-table happen to finish dinner before the Demies. In such a case the Vice-President would turn to the 'grace-boy' (*Aularius*) and say, 'Grace, please'; the latter would walk across to the head of the Demies' table and say, 'Grace, please,' return to the centre of the dais, and, facing the Hall, cry out, 'Gratiarum actio'; there remaining while the junior Demy recited a Latin grace. This being over, the high-table filed out of Hall and the boy had his supper as usual. It very seldom happened that the 'grace-boy' was required—indeed, in over three years I only called two or three times.....The result has been that the 'grace-boy' was abolished a year or more ago; doubtless much to the regret of those who remembered the joys of that excellent supper—such a contrast to the Spartan diet of School. On great occasions, such as Restoration Day, however, he still occupies his stool as of yore, that old custom may not fall completely into disuse."

Restoration Day, I may note, is the annual commemoration on 25 October of the return in 1688 of the President and Fellows extruded by James II., when the toast "*Jus suum cuique*" is drunk. But the Restoration cup, from which this toast is drunk, really records the earlier eviction of the Fellows in 1648, and their restitution after the Restoration.

Mr. Parham, after mentioning that he has been present on Magdalen Tower on ten consecutive May Mornings, says:—

"Some people say that 'this ceremony' is a relic of sun-worshipping days, among them, apparently, Mr. Holman Hunt, if the venerable patriarch in his famous picture is truly, as we were always told, a priest of the sun."

The figure referred to is, I think, a Parsi; and among others represented in the picture (1890) one may discern portraits of the President, Dr. Bloxam—"Awful John," as he was nicknamed from the severity of his attire—and the organist. A silver-gilt bowl given by Sir John Harpur, a Gentleman-Commoner of 1697 and pupil of Addison, is also shown.

"At 4.30 A.M. on 1 May the choristers and the choir gather in their surplices at the foot of the tower and ascend to the top, where the leads are divided by a rope—one half being reserved for the choir, the other for such visitors as have obtained tickets. At ten minutes to five the sun rises in a blaze of splendour, and as the great bells strike the hour of five a hush falls on the tower and on the waiting crowds below. Taking their note from the last stroke of the bell, the choir sing a simple Latin hymn of five verses.....The last chord lingers in the clear air, the bells ring out a May Day welcome, while the great tower rocks with their motion, and the famous ceremony is over. It is very short, very simple, very disappointing to those who come expecting much, yet indescribably charming to those to whom such rites appeal. Older and more barbarous generations of choristers delighted to convey bad eggs to the top of the tower, which they would throw at the coach as it passed in the street below.....Breakfast in Hall followed at 6 o'clock, to which full justice was done by appetites sharpened by the keen air. After which, as May Day is always a whole holiday in the School, we ran wild in the College until chapel time—the one day in the year upon which we were allowed to do so.

"The first Monday in Lent," continues Mr. Parham, "was always known to us as 'Twopenny Monday,' and was marked by a curious custom. At morning chapel on that day, instead of the ordinary Benedictus, a quaint metrical version was used. The President, Vice-President, Fellows, and Demies were present; and while it was being sung the Bursar walked round the chapel and distributed to the President sixteenpence, to the Fellows eightpence, to the Chaplains sixpence, to the Demies fourpence, and to the choristers twopence each, 'to buy *medicines* to keep them in health during Lent' *rem refectionem*—the benefaction of

John Claymond [10 S. v. 363], John Higdon, and Robert Morwent).

"Another benefactor, Simon Perrot [10 S. vi. 204], left to the choristers half-a-crown each yearly, which was given to us upon St. Mark's Day, and came in extremely useful, I remember, upon our whole holiday on 1 May.

"The two great events of the Summer Term were the concert and the Gaudy. The former took place in Commemoration week, and was and is famous for the beautiful madrigal singing which forms so much of the programme. But the singing of the madrigals requires practice; so for some weeks beforehand we used to go into College on Saturday nights to a practice in the Hall, which was invariably followed by supper—a most festive meal. The Dean usually presided, and he had a stock of the most splendid stories. Of the concert itself there is nothing to tell; though I have a vivid recollection of one when the other solo-boy and myself each sang a little song composed for us by Dr. Harvey and a duet together. But each year when it was over we had a great supper in the Summer Common-Room. I think the College must have realized that a boy's heart is situated somewhat low down in his anatomy, for certainly they appealed to it with wondrous blandishments, and these suppers were the jolliest meals of which I have ever partaken.

"The Gaudy, which ended our 'choral year,' if I may so call it, was, like all college gaudies, a meeting of past and present members of the foundation. The choristers were all present, and sang a long Latin grace after dinner, the senior chorister saying "*Gratiarum actio*" from the middle of the Hall. After that we drank a toast with great solemnity and in the traditional fashion. A loving-cup was passed round, and each boy in turn stood to drink, with one standing upon each side of him, saying, as he did so, '*Floreat Magdalena; Floreat choristæ.*'

"But the crowning day of the whole year—the most delightful of all my recollections of Magdalen—was Christmas Eve. The School 'went down' at the usual time—a few days before Christmas—leaving us in sole possession; and during this 'extra week' we thoroughly enjoyed ourselves. Free leave was given to go into the town; there were, of course, no lessons; one evening we generally dined with the Dean; often some kindly person would read aloud to us; and, in short, we had an extremely good time. On 22 December there was a practice in Hall of the Christmas Eve music, followed by the invariable supper; and on 24 December the festivities themselves, originally introduced by Dr. Bloxam. At 9 o'clock the full choir went into the College Hall, which was crowded with such Fellows as remained in residence, and past members and visitors who came up for the occasion. In the centre of the Hall was a grand piano, and behind it a huge Christmas tree, reaching up nearly to the roof—the whole Hall being decorated with holly and mistletoe. The choristers' first care was to examine their presents, which were ranged on a table under the Christmas tree; and lovely presents they were. I still take many photographs with the stand and snapshot cameras which were the last two Christmas presents I received. Shortly after 9 o'clock Dr. Varley Roberts, the organist, began the overture to Handel's '*Messiah*' upon the piano, and we then sang straight through the first part of that

wonderful work, which always struck me as being more beautiful than on any other occasion on which I have ever heard it, before or since. It was after 10 o'clock when the triumphant notes of the last chorus in the first part, 'His yoke is easy, and His burthen is light,' rang through the Hall, and half-an-hour's interval followed. The choristers seated themselves at the high table, with the senior chorister presiding, and were waited upon at supper by the Fellows, an exact reversal of the ancient order of things. The thought of 'Lo! star-led chiefs,' Crotch, and 'Gloria in excelsis,' Pergolesi, two of the most important things which fell to my share in the second half, detracted somewhat, perhaps, from the pleasures of the table; but I quite entered into the sensations of the Boy-Bishop as the President handed me mince pie, and the Dean of Divinity filled my glass!

"During supper the great Christmas tree was lighted, and as soon as that was completed and supper over, the electric light was turned off, and the Christmas candles left to illuminate the Hall. Carols were then sung—always the same, for indeed the selection could hardly be improved upon—lovely old tunes which ring in people's heads at Christmas time. Just before midnight we finished with 'Adeste Fideles.' Dead silence then reigned in the Hall while the clock in the great tower outside struck the hour of twelve, and on the last stroke two boys' voices broke into 'Gloria in excelsis.' As the chorus whispered the answer 'et in terra pax,' a signal was given to the belfry, and the bells pealed out a pean of thanksgiving, accompanying the music. While the joyful clamour rang through the frosty air the loving-cup was passed all round the Hall to the toast of 'A Merry Christmas,' and the assembly dispersed.

"At the end of March, 1900, my voice broke, and to my great regret I left the choir. On leaving I was presented, according to custom, with a book of anthems of my own choosing, and in addition—a mark of special favour which is now among my most cherished possessions—a bound volume of his own compositions from Dr. Varley Roberts. An exhibition from the College enabled me to remain at the School until July, 1902, when, at the age of nineteen, I left; and in October of the same year entered into residence at the University."

A. R. BAYLEY.

**GOLDSMITH TABLET.**—A fortnight since you said (*ante*, p. 350) that tablets recently erected have been recorded in your pages, but you have overlooked one that is, perhaps, the most interesting. The Benchers of the Middle Temple have recently set up in Brick Court one to commemorate the fact that Goldsmith died there. The tablet is of granite and copper-bronzed, and shows a recognizable profile of the poet-dramatist. This is of my own design and modelling, and promised a satisfactory result. The inscription is to the effect that "in these chambers died Oliver Goldsmith"; but unfortunately the authorities—too legally logical to think of the artist's chances—decreed that the tablet must be placed, exactly, on the wall of the very chambers, with the result

that it is "skied" beyond all visibility or recognition. I had vainly urged that the words "these chambers," placed lower down, would sufficiently show that the rooms in question were within the block. The incident, however, led to an examination of the books, and it was found—what was not before recorded—that poor Goldy died in an upper room, all but an attic: neither Forster nor Prior mentions this.

PERCY FITZGERALD, F.S.A.

**JOHN OPIE, R.A.**—The recently passed centenary of the death of John Opie prompts me to send to 'N. & Q.' a copy of the inscription on the slab which covers his remains in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral. His grave is next to that of Reynolds, in the south-east or Painters' Corner, and is thus indicated:—

Here lie the Remains of  
John Opie Esquire  
Member of and  
Professor of Painting  
to  
the Royal Academy  
of

Painting Sculpture  
and Architecture.  
He was Born May 1781  
at St. Agnes in Cornwall [*sic*]  
and Died at his House in  
Berners Street London  
the 29th of April 1807.

The house in which Opie was born is still in existence. It is known as Harmony Cot, and is owned and occupied by one of his direct descendants. A photo-engraving of the house appeared in *The Illustrated Western Weekly News* of 4 May. May I inquire if the house in which he died is still intact; and, if so, whether it is marked by a County Council plaque?

Is the exact date of Opie's birth known? 'Chambers's Encyclopædia' and other books of reference I have consulted incorrectly state that his death occurred on the 9th (instead of the 29th) of April, 1807.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

**MRS. JORDAN'S PORTRAIT: HARRIET MELLON.**—In Mr. John Fyvie's 'Comedy Queens of the Georgian Era' (Constable & Co.), 1906, there is, facing p. 356, a portrait of "Dora [*i.e.* Dorothy] Jordan from the Engraving by Engleheart of the Portrait by Morland." I hope the text of Mr. Fyvie's book is more accurate than this, for any print-dealer or official in the Print-Room of the British Museum would immediately recognize the portrait reproduced as the well-known one by George Romney. The



name of Engleheart as engraver is also a blunder, I think. It was engraved by J. Ogborne, 1778 (in the second state the name of the engraver is altered to F. Bartolozzi), and by Worthington in 1830.

No name of either artist or engraver is indicated on the portrait of Harriet Mellon (Duchess of St. Albans), facing p. 399. It is after Sir William Beechey's portrait, now the property of Mr. Burdett-Coutts.

A five-minute inquiry in the Print-Room would have been sufficient to settle these points.  
W. ROBERTS.

"BODEMERIE."—In the extract from the "curious parish document" in the Dutch language, translated by MR. McMURRAY *ante*, p. 248, occurs the word "bedommerie," which his interrogation-mark shows to have puzzled him. It is a misspelling of "bodemerie," which is the Dutch for English "bottomry."  
A. J. BARNOUW.  
The Hague.

AVIGNON SOCIETY OF ILLUMINATI. (See 9 S. vii. 186.)—Continuing the researches indicated at this reference, the Rev. James Hyde (the compiler of the 'Bibliography of Swedenborg' lately published) contributes to *The New-Church Review* (Philadelphia) for April an article of 24 pp. entitled 'Benedict Chastanier and the Illuminati of Avignon.' The influence of this and similar secret societies upon the genesis of the French Revolution is being recognized—e.g., by the writer of articles in *The Edinburgh Review* for July and September, 1906—and details of their generally obscure history, such as those given by Mr. Hyde, are invested with a growing interest. Students of eighteenth-century Freemasonry and of many minor religious movements of that time will also, possibly, be glad to have their attention thus called to an American publication—which is not widely known in England.  
CHARLES HIGHAM.

JOHANNES VON BOTZHEIM, AN EARLY TEETOTALLER.—Erasmus, in the 'Convivium Fabulosum,' after describing the abstinence of Romulus, "who drank as the dogs drink," mentions Johan Botzem, a canon of Constance, as another example of water-drinking. He was a pleasant and courteous companion. Teetotalers were not very common in the fifteenth century, though many of the mediæval saints and hermits rigidly abstained from intoxicants. There is a German biography of Johannes von Botzheim by Carl Walchner, which was published at Schaffhausen in 1836; but it

is not at the moment accessible. Some of his letters appear in the 'Briefe an Desiderius Erasmus von Rotterdam,' herausgegeben von †Joseph Förstemann und Otto Gunther (Leipzig, Harrassowitz, 1904).

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

Manchester.

KING'S CROSS BRIDGE.—*The Daily Telegraph* of 19 March, in a paragraph under this title, discussed the contemplated erection of a bridge across the Metropolitan Railway to connect Gray's Inn Road directly with the Caledonian Road. It is a long-wished-for improvement that the impending electrification of the tramways makes imperative. The Caledonian Road—the junior by many years of the neighbouring great thoroughfares—was constructed by the Battle Bridge and Holloway Road Company, their powers being obtained by the private Act 6 Geo. IV. clvi. This Act also conferred "power to communicate the said road at Battle Bridge aforesaid with Gray's Inn Lane Road," and the property proposed to be acquired for this particular purpose is scheduled as situated in the parish of St. Pancras, and consisting of eight houses, two with yards adjoining, in the possession of various occupiers. It is evident these were never acquired, and until the construction of the Metropolitan Railway (circa 1860–64) the houses remained. Presumably the huge dust-heaps of the Gray's Inn Road and its unsavoury reputation and appearance induced the promoters to abandon this part of the scheme, lest it should become an artery for the contamination of their property.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

"TRAGEDIZE."—On p. 72 of "A Treatise of Health and Long Life... Translated into English by Timothy Smith, Apothecary" (London, 1743), one finds the verb "tragedize" in the following sentence: "And hence arise so many Injuries and Fightings, Wounds and Slaughters (as are daily tragedized) among Mankind." This verb does not, I believe, occur in any dictionary of the English language that has been published.  
EDWARD S. DODGSON.

REV. DR. F. G. SCOTT.—It may be of interest to note that Frederick George Scott, who wrote the lines on the monument to the Quebec men killed in the Boer War (see *ante*, p. 232, s.v. 'Authors of Quotations Wanted'), is the author of 'The Soul's Quest, and other Poems,' 'Elton Hazlewood: a Tale,' 'My Lattice, and other

Poems,' 'The Unnamed Lake, and other Poems' (1897), and 'Poems: Old and New' (1900). Most, if not all, of these were published by William Briggs, of Toronto. The last-named book contains some of the poems which had appeared in the three earlier books of verse, and others. In my copy of 'The Unnamed Lake,' which I bought second-hand in 1899, was a poem on detached leaves entitled 'The Burden of Time,' "for private circulation only," dated 1898. Very possibly Dr. Scott has published other books.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

"ON THE MENDING-HAND."—The quotation under 'Mending' in 'N.E.D.' from a surgical work of 1658—"Go on.... till you see and perceive that the member is at a mending hand"—may be supplemented, as showing that the phrase was once in colloquial use, by this extract from *The Post Boy* of 9-11 Jan., 1701:—

"The Countess of Baltimore, who was dangerously ill, is on the mending-hand."

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

FOLK-LORE CONCERNING TWINS.—Our ancestors were somewhat fond of advancing propositions without collating facts. Here are two instances of a belief current in the seventeenth century:—

"When the administration of these Offices [of Prince and Priest] is committed to distinct persons, their interest is so mixt and twisted, that like Twins they thrive and fade, live and die, together."—Dr. L. Womack's sermon on 'Aaron's Rod in Vigour,' preached at Ipswich, 1676.

"Power to command and obligation to obey are Twins. Both are born, live, and die, together."—'The Mischief of Impositions,' 1680, p. 61.

This belief probably survived in the popular mind to a late date.

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

"LA HUESTE ANTIGUA."—This curious phrase, used by the Spanish physician and scholar Francisco Lopez de Villalobos (born 1473) in a dialogue on natural heat, is thus annotated by Mr. George Gaskoin in his translation of the 'Medical Works' (8vo, Lond., 1870, p. 289):—

"A bogie, in the original *la hueste antigua*, the ancient host. So singular an expression must surely have originated in some historical facts. The result of my inquiries from persons of great bibliographical and antiquarian research amounts to this:—Formerly, in parts of Spain, and especially in the Asturias, by the 'ancient host' was intended a species of fantastic and aerial legion with wild and extravagant figures, which served to frighten children and subdue them into good manners and quiet; it seems not much unlike the spectre hunt in Germany. It is now all but forgotten, being

superseded by the *coco* and *bú* of the modern Spanish nursery."

With this expression may be compared the "Ahi viene Drake!" reported by a correspondent as being used in Mexico (10 S. i. 325), which certainly has an historical basis. Villalobos was a stylist and an authority on language, and Mr. Gaskoin quotes Hernandez Morejon ('Hist. de la Med. Espanola') as saying:—

"Villalobos uses the Spanish language with so great propriety and good taste that he is regarded as an authority in text, being accepted as such in the first edition of the dictionary of the language."

W. R. B. PRIDEAUX.

COLERIDGE'S 'EPITAPHIUM TESTAMENTARIUM.'—In Dykes Campbell's edition of Coleridge's 'Poetical Works' (1893, p. 210) there is given the

EPITAPHIUM TESTAMENTARIUM.

Τὸ τοῦ ἙΣΤΗΖΕ τοῦ ἐπιθανόντος Epitaphium testamentarium ἀβρόγγραφον.

Quæ linquam, aut nihil, aut nihili, aut vix sunt mea. Sordes

Do Morti: reddo cætera, Christe! tibi. 1826.

This epitaph appears as a foot-note to the 'Lines suggested by the Last Words of Berengarius' in 'The Literary Souvenir' for 1827, edited by Alaric A. Watts (p. 17), except that "linquam" is printed "linguam," and ἐπιθανόντος is the form of the Greek word—a form adopted by Campbell in his notes, but not in the text. Of this word none of the classical scholars consulted by Campbell could make anything. He suggests "worthless" or "lacking" as the interpretation. Roughly, the epitaph might perhaps be rendered:—

What things I leave are naught, or little worth,  
Or else can scarce belong to me;  
To Death I give the sordid dust of earth,  
The rest give back, O Christ, to Thee.

The appearance of the 'Epitaphium Testamentarium' in 'The Literary Souvenir' is duly noticed in Haney's 'Coleridge Bibliography,' but the reference to the page is inaccurate; and in Shepherd-Prideaux's 'Coleridge Bibliography' it is wrongly assigned to 1829. Possessors of these useful books, which I have frequently used with gratitude, may like to make a note.

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

Manchester.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER'S WILL IN 1682.—The will of John Steuart, proved 1682, P.C.C. 49 Cottle, is interesting as illustrating the old customs of the road.

GERALD FOTHERGILL.

11, Brussels Road, New Wandsworth, S.W.

### Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

"POT-GALLERY."—What can be the meaning of this word, which so frequently figures in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, as the name of something constructed on the banks of the Thames, and apt to be an encroachment upon the river? The Thames Commissioners, to whom I have applied, can throw no light on it. The following are examples of its use:—

"No person shall lay any Timber at any road, wharf, or yard; nor shall make or continue any wharf, building, or Potgallery, and prejudice the passage of the said river or the harbours thereof."—1506, Stow, 'Surv. Lond.' (1754), I. i. xi. 49/1.

"Any Wharf, Building, Potgallery, or other Presture, or Incroachment, into.....any Part of the Soil of the said River."—1630, Binnell, 'Descr. Thames' (1758), 70.

"On the South-side of the River.....Buildings and Encroachments.....A Pott Gallery upon the West-Side of Still-stairs. A Pot-Gallery to the West of Wheelers-yard.....On the North-side of the River.....a Jetty on the West-side of Anderson's and the East side of Fifield's Pot Gallery, by which it appears that those Wharfs and Buildings on each side of the said Pot Galleries are encroached."—1691, T. Hale, 'An Account,' &c. (end of book).

I shall be glad of any information, or even rational suggestion as to the meaning.

J. A. H. MURRAY.

Oxford.

POT-HOOKS AND HANGERS.—What is the difference between these, first as old kitchen adjuncts, and secondly as elements of handwriting? The former are now, I suppose, rare; but they abound in old inventories, or rather "pot-hooks" do, "hangers" occurring chiefly since 1600 in dictionaries, or in figurative use. In dictionaries, moreover, they are usually identified with "pot-hooks." Is there, or was there, any difference? and, if so, what was the relation between the pot-hook and the hanger? As applied to writing, "pot-hooks and hangers" mean the elements practised after the "stroke" (in Scotland *kail-stroke*), viz., the second element of the letter *u*, the first of *n*, and the combination of these in the last element of *m* or *n*, known to me in schoolboy days respectively as *up-turns*, *down-turns*, and *double-turns* or *v's*. But which of these is the *pot-hook* and which the *hanger*? and why are they so called? Most people that I have asked have a vague notion that the "hanger" is the double-

turn, with a hook at each end, which would leave "pot-hook" to the simple up-turn or down-turn with a single hook at one end, like a fish-hook; but how could this represent any kitchen "pot-hook"? This, from the inventories, seems to have been what is also called a "crook," hooked at both ends—one hook to link it on to the sway or "crook-tree," or to one link of a chain hanging from it, and the other to bear the pot. The name "hanger" might, indeed, be applied to the hanging chain or "trammels," on which the crook was hung; but to such a "hanger" there would be no analogue in the writing elements. I fail, therefore, to find explanations of "pot-hook" and "hanger" which suit (or rather suited) at once the kitchen fireplace and the elementary school, and explain the transference of the names from the one to the other.

J. A. H. MURRAY.

[DR. MURRAY will find some information on the subject at 7 S. iv. 226, 318, 363.]

'ÆNEAS BRITANNICUS,' BY JAMES KENNEDY.—Information is desired regarding a work, not hitherto described, of which a fragment lies before me, including the title-page:—

Æneas Britannicus, | sive serenissimi ac potentissimi | Caroli II | D. G. Britanniarum, | Franciæ, et Hiberniæ, etc. | monarchæ augustissimi, | gesta, bella, exilium, reditus, | connubia, etc. carmine Virgiliano | celebrata | per | Iacobum Kennedum | Sootum Aberdonensem, | Anno Dom. 1663.—Quarto, 6½ in. by 5½ in.

The fragment has only eight surviving leaves, viz. [A<sup>14</sup>, B-C<sup>2</sup>, not paged:—A<sup>1</sup> blank. A2r., title within border. A2v.—A3r., "Ad authorem virgilizantem," elegiacs signed "Jo. Forbesius, in Universitatibus Aberdonensis Collegio Regio Humanioris literaturæ professor"; followed by "Ad authorem epigramma," signed by "P. Camerarius." A3v.—A4v., "Ad invictissimum Carolum II. epigramma," signed "S. T. M. H. S. Iacobus Kennedus"; followed by "Ad lectorem," not signed. Blr., "Argumentum." Blv.—C2v., "Æneas Britannicus," in hexameters, beginning:—

Ille ego qui quondam gracili modulatus avena  
Carmen, vos Dryades reduces cum Daphnide dicens  
Optimo: et egressus Sylvias, pia fœdera Regum,  
Atque sacras cecini tedas; nunc horrida Martis  
Arma virumque cano, Brittanis primus ab oris,  
Gallica qui fato profugus Germanaque venit  
Littora.....

The catchword on C2v. is "Plurima."

The reference in the opening lines is to the same author's previous works (known to bibliographers: there are copies in the Advocates' Library):—

Διαθήμα καὶ Μίτρα | seu | Daphnidis | et |  
Druidum redivit, | ecloga bucolica | celebratus |  
Auctore | Jacobo Kennedo iuniore, | Scoto-Aber-  
donensi | [Quotation] | Aberdonia | Excudebat  
Ioannes Forbesius An. 1662.

Γαμήλιον Δωρον | sive | epithalamium | augus-  
tissimorum, serenissimorum, et potentissimorum,  
Caroli II. | et | Catharine, | Magnæ Britannia,  
Franciæ, et | Hiberniæ, etc. regum. | Cum voto  
pro incolumitate regum et regni. | Auctore Jacobo  
Kennedo iuniore, | Scoto-Aberdonensi. | Edin-  
burgi, | ex officina Societatis Stationariorum, |  
Anno Dom. 1662.

In the late Mr. J. P. Edmond's bibliography appended to Mr. William Walker's 'Bards of Bonaccord,' p. 641, I find the entry: "Kennedi (J. Aberdonensis) Æneas Britannicus (Carolus II.) Carmine Virgiliano, 1663." But apparently Mr. Edmond had not seen the book, as he did not include it in his 'Aberdeen Printers,' although the types and ornaments of the title-page are unmistakably those used by John Forbes in well-known works printed by him, such as the 'Generall Demands' of 1662.

Of the author I know nothing, save that he shared with his father of the same name the office of Sheriff Clerk of Aberdeenshire.

P. J. ANDERSON.

University Library, Aberdeen.

COUNT TRUCHSESS OF ZEYL-WURZACH.—I shall be glad of information concerning the male descendants of Joseph, Count Truchsess of Zeyl-Wurzach, Grand Dean of the Cathedral of Strasburg, and Canon of the Metropolitan Chapter of Cologne, living in 1802. Replies may be sent direct.

G. G. BAGSTER.

VIII, Langegasse 62, Vienna.

DEFOE'S NOVELS ISSUED IN PARTS.—Appropos of the sale a week or two ago of the edition of 'Robinson Crusoe' published as a supplement to a newspaper, I should be glad of any information relating to another work by Defoe, apparently published in the same manner. This is 'A New Voyage round the World.' My copy, which is in folio, was issued in forty-four parts of two leaves each, and the printer was manifestly short of type, for each part is printed partly in roman and partly in italic type. The first five parts are in two sizes of much smaller roman type, and the printer appears to have been afraid of exhausting his copy too soon, for the remaining parts are in much larger roman and italic. On the title-page is a very coarsely executed cut of a three-masted ship, and below this the imprint "Chester; Printed by W. Cooke in Foregate-street." The first regular edition of the

'New Voyage' was published in 1725, at which time Cooke was printing in Chester; and as his will was proved in 1740, my edition must be before that date. I am anxious to find out whether it was issued with a newspaper, and if so, the name of the newspaper; or whether it was simply issued in parts as a speculation of the printer. Would a local printer be permitted to reprint the work free, or would he have to pay the owner of the copyright for the privilege?

E. GORDON DUFF.

WHEEL CROSSES.—In Cornwall there are a large number of crosses called wheel crosses. This kind of cross consists of a shaft with a round beaded head, on each side of which is an equal-limbed cross filling the circle. Are there any of these crosses in Brittany, in the counties on the Mediterranean, or in the East? If so, in what books are they described?

I shall be glad to hear direct.

R. A. COURTNEY.

Trenance, Penzance.

MASSACRE OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW IN PARIS.—Many persons, both French and English, were saved from the massacre by taking refuge in the English Embassy at Paris. Where can a list of these be seen?

LIBRARIAN.

Wandsworth.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—A relative of the present writer set out at San Francisco in 1891 to find the source of three quotations. The first—"Friends such as we desire are dreams and fables"—she found in Chile, a year or two later, in a volume of Emerson. After fifteen years the second turned up in a copy of 'Adam Bede' at Lausanne. It was a saying of Mrs. Poyser: "But wooden folks would need ha' wooden things t' handle."

The third remains unfound, and an imploring voice from Iquique asks my help. Can any reader say where I shall find "No star ever rose and set without influence somewhere"?

M. H.

Where in Macaulay occurs "They mistook the ends, and overestimated the powers, of Government"? I think in one of the 'Essays.'

N. W. H.

Philadelphia.

"SHOP" FOR THE R.M.A.: "Post."—What are the origin, meaning, and earliest instance of use of the words (1) "The Shop," as applied to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich? (2) "Post," as meaning a

bugle or trumpet sound ? *e.g.*, "First post," "Last post."

J. H. L.

[(1). The earliest instance given in Farmer and Henley's 'Slang and its Analogues' is from *The Daily Chronicle* of 1890.]

REV. OSBORNE GORDON'S ORIGIN.—A good deal has been written about this distinguished Oxford don, who died in 1883, and to whose care the King was committed at Christ Church over half a century ago ; but neither the notice in the 'D.N.B.' nor the large 'Memoir' prepared in 1885 by the Rev. George Marshall says anything about his origin. I believe, however, I am right in saying that his father was George Osborne Gordon, of Broseley (died 1822), and that his mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Onions. His grandfather was Alexander Gordon, of Charterhouse Square, London (1742–1823), who either founded or was connected with the famous gin distillery in Goswell Road, now conducted by Tanqueray, Gordon & Co. There is a family tradition that these Gordons are cadets of the family who own the beautiful estate of Abergeldie, Aberdeenshire, now tenanted by the Prince of Wales, as it was by King Edward himself for a great many years. Alexander Gordon aforesaid is stated to have married his cousin, Susanna Osborne, daughter of William Osborne and Hannah Herbert. Any information about the family will be welcome. What was the name of the Rev. Osborne Gordon's brother who was killed in a carriage accident shortly after Osborne's own death ? J. M. BULLOCK.  
118, Pall Mall.

MIRAGE.—From the experiences of myself and my near relations, mirages are, I think, commoner in England than is imagined. What accounts exist of mirages observed in the British Islands ? Probably many escape notice because they look quite natural to a stranger. Only a person well acquainted with the usual aspect of the scene would know that he was observing something abnormal.

What are the names given to the mirage in different parts of the world, and what do the names signify ?

Have the uneducated people of the North American desert-region evolved a word of their own to denote *jala Morgana* ? G. W.

SEETHING LANE: "YE LITTLE OLDE CHURCHYARD."—The sale of this piece of land was authorized by Dr. Tristram, Chancellor of the Diocese of London, on 9 April. It was originally purchased during

the Great Plague to supplement the churchyard of St. Olive's. Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' tell me when the last burial took place in "Ye Little Olde Churchyard," as the deeds style it ? Now that it is to be used in widening the thoroughfare, its very existence as a burial-ground will soon be a thing of the past.

FREDERICK T. HIBGAME.

ROSES OF GIBRALTAR.—Can any of your readers throw light on the origin of a family of Roses settled at Gibraltar ?

"On 6 February, 1852, Charles Scrope Hutchinson, Esq., M.D., of Dover, married at Gibraltar Christina, youngest daughter of William Rose, Esq., of Gibraltar."

Inquiries locally have failed to trace any descendants or relatives, and any information would oblige. R.

## Replies.

### "WOUND": ITS PRONUNCIATION.

(10 S. vii. 328.)

As usual, the statements as to our "old pronunciation" are entirely wrong. Really, the subject ought to be studied before conclusions are drawn.

The "modern" pronunciation of *wound* is not modern at all. It preserves, very nearly, the pronunciation of Alfred's time and that of the Gothic *wunds* of the fourth century ; it merely differs by lengthening. The A.-S. *wund* was pronounced with the *u* in *full*, or with the same *und* as the modern German *wund*, *bund*, *gesund*, &c. In modern English this short *u* has become the long *u* in *brood*, *food*, &c. ; and that is all. *Wound* already had its present sound in the thirteenth century.

Those who wish to understand these matters should consult some book that treats of sounds. This particular word is explained in Sweet's 'History of English Sounds,' p. 322, where many other words ending in *-ound* are explained likewise.

The chief clue is to bear in mind that our symbols are of Norman origin. The symbol *ou* meant, in Norman, precisely what it means in modern French, viz., the long *u* as heard in *group*, *soup*, *croup*—all comparatively modern words in English. In all words of older use the *ou* has passed into the well-known sound of *au* in the German *Haus*, with which our *house* now precisely agrees. Of these words, *sound* is one. It has changed from a form which we should

now spell *soond* to the familiar modern *sound*. Similar words, noted by Sweet, are *found*, *ground*, *pound*, *bound*; with which compare the modern German *gefunden*, *Grund*, *Pfund*, *gebunden*.

The question ought to have been put thus: How is it that the word *wound* has preserved the old *u*-sound (though lengthened) whilst other words in *-ound* have changed so regularly? The answer is simply this: that the influence of the preceding *w* (so closely allied to *u*) has preserved the old sound in perfect quality, though it could not preserve its short quantity. The influence of *w* is very remarkable in this way; and this is why *wan* does not rime with *ban*, *can*, *fan*, *man*, *pan*, *ran*, &c.; neither does *wash* rime with *cash*, *dash*, *gash*, *hash*, &c.; neither does *word* rime with *cord*, *ford*, *lord*; nor *worm* with *form* and *storm*; and so on.

It follows that there never has been any (easily available) perfect rime to *wound* in modern times; and the rime with *sound* (as referred to) is imperfect. This is clearly explained in Walker's 'Rhyming Dictionary,' p. 711, where the words in *-ound* are collected (there is a still fuller list at p. 45), with the note that

"allowable rhymes are, the preterites and participles of verbs in *-one*, *-oan*, and *-un*, as *ton'd*, *moan'd*, *sunn'd*, &c.; consequently *fund*, *refund*, &c., and *wound*, a hurt, pronounced *woond*."

Unless this method be allowed, the word *wound*, as a sb., cannot be used in rime at all, except with such awkward verbal forms as *swooned* and *feetooned*.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

The querist does not "remember another instance of 'ound' being pronounced as *oond*." What does he say about *Oundle*? Is not, as a matter of fact, the *oo* sound for *ou* older than the *ow* sound?

V.H.I.I.C.I.V.

Undoubtedly the correct pronunciation rimes with *hound*, and the usual modern one was started in ignorant pedantry as more Frenchy, and therefore genteel, just as many pronounce *prestige*, *envelope*, *fracas*, *employee*, *accouchement*, and *mirage*, as if they were French words, and *ordeal* as a trisyllable, imagining it to be of Romance instead of Saxon origin. The Americans, whose diction is in many cases far more correct and idiomatic than our own, commonly, if not universally, preserve the original sound.

On the other hand, *blouse* should be pronounced "blooze," to correspond with

*route* and *tour*, if only to distinguish it from *blowze*; while neither "acowstic" nor "acoostic" is right, the proper spelling, as the 'N.E.D.' points out, being "acustic."

EVAUGUSTES A. PHIPSON.

I doubt whether any poet's rimes prove anything in this case. I know, indeed, one rime to *wound* as now pronounced—the Salopian river-name *Cound*; but the plentiful lack of rimes inevitably leads to the use of eye-rimes only when the word occurs at the end of a line. Of course your correspondent knows that in several of our dialects *wound* is pronounced so as to rime with *sound*. I never heard it otherwise pronounced, for instance, in the name "Wound-ill Spring" (Wound-heal Spring), a spring rising in the parish of Upper Broughton, Notts, which used to be credited with wonderful healing virtue. C. C. B.

In my young days the parson in the pulpit, his clerk below, the master in the school, and all the folks made *wound* rime with *sound*. It was like the word in "I've wound up t' clock." THOS. RATOLIFFE.

Workshop.

CAMOENS, SONNET CCIII.: "FRESCAS BELVEDERES" (10 S. vii. 190, 233, 295).—The following answer to the first two letters on this question was sent to me by Madame Carolina Michaëlis de Vasconcellos, of 159, Rua de Cedofeita, Oporto, a well-known authority on Camoens, whose sonnets I had the pleasure of copying for her from the first edition in the British Museum a few years ago. She is preparing a critical edition of them. I have translated it from the German:—

"Evidently it is a plant that is in question. A 'fountain or spring surrounded by a cool outlook—'towerlet' would be nonsense. Storck translates 'Umstanden rings von schattigen Cypressen' (cciv.). He was led thereto by information about the pyramidal cypress-like growth of the belvedere ornamental plant. He found that in dictionaries, and in the oldest commentator on Camoens. The dictionaries from Bluteau (1721) onwards give, beside the evidently *avant* Italian form, which occurs only in the sonnets, *belverde* also, and the later *valverde*. The intermediate form *belver*, which we require, and which was probably the popular one in the time of Camoens (as a correct translation of *bel-vedere*), I have not hitherto found. *Belverde* is a popular-etymologist's interpretation. Both are mentioned by the botanist Broteiro ('Compendio de Botanica,' Paris, 1788, vol. ii. pp. 330 and 351). The best attested form is *belverde*. It is used by Manuel Thomas in his 'Insulana' (Antwerp, 1635), iv. 109, 'dos verdes o belverde mais triumphas'; and by Frey Nic d'Oliveira in the 'Grandeza de Lisboa,' f. 137 verso (Lisbon, 1620). He speaks of the wealth of flowers in Lisbon, and of the use of

flowers in church decoration: 'em quatro igrejas em que se fez festa o segundo domingo d'Agosto de 1620, se gastaram 3000 capelas (=guirlandas) e 2000 e tantos ramilhetes, afora muitas boninas soltas, e mangiroens e belverdes.' Let this be compared with what Bluteau records: 'Entre nos serve de ornar os jardins, as janelas, as portarias dos conventos, e ás vezes os degraos dos altares, em vasos de barro.' He uses moreover the statements of the commentator Faria e Sousa, who died in 1649. In the 'Rimas,' first printed in 1685 (vol. ii. p. 319a), it is said among other things: '*Belvederes* es voz Italiana que el vocabulario desta nacion explica con el latin *scopia* [sic].....Por *belveder* entiendo aqui el Poeta una planta con que se adornan mucho los jardines, compuesta de muchas ramas y numerosas y menudas hojas con que en lo cerrado imita al *ciprés*, y en el cuerpo y estatura a un hombre. Llamase vulgarmente en Castilla *mirable* [sic]; en Portugal *valverde*.' The Italian word-book will be the 'Vocabolario della Crusca.' We must refer to the first edition (Venice, 1612). *Scopia* will be a misprint for *scopa*, or *scopa regia* (Plin. 21. 6 and 25. 5), or for *scoparia*=*Chenopodium scoparia* (Linné). *Mirable* is a misprint for *mira-bel*, and is not amended by Bluteau and others (for instance, by Domingos Vieira) in their transcription. I find, for instance, *mira-bel*, a reproduction of *bel-veder*, in the 'Dict. Esp.-Français' of Séjournant (1790), with the explanation 'espèce de Aitymale qui a la figure d'un *cyprés* et dont on garnit les compartimens d'un jardin.' I cannot so quickly determine what people mean now by *valverde*—whether *Cyparissus*, *Cypressen-Euphorbie*, *Linaria belveder*, *Chenopodium scoparia*. Bluteau (who once more brings forward the names *Osyris* and *studiosorum herba*) refers to good illustrations in Chabreo, 'Sciographia omnium Stirpium.' According to that, one is inclined to decide that one has really to recognize therein toad-flax (and indeed the broom species), that is to say, *Marientha*=*Linaria belveder*. As for the whole sonnet, it seems to me that the occurrence of an unusually accurate name like *belveder* points to this, that the poet had in view a quite definite locality, a resting-place of the Court ladies. Situation and sense come out clearly from Storok's clever German version. In explanation he remarks only that Camoens distinguishes here, as elsewhere, Cupido (Passion, Lust) from Amor (Love). So far as I see, the thought has occurred to no translator that *belveder* may signify, as well as *mirante*, a watch-tower. In general, there is an absence of evidence from the sixteenth century for this Italianism."

E. S. DODGSON.

RICHARD STEELE AND FREEMASONRY (10 S. vii. 268).—The best account of the plate referred to is found in Lane's 'Handy Book to Lists of Lodges,' 1889, whence the following is extracted:—

"Bernard Picart's 'Religious Ceremonies and Customs of the Various Nations of the known World' was published at Amsterdam in seven volumes between the years 1723 and 1737 inclusive. In vol. iv., published in 1736, there is an engraving, on one sheet, of what is evidently an arrangement of the Official List for 1735. The upper and largest portion of this curious plate is divided into 129 oblong compartments, arranged in six rows, containing the 'Sign of the House,' the name of the

street or place where each lodge assembled, and the number of the lodge. In the centre of the two rows is a medallion portrait of 'Sir Richard Steele,' surmounted by the arms of Lord Weymouth, the then Grand Master. The lower part of the engraving represents eleven persons in Masonic clothing engaged in various occupations, one reading, others apparently conversing together, or imparting and receiving instruction.....This engraved plate appears to have been reproduced at a later period, and one of the peculiarities of the copy is that, instead of the compartments being arranged, progressively, from left to right, as in the original, they are, curiously enough, so placed as to read from right to left: No. 1 being in the right-hand upper corner. The spelling, also, has in many instances been altered and modernized in the later issue."

Both the recognized authorities on Masonic history, Mr. R. F. Gould and Mr. W. J. Hughan, agree that, beyond the occurrence of his portrait in this plate, there is nothing known to connect Sir Richard Steele with the Society of Freemasons.

W. B. H.

Mr. Robert Freke Gould, in his monumental 'History of Freemasonry' (vol. ii. pp. 275-8), gives two extracts from *The Tatler* (of 7-9 June, 1709, and 29 April-2 May, 1710) as from the pen of Richard Steele, mentioning Freemasons.

P.M., 1928.

TALBOT (10 S. vii. 290).—Whatever it may be worth, the opinion of Canon Bardaley was that the dog acquired the name from a personal name of man, similarly to Gib (cat) and Cuddy (donkey). His opinion was, also, that Talbot was a font-name. See his 'Dict. of Surnames.'

H. P. L.

TRADAGH=DROGHEDA (10 S. vii. 328).—The Irish Gaelic for "bridge" is certainly *droichead* or *droichoid*, and Drogheda is *Droichead-atha*=bridge over ford. (Compare Fordingbridge in Hants.) The Old Irish is *drochet*. It seems impossible that *tradagh* can have been the original of this last word; if it exists at all, it must be, as MR. PLATT suggests, a corruption.

C. S. JERRAM.

MISS LINWOOD'S GALLERY (10 S. vii. 281).—MR. PIERPOINT will find much useful information as to the material of these "pictures" and their sale by auction, 23 April, 1846, in Timbs's 'Curiosities of London,' 1855, p. 454.

There is a brief description of this famous collection (so long one of London's lions) in 'The Picture of London,' for 1803, p. 219. The works were then being shown at Hanover Square, but neither from this nor from Mr. Baillie's 'The Oriental Club and

Hanover Square' can I identify the exact place or the date of their removal.

Wallis's 'Guide to London' (1814) refers to their exhibition in Leicester Fields (*etc.*), and from that date some mention of the collection occurs in nearly all the guides and "New Pictures" of London, notably those of 1822, 1823, 1824, 1826, 1827. There is no reference to it in Cruchley's 'Picture of London,' 1845, so presumably it was closed prior to that date.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

39, Hillmarton Road, N.

An interesting account of this exhibition and of Miss Linwood may be found in Chambers's 'Book of Days,' vol. i., with an illustration of the gallery. It used to be one of the sights of London, and I can remember being taken to see it in 1844. In the year after her death the pictures were sold by Christie & Manson, but fetched a comparatively small sum. She died in 1845, at the great age of ninety.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

**NAPOLÉON'S CARRIAGE:** JOSEPH BONAPARTE'S CARRIAGE (10 S. vii. 170, 236, 313, 357).—As to Napoleon's carriage, a full communication to 'N. & Q.' was made in February, 1894 (8 S. v. 142), over the initials below. One passage may perhaps be allowed to be repeated:—

"The coachman made an affidavit that year before the Lord Mayor, when the carriage was on show in London, with all the necessary 'saids' of such a legal document, that he drove the carriage 'from Paris to Waterloo' (this must have been the lawyer's inaccuracy, as the coachman was never within four miles of the village of Waterloo), and that he was attacked by Prussian lancers as he was thirty paces from the road endeavouring to pass round Genappe; but he does not mention that the Emperor had been inside, and goes on to identify the valuables allowed to remain in it by its plunderers."

R. B. S.

Both the 13th and 14th Hussars (formerly Light Dragons) bear "Vittoria" on their standard. The 13th were at Waterloo, but the 14th were not. See Siborne's 'History of the Waterloo Campaign,' vol. ii. (App.) p. 508.

T. F. D.

Mr. John George Bishop in 'Brighton in the Olden Time' says:—

"Among the early events of North-Street, there is one worth recording by reason of the excitement it occasioned, namely, the exhibition of Napoleon's carriage (taken at Jemappes, after Waterloo) in the old Castle stables, New Road. The carriage was brought to Brighton by a Mr. Bullock, who had previously exhibited it in London, as he stated, to 100,000 persons. While here, crowds daily flocked

to see it, and to sit in it; and the sensation it excited elicited—we believe from Mr. Rickman (Clio Rickman, as he was called, himself a curiosity)—the following lines, which appeared in the Lewes paper:—

What wondrous things are daily brought to view,  
Produced by Time, and shown by Fortune's  
glasses!

Six noble horses the great Napoleon drew;  
Now, one Bullock draws a hundred thousand  
asses!"

JOHN HEBB.

[Reply from MR. PIERPOINT later.]

"**ESPRIT DE L'ESCALIER**" (10 S. vii. 189, 237, 250, 295).—J'ai à remercier M. GAIDOZ de son renseignement, mais les colonnes de *l'Intermédiaire* auxquelles il fait allusion ne font qu'attribuer la phrase à Pierre Nicole (voir *ante*, p. 189), qui l'aurait dite à propos de M. de Tréville, "dont," remarque un correspondant de *l'Intermédiaire*, "La Bruyère nous a laissé le portrait sous le nom d'Arsène." Un autre correspondant du même journal donne la paternité de la phrase à J.-J. Rousseau. "Je n'ai jamais d'esprit," aurait-il dit, "qu'au bas de l'escalier."

Je ne demandais pas la signification de la phrase, mais bien son origine. Quant à sa forme, je n'ai fait que la citer telle que je l'ai rencontrée. D'ailleurs, j'ai voulu savoir si "elle est d'un usage courant dans la littérature française," et il y a quelques jours j'ai trouvé qu'il en a été question dans *le Courrier de Vaugelas*. Ici (dans le numéro du 15 mars, 1879, à la page 10), comme dans *l'Intermédiaire*, la phrase est citée de la même façon, "l'esprit de l'escalier," et a été rencontrée, selon un correspondant du premier journal, "dans un des feuilletons dramatiques de M. de La Rounat (janvier, 1876)." Faute d'une indication plus précise, il m'est, cependant, impossible de vérifier l'exactitude de la citation. Je puis ajouter que ce n'est pas moi qui ai supprimé l'avant "esprit."

Ici s'ouvre une parenthèse. Je ne sais si M. GAIDOZ a une admiration pour la langue anglaise égale à celle que j'ai pour la langue française, mais, quoi qu'il en soit, il n'est pas, à mon avis, de meilleur moyen d'affermir et perpétuer "l'entente cordiale" que par l'étude réciproque des langues anglaise et française. C'est pour ainsi dire son "escalier de (vrai) service," mais sans être pour cela un "escalier dérobé," loin de là.

EDWARD LATHAM.

"**POPEY, TYRANNY, AND WOODEN SHOES**" (10 S. vii. 327).—The above "collocation" (with a trifling alteration) occurs in the Orange toast composed in 1689 for the



"Aldermen of Skinner's Alley" (Dublin); vide Sir Jonah Barrington's 'Recollections of his own Times.' To quote his words:—

"This most ancient and unparalleled sentiment ran thus:—

Orange Toast.

The glorious, pious, and immortal memory of the great and good King William—not forgetting Oliver Cromwell, who assisted in redeeming us from Popery, slavery, arbitrary power, brass money, and wooden shoes. May we never want a Williamite to kick the..... of a Jacobite! and a..... for the Bishop of Cork! And he that won't drink this, whether he be priest, bishop, deacon, bellows-blower, gravedigger, or any other of the fraternity of the clergy, may a north wind blow him to the south, and a west wind blow him to the east! May he have a dark night, a lee shore, a rank storm, and a leaky vessel to carry him over the River Styx! May the dog Cerberus make a meal of his rump, and Pluto a snuff-box of his skull; and may the Devil jump down his throat with a red-hot harrow, with every pin tear out a gut, and blow him with a clean carcase to hell! Amen!"

C. S. H.

HATCHING CHICKENS WITH ARTIFICIAL HEAT (10 S. vii. 149, 218).—Howell in his 'Familiar Letters' (§1, No. xxviii., ed. Jacobs) says, writing on 30 May, 1621, from Venice to Sir Robert Mansell:—

"It is well known that some Aïrs make more qualifying Impressions than others; as a Greek told me in Sicily of the Air of Egypt, where there be huge common Furnaces to hatch eggs by the thousands in Camel's Dung; for during the time of hatching, if the Air happen to come to be overcast, and grow cloudy, it spoils all; if the Sky continue still, serene and clear, not one Egg in an hundred will miscarry."

There is a description of the Egyptian incubators in 'Purchas His Pilgrimes,' 1625, but I have mislaid the reference.

G. L. APPERSON.

"GULA AUGUSTI" (10 S. v. 408, 499; vi. 15, 72, 135; vii. 257, 313).—At p. 257 *gule* is quoted as the first day of a month; at p. 313 Mr. H. H. JOHNSON says the word is the "eve" (not first day) of a feast.

On the authority of the Rev. E. H. Jones, "the Welsh word *gwyl* properly means 'feast,' and is used in that form when it stands at the beginning of a sentence, and certainly means the feast day. *Al yr Wyl* means on the feast day. I have seen the word *gwyl* used for the Eve of a feast, but I think it is a mistake to do so. The word 'Eve' in Welsh is *cynnos*."

The term "Gule of August" occurs four times in the Inq. P.M. of Humphrey de Bohun in 1299.

T. S. M.

MR. JOHNSON'S reply is not to the point. If *vigilia* turned in Wales into *gwyl*, and became used in the very opposite sense of "feast,"—

— show how it went over to Rome and

became *gula*? It seems easier to suppose that *gwyl* in the sense of "feast" is derived from, or cognate with, the Latin *gula*. The cases of Michaelmas Day and St. John's Day, which he adduces, do not explain why the term in question should mean the first day of a month, as alleged by the obsolete author whom I mentioned.

EDWARD S. DODSON.

'THE HEBREW MAIDEN'S ANSWER TO THE CRUSADER' (10 S. vii. 269).—Here is the little poem for which Mr. J. T. PAGE is seeking:—

Christian soldier, must we sever?  
Does thy creed our fates divide?  
Must we part, and part for ever?  
Shall another be thy bride?  
Spirits of my fathers sleeping,  
Ye who once in Zion trod,  
Heav'n's mysterious councils keeping,  
Tell me of the Christian's God.  
Is the cross of Christ the token  
Of a saving faith to man?  
Can my early vows be broken?  
Spirits answer me, they can!  
Mercy! mercy shone around Him,  
All the blessed with Him trod.  
No, we can't be sav'd without Him!  
Christian, I believe thy God.

M. E. ACKERLEY.

[MR. T. H. PARRY'S reply next week.]

SPRING-HEELLED JACK (10 S. vii. 206, 256).—He was a bugbear into and past the fifties, for at various spots in the Midlands this nimble-heeled gentleman had played his jumping pranks, to the frightening of people out of their wits—an easy matter enough with some; in fact, "Jack" jumped and was seen in the imagination of many folk. About the end of the forties I had, I may say, a wholesome dread of meeting "Jumping Jack," and seeing him bound. About then there was issued from a London house a life of "Spring-heeled Jack." It came out in penny weekly numbers, with high illustrations, some of which were loose double-paged pictures in colours. I think the last issue of this marvel was but four or five years ago.

There was a good deal of interest in the why and wherefore of Jack's jumping, and how he managed his marvellous flights through the air. His jumps were intended to frighten evildoers, and to frustrate their intentions. He was looked upon as a sort of Robin Hood. Various theories were suggested to explain his supposed methods of jumping, the one which found most favour being that underneath the heels of his jack boots were compressed springs, which when released afforded propulsion

enough to send Jack yards high in any direction.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Workshop.

In Warwickshire over twenty years ago Spring-heeled Jack became a terror in lonely country districts. On dark nights a youth, in ghostly disguise of mask and long white sheet, secreted himself behind hedges abutting on the highway near churchyards. His shoes were fitted with powerful and noiseless springs, enabling him to leap hedgerows with ease in case of pursuit. On the approach of a lonely wayfarer the "ghost" suddenly appeared. After several women and children had been nearly shocked to death a hunt for the culprit was organized. He was eventually captured, and found to be the son of a local coal-merchant, a youth not overburdened with common sense.

In Berkshire, some time before this, a similar foolhardy escapade cost a relative of mine her sanity for life through shock.

WM. JAGGARD.

SINDBAD THE SAILOR: MONKEYS AND COCOA-NUTS (10 S. vi. 209, 256, 312; vii. 271).—One classic instance of the story occurs in 'The Swiss Family Robinson,' of which book I can, alas! only now find a copy edited, and, perhaps to the thinking of some folk improved, by William H. G. Kingston. In chap. ii. Fritz was so much provoked by the gestures of a party of monkeys at the top of some trees that he raised his gun.

"Stay!" cried I; 'never take the life of any animal needlessly. A live monkey up in that tree is of more use than a dozen dead ones at our feet, as I will show you.' Saying this, I gathered a handful of small stones, and threw them up towards the apes. The stones did not go near them, but, influenced by their instinctive mania for imitation, they instantly seized all the cocoa-nuts within their reach, and sent a perfect hail of them down upon us."

ST. SWITHIN.

"CHEVESEL"=PILLOW (10 S. vii. 268).—This is probably a form of the French *chevet*, which means bolster. With regard to the embroidered collar, both have to do with the neck, and probably find a common origin in the Latin *cervix*.

E. E. STREET.

'THE KINGDOM'S INTELLIGENCER' (10 S. vii. 148, 238, 270).—*The Parliamentary Intelligencer* was issued in 1659. No. 1 dates from 19-26 December, and the periodical continued under the management of Marchamont Nedham until the issue of the sixteenth number, 9-16 April, 1660. About this time his services as a

writer of news were dispensed with. The latest issue that I have seen of this paper is No. 53, 24-31 Dec., 1660. *The Kingdoms Intelligencer* succeeded.

*The Neues* was issued on Thursdays, No. 1 appearing on 3 Sept., and the numbering continued until No. 18, 31 Dec., 1663. The following issue was called No. 2, and appeared on Thursday, 7 Jan., 1663/4, being succeeded by No. 4, on Thursday, 14 Jan. The paper continued until No. 93, 16 Nov., 1665.

The first issue of *The Intelligencer* was called No. 2, and appeared on Monday, 7 Sept., the numbering continuing until No. 18, 28 Dec., 1663. The succeeding issue was on Monday, 4 Jan., 1663/4, and called No. 1. No. 3 appeared 11 Jan., and so on until 2 Dec., 1665.

There may have been later issues of *The Neues* and *The Intelligencer*.

MERCURIUS.

There is considerable probability that *The Kingdom's Intelligencer* became after 24 Aug., 1663, *The Intelligencer*, which was published alternately with *The Neues* (vide Chalmers's 'Life of Ruddiman,' p. 422). The Hope Collection at the Bodleian has only a single issue of the first named, but of its presumed successor there is a short run. I quote from the catalogue of this collection published in 1865:—

"29. *The Intelligencer, published for the Satisfaction and Information of the People*: No. 1, Monday, Aug. 31, 1663, continued weekly; No. xviii., Dec. 28.

"30. *The Neues*: No. 1, Thursday, Sept. 3, 1663; No. xviii., Dec. 31. Continued alternately with *The Intelligencer*, Nos. i. to cii. inclusive, 1664, and Nos. i. to xcv., Nov. 18, 1665; 4to.

"*The Intelligencer* and *The Neues* were printed by Sir Roger L'Estrange, in defence of the Government, against the *Mercurius Publicus*. They were continued to Nov., 1665, on the 7th of which month *The Oxford Gazette* began to be published," &c.

Has not Chalmers in the note referred to by W. J. C. (*ante*, p. 148) named this paper, prefixing "Weekly" to indicate its periodicity. In the same manner it is possible that Hugo Arnot has, by the confusion of titles, been led to make the statement that *The Kingdom's Intelligencer* "subsisted at least seven years."

There was *The Kingdom's Weekly Intelligencer*, first issued 20-27 Dec., 1642.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

39, Hillmarton Road, N.

WILLIAM TALMAN, ARCHITECT: HAMPTON COURT PALACE (10 S. vii. 288).—I think there is very little doubt that William Talman acted as Wren's representative (or,

as we should now call it, as architect's clerk of the works) at Hampton Court Palace. The position was a responsible one, and Talman was well suited to fill it. I am not aware that there are any drawings in existence of the old palace as it was before Wren's alterations, and it is probable that no such drawings were made by Wren. Architectural draughtsmanship in the seventeenth century, and even in the eighteenth, was of a rudimentary kind, as may be seen by the volume of drawings in the Soane Museum attributed to Thorpe, and Sir John Soane's own working drawings at the same place. Architects formerly troubled themselves but little about the plans of existing buildings to which they made additions.

JOHN HEBB.

Brighton.

William Talman (fl. 1670-1700) was appointed Comptroller of the Works to William III., and in that capacity was responsible for the carrying out of the extensive additions and alterations to Hampton Court Palace, begun in 1690 from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren, with whose opinion Talman appears to have frequently disagreed.

A folio volume of Talman's drawings is preserved at the Royal Institute of British Architects; but not having referred to this volume, I do not know if it contains any designs of Hampton Court Palace.

ALFRED SYDNEY LEWIS.

Library, Constitutional Club.

MARLY HORSES (10 S. vii. 190, 211, 251, 277, 352, 376).—In reply to L. P., there is, of course, no reason why the horses of Coyzevox, ordered for Marly, should not have been styled "Horses of Marly" or "Marly Horses"; but the authority quoted is not a good one, and does not directly give the title favoured by L. P. On the other hand, L. P. produces no evidence from any one to modify the undoubted fact that it is the horses of Coustou the younger, standing at the bottom of the Champs Élysées, which have invariably been styled the "Horses of Marly" since they were brought from Marly to Paris. It is not clear why L. P. writes: "Without attempting to question the authority of Lady Dilke's 'French Architects and Sculptors,' I must insist that . . ."—words on which there follow statements, one italicized, which are not inconsistent with any statement of the book. The words italicized state that the figures of the groups by Coyzevox are "both on horseback."—the words of Lady Dilke on this point are:

"Mercury and Fame mount the steeds . . . but the horses of Coustou bear no riders."  
D.

FLINT AND STEEL (10 S. vii. 329, 377).—In the tinder-box in my possession the flint strikes the steel, the sparks igniting tinder in the box between flint and steel. I am in the habit of using a flint and steel occasionally out shooting, useful as a reserve when matches are short, and then the steel is the moving body, being held in the right hand.

HAROLD MALET, Col.

In nearly every house I knew as a lad in Derbyshire there were complete tinder-boxes, and the older folks, who had used them long before strike-on-the-box matches came into use, used to show the youngsters how to strike a light, and then light a match by the use of flint and steel. Most of them held the flint in the left hand, the piece of steel in the right striking downward into the tinder. Some reversed this, and struck flint on steel. Sometimes flint with flint was used to produce the sparks, and a biggish pebble or boulder split in two was a good substitute for flint and steel, and this any one may demonstrate by trying it with a couple of rough boulder stones, which are in hardness next door to flints.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Workshop.

SULPHUR MATCHES: MATCH-MAKER'S SONG (10 S. vii. 348).—

Gentle Aohates, reach the tinder-box

That we may make a fire to warm us with.

Marlowe, 'Dido,' Act I.

I am glad to find that my friend J. T. F. can remember the old "tunder-box" and the matches that accompanied it. I never heard the match-maker's song which he quotes, but wish I could acquire a copy or meet with some one who remembers it.

The following jingle, once the delight of scullery-maids, has been familiar to me since early childhood:—

Matches and tunder,  
When a man's married  
He's fo't to knock under.

Peas on the floor,  
When a man's married  
His troubles are o'er.

"Tunder" is mentioned among the needful things to be provided for the Earl of Northumberland on his joining the army in 1513 (*Archæologia*, xxvi. 404).

There is a Lincolnshire jest, which I have been familiar with from very early days, that sets forth how a young girl who could

neither read nor write, on receiving an offer of marriage, said: "Well, Jim, these here things don't ought to be done in a hurry. I mun consider a bit afore I speak." After she had meditated on the subject for some days and come to a definite conclusion, she folded up a sulphur match in a small parcel, which she put into her lover's hand the next time they met, thus avoiding the blushes which would have accompanied a verbal acceptance.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

Wickentree House, Kirton-in-Lindsey.

"MATCHES" IN CONGREVE (10 S. vii. 269, 351).—In June, 1875, my father's house at West Haddon, Northamptonshire, was struck by lightning and burnt to the ground. It was a rambling old place, and contained two open chimneys. During the rebuilding I was one day standing by while the workmen were demolishing one of these. As they were removing a large beam which supported the opening over the hearth an original tinder-box was discovered in an interstice behind it. All the requisites were present: flint, steel, tinder, and matches. Of the last there were two or three small bundles. The matches were about 3 in. long,  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. wide, and of the texture of ordinary wood shavings. Both ends were slightly pointed and tipped with sulphur.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

M. N. G. says that the old sulphur matches "were of the same shape and size as those now in use," and other correspondents say that they were "tipped at both ends." What I remember were thin strips about 3 in. long and  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. broad, cut to a point, and tipped with brimstone at the "business end," the other end remaining unsplit, so that a match was broken off the bunch as it was wanted. I can remember something of "Congreves" superseding the old sort.

J. T. F.

Durham.

Bishop Hall, in his 'Aaron's Censer,' speaks of "a set match" as if an intrigue or conspiracy were meant: "Lest they should think this a set match betwixt the brethren." Can this be an allusion to sulphur-tipped splints of wood then in use?

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

WINDMILLS IN SUSSEX: WINDMILLS WITH MANY SAILS (10 S. vii. 149, 214, 276).—The windmill MR. CURTIS mentions (which had six sails, and not five) was one of the three Kingston mills standing on the Downs in that parish, about three miles south-west of Lewes.

One means of ascertaining the number of windmills in Sussex would be to count them from the Ordnance map, in which the position of every mill is indicated by a miniature representation of one; but there is nothing to show whether the mill is still in use, or its condition (very many mills are sail-less); neither are smock-mills and post-mills differentiated. Supplementary to this your correspondent, if his ultimate object justifies the trouble, might advertise for information in a county paper. There are probably—if they could be found—half a dozen men in Sussex who could name between them every mill left standing in the county, and a good many of those that have disappeared.

PERCEVAL LUCAS.

Thakeham, Pulborough.

Windmills with five sails, formerly known as "five-wand" mills, are not so uncommon as MR. CURTIS's informant believes. Here in Newcastle we have a very conspicuous example standing between the Castle Leazes and the Town Moor; and I fancy there is one on the east side of the Great Northern Railway, which I see merrily revolving when I travel by daylight to London.

The name of another is preserved in the "Five-Wand Mill" Inn, Bensham Road, Gateshead; but the mill itself, alas! no longer keeps company with the hostelry.

RICH'D. WELFORD.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

[Further replies next week.]

## Miscellaneous.

### NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

*The Colour of London, Historical, Personal, and Local.* By W. J. Loftie, F.S.A. Illustrated by Yoshio Markino. (Chatto & Windus.)

MR. LOFTIE has supplied an interesting topographical and antiquarian text to a volume adorned by the beautiful drawings of a Japanese artist. There are many matters in which we side with Mr. Loftie—some of them often discussed in 'N. & Q.' Among the few points of difference we name two. George Augustus Sala used to say that the Reform Club was the finest Italian palace in the world. Some one replied, "Before the Carlton was spoilt by additions to its front," and vaunted the architectural claims of the rival "next door." To him quoth "G. A. S.," severely: "Can't say; never saw it; don't go home that way." Mr. Loftie names "the Carlton and Conservative Club houses" as "very close in their resemblance to the greatest Italian palaces," and omits the finer building. In two passages Mr. Loftie suggests that the boundaries of London date only from 1888. The metropolis was created by Sir B. Hall's Act, and the London County Council was the successor of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

*Literary Essays.* By Jonathan Swift. Edited by Temple Scott. (Bell & Sons.)

THIS is the penultimate volume of the edition of Swift's Prose Works which has already, and justly, secured the praise of criticism for its thoroughness of presentment and annotation. Owing to the editor's absence in America, Mr. W. Spencer Jackson writes the short 'Preface' to this volume, which has been produced with the usual care, being, indeed, an excellent specimen of the new series of "Bohn's Libraries." The reader will find here the 'Polite Conversation' and the 'Directions to Servants,' both pieces of note for the student of manners; and, further, a number of smaller pieces which complete the picture of Swift's life. The bons mots of Stella cannot be called excessively diverting to a modern student of humour, but there is much which cannot fail to interest as well as amuse the lover of eighteenth-century letters, while the great and sad figure of the Dean has a perennial fascination.

*The Edinburgh Review: April.* (Longmans & Co.)

'SANCTA SANCTORUM' is a most attractive paper relating to the discovery of a great number of precious objects in what the writer justly calls "the most impenetrable shrine in the Christian world." The chest containing these treasures has all along been known to be kept in the chapel of the old Lateran palace formerly known by the name of St. Laurence in Palatio, but now for many centuries as the Sancta Sanctorum. How long these relics have been preserved in the chest where they still repose cannot be told, and it would be rash to guess. It is probable that, so far as archaeological interest is concerned, this is the greatest discovery of Christian relics that can be made, unless some day the river Busento should be diverted, and the grave of Alaric, with its treasures of heathen and Christian Rome, should be brought to light. We probably understate the matter when we say that at least some of them were objects of reverence long before Charlemagne intervened in favour of the Papacy. The chest which contains them, called the *arca cypressina*, is known to have occupied its present place beneath the altar of the chapel as early as the time of Leo III., and many of the precious objects which have now once more been seen were doubtless there at that time; but there seems evidence that the treasures were added to as late as the beginning of the fourteenth century. From the time when the Popes were in exile at Avignon—the Babylonish Captivity, as it was named in sorrow or sarcasm—this store seems to have been left almost entirely undisturbed. Pilgrims and antiquaries knew of some of the precious objects contained in the chest, and manifested their devotion according to such feelings as animated them; but no one ever saw within.

Some four years ago a learned Jesuit, who was engaged on a biographical work relating to St. Agnes, the girl-martyr of the Diocletian persecution, was anxious for the chest to be opened that he might assure himself as to the identity of the head of St. Agnes, which was said to be among the relics enclosed therein. His request was acceded to. The relics of Agnes were found, along with many other objects of priceless value. Since that time the *arca cypressina* has been opened on two occasions, and some of the more valuable things therein photographed. Two of these are repro-

duced here. The first is a reliquary in the form of a cross which cannot be later than the time of Pope Sergius I. (687-701), and may well, in our opinion, be two centuries earlier. The second object reproduced is still more beautiful in its workmanship. It has been conjectured to be of the fifth or even of the fourth century, but others—mistakenly, as we believe—attribute it to the time of Charlemagne. Both these crosses seem to bear witness to Oriental influence. Many of these treasures show artistic and commercial intercourse between East and West of a far more intimate character than has hitherto been recognized. The writer has dwelt on this subject with great care, and, as we hold, has established his conclusions.

The paper on John Evelyn displays knowledge, not only of the subject to which it is devoted, but also of the manners of the time in which he flourished. Two editions of the diary have been issued recently. The one edited by Mr. Wheatley has the advantage of containing the correspondence also. We believe that neither of the editors has enjoyed the advantage of access to the original manuscripts. If this be the case, a time will probably come when a new edition will be called for. Evelyn is not so amusing as nearly every one finds Pepys, but he is equally important for the student of history. That Evelyn had a vein of humour in his nature is evident from an incidental notice furnished by his friend Pepys, but he was a man of stronger moral fibre. His regard for the house of Stuart, and even for Charles II. himself, was little diminished by the career of that king of many concubines. The critic of Evelyn does full justice to Charles. He does not try to hide or extenuate his failings, but he sees that there was a better side to his character—that even in his vices the "ponderous vulgarity" of George IV. was absent.

'The Menace of the Desert' is by some one who knows Arab nature well, and appreciates one side fully. We feel, however, that another view may be taken, and that the children of the desert are even now more picturesque than they have been represented. Their love of fighting for mere sport will hardly arouse sympathy in times like ours, when commercial industry is regarded as an end in itself. Could, however, a picture of the Arab have been put before the Irish chieftain, the Celt of Scotland, or the Border reiver, he would have seen it in a far different, and it may be a truer, perspective. The light-hearted raider might find a good deal to say for himself, if his life were compared with the present materialistic industrialism, with its attendant squalor, poverty, and mean crime.

THE seven hundredth anniversary of the foundation of Liverpool is to be celebrated by an exhibition in July and August next at the Walker Art Gallery. The Hon. Secretary, Mr. R. D. Radcliffe, at the Athenæum, Church Street, Liverpool, will be glad to hear of suitable items for the exhibition. It is proposed to include ancient documents, maps, plans and views, books by Liverpool authors, specimens of local bookbinding, book-plates of Liverpool men, old newspapers and playbills, watch-cases and clocks, local furniture, pottery, coins, tokens, portraits, and historic relics of all kinds. A special part of the exhibition will consist of models of Liverpool vessels, ranging from the old sailing pilot boats to the latest Atlantic liners.

## BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.

MR. P. M. BARNARD, of Tunbridge Wells, has in his Catalogue 13 much of interest under Bibliography. Of course Allibone comes first, the 5 vols. being priced 4/. This is followed by Anderson's 'Book of British Topography,' 15s.; Ashbee's 'Index Librorum Prohibitorum,' 4/; Payne Collier's 'Rarest Books in the English Language,' 1l. 15s.; De Morgan's 'Arithmetical Books,' 1l.; Darling's 'Cyclopædia Bibliographica,' 17s. 6d.; Lowndes, Bohn's edition, 1l. 6s.; Martin's 'Books Privately Printed,' 1l. 5s.; Moule's 'Bibliotheca Heraldica,' 15s.; Quérard et Barbier's 'Les Supercheries Littéraires Dévoilées,' 3l. 15s.; Sabin's 'Bibliography of Bibliography,' 15s.; Henry Stevens's 'Bibliotheca Americana,' 1l. 5s.; and Thimm's 'Fencing and Duelling,' 14s. Other sections are Catalogues of Libraries, Botany, Old Herbals, &c.; and Spanish History and Literature. The general list includes Matthew Arnold, *Œuvres* de Luxe, 15 vols., 5l. 5s.; first French edition of 'Robinson Crusoe,' Amsterdam, 1720-21, 3 vols., 12mo, 5l.; first collected edition of Lamb's Works, 2 vols., 1818, 3l. 10s., and Talfourd's 'Final Memorials,' 2l. 2s.; and the first edition of 'The Seven Lamps,' 1849, 2l. Among the rarities we note the first edition of 'Paradise Regained,' 110l.; and Raleigh's 'Discoverie of the Bewtiful Emphyre of Guiana,' 1596, 28l.

MR. B. H. Blackwell, of Oxford, devotes his Catalogue CXVIII. to a supplementary list of critical editions of Greek and Latin classical authors and works dealing with classical antiquity, chiefly from the libraries of Dr. Monro of Oriel and Prof. Wilkins of Owen's College.

Messrs. Deighton, Bell & Co., of Cambridge, send a short list of Magazines and publications of learned societies.

That "Layard of literature," Mr. Bertram Dobell, sends us his Catalogue 150. This contains 24 out of the 28 original parts of *Ackermann's Poetical Magazine*, 1800-11, 6l. 6s.; a set of *The Spectator*, the 555 original numbers as published, March 1st, 1711, to Saturday, December 8th, 1712, bound in a folio volume by R. de Coverley, 50l.; and Ainsworth's 'Tower of London' in the original parts, first issue, enclosed in morocco case, 1840, 10l. 10s. Alken items include 'Popular Songs,' 6l. There are important items under America. These include in manuscript General Murray's Journal from the surrender of Quebec until the repulse of De Levi's last attempt to recapture the town, 1759-60, 51 pages folio, 30l.; and the Log Book of two ships from Bristol to America, 1874-86, original vellum wrapper, 42l. Under Barham is his original manuscript list of all the Members of the Garrick Club, with biographical notes and many racy anecdotes, 20l. There are publications of the Doves, Vale, and Kelmscott Presses. Other books include Gilchrist's 'Life of Blake,' 1l. 16s.; Browning's 'Bells and Pomegranates,' complete set of the 8 parts, Moxon, 1841-8, 12l. 15s.; first edition of 'Through the Looking-Glass,' 1l. 15s.; first edition of Cory's 'Ionica,' bound by Zaehnsdorf, 1858, 3l. 3s.; Andrew Lang's 'Specimens of a Translation of Theocritus,' Chiswick Press, 1879, 5l. 5s.; Peter Cunningham's 'Story of Nell Gwynn,' 1832, 2l. 10s.; Godwin's 'Caleb Williams,' uncut, very rare, 3 vols., 1794, 2l. 2s.; and first edition of Gray's 'Odes,' Strawberry Hill, 1757, 2l. 15s. Like many of Mr. Dobell's

catalogues, this has treasures under Lamb and Dickens, including 'Pickwick' and 'The Tale of Two Cities' in original parts.

MR. FRANCIS EDWARDS'S List 290 contains much of interest. We find for the small sum of 1l. 4s. the first collected edition of Addison, 4 vols. 4to, with book-plate of Toone and this MS. note: "Eliza Gray the gift of Thom Tickell to her. This original edition was published by his father, to whom Addison left all his writings — he made five thousand pounds by this edition." There are lists under Art, Bibliography, Genealogy and Heraldry, Books illustrated with Coloured Plates by Alken, &c. Under Borrow are first editions; and under Chaucer is the Oxford reprint of the edition of 1532, 5l. 5s. Drama and Stage includes a set of the Early English Drama Society, 12 vols., 4to, 10l.; and Percy Fitzgerald's biographies, 10 vols., 4l. 15s. Under Franco-German war is Veron's history, with 154 etchings by Lancon. Gautier said of these sketches: "Not an object is introduced which he [the artist] has not seen..... We can trust in him." A fine tall copy of the first edition of Johnson's 'Dictionary,' with the book-plate of Lord Hawke, Parker, 1755, is priced 3l. 18s. From the library of our valued contributor the Rev. J. Woodfall Ebsworth is a most extensive collection of seventeenth-century folio pamphlets on the Popish Plot, with interesting MS. notes, 8l. 10s. The Natural History portion includes a set of *The Ibis*, 47 vols., 90l.

MR. WILLIAM HITCHMAN, of Bristol, has in his List 47 Murray's 'Handbooks to the Cathedrals of England and Wales,' 7 vols., 2l. 2s.; Library Edition of Dickens, 5l. 5s.; Millin's 'Antiquités Nationales de France,' 5 vols., 4to, 2l. 12s.; 'Bartolozzi,' by Tuer, 3l. 3s.; Jasper's 'Birds of North America,' 3l. 3s.; Pugh's 'Cambria Depicta,' 1816, 4l.; Wey's 'Rome,' 16s. 6d.; Roth's 'Natives of Sarawak,' 1l. 7s. 6d.; Morris's 'Views of Seats,' 2l. 5s.; and Armytage's 'Marriage Licenses, 1660-94,' Harleian Society, 1l. 5s.

MR. JOHN JEFFERY'S Catalogue 109 contains under Hertfordshire a Court Roll of the Manor of Keshall, written on 34 skins of vellum, 1637-59, 10l. 10s.; also some old Kent deeds.

MR. GEORGE P. JOHNSTON, of Edinburgh, includes in his Catalogue 82 collections of contemporary tracts on the Union of 1707, the Darien Company, and the Jacobite risings of 1715 and 1745. There are many 'Authentic Accounts of the conduct of the Young Chevalier, one giving a particular description of the manner in which he was arrested. Another is 'The Case of the Revolution truly stated; or, full proof the Pretender (if allow'd to be King James's son) has no more right to the Crown of England than King Saul's son had to the throne of Judah.' A curious book, 'The Thistle,' is "a dispassionate examen of the prejudices of Englishmen in general to the Scotch Nation, and, particularly, of a late arrogant insult offered to all Scotchmen by a Modern English Journalist in a letter to the Author of 'Old England.'" It seems strange, but even within the last quarter of a century the English press was regarded by Scotchmen as being for the most part antagonistic to Scotland, our friend *Punch* being looked upon as a bad offender. The general portion of the catalogue includes the Edinburgh Bibliographical Society's Publications, 1891-1906, 7 vols., 4to, original wrappers.

as issued, 25*l*.; Blackwood's 'Martyre de la Royné d'Ecosse, Dovariere de France,' 1587, 4*l*. 14*s*.; Zachary Boyd's 'The Last Battell of the Sovle in Death,' 1623, 30*l*.; Drummond of Hawthornden's 'Poems,' first edition, 1659, 6*l*. 6*s*.; Fielding's Works, edited by Leslie Stephen, 5*l*. 5*s*.; and Hume's 'History of the House of Douglas,' circa 1633, 85*l*. (wanting leaf A1). Mr. Johnston states that this is the only copy known, a twenty years' search for another having proved fruitless. 'The Paston Letters,' Library Edition, 6 vols., is 3*l*. 15*s*.; and the Oxford facsimile of the First Folio, 9*l*. There is a list of Greek and Latin Classics.

Mr. E. Joseph sends us his second catalogue. We note a choice copy of 'Jack Mytton,' 1851, 7*l*.; the Annotated Edition of 'Ingoldsby,' Bentley, 1870, 1*l*. 12*s*.; Brayley's 'Surrey,' 2*l*. 10*s*.; Heaton's 'Furniture and Decoration in England during the Eighteenth Century,' 2 vols., royal folio, 8*l*. 15*s*.; Maxwell's 'Irish Rebellion,' first edition, 1845, 3*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*.; Millais's 'Game Birds,' 7*l*. 7*s*.; and Grove's 'Dictionary of Music,' 2*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*. Among first editions are *The Rambler*, 1*l*. 1*s*.; Rogers's 'Poems,' original paper label, 1834, 4*l*.; 'Vanity Fair,' 1848, 4*l*. 12*s*.; and works by Dickens and Swinburne. Under Tudor Translations is 'The Golden Ass of Apuleius,' 2*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*. There are many choice art works, and a list of Military Books.

Messrs. Lupton Brothers, of Burnley, include in their List 93, among works on architecture, Gwilt's 'Encyclopædia,' 1*l*. 1*s*.; Fergusson's 'History,' 5 vols., 4*l*.; and Winkles's 'Cathedrals,' 1*l*. 16*s*. Among art works are 'Leighton's Drawings,' edited by Cookerell, 1*l*. 10*s*.; 'Da Vinci,' from the French of Müntz, 1*l*. 10*s*.; Redford's 'History of Sales,' extremely rare, 24*l*.; Redgrave's 'Century of Painters,' 1*l*. 10*s*.; 'Turner's Water-Colours in the National Gallery,' 1*l*. 10*s*.; and Woltmann and Woermann's 'History of Painting,' 1*l*. 15*s*. Other items are a set of the Cavendish Society Publications, 7*l*. 7*s*.; and Inglis's 'Rambles in the Foot-steps of Don Quixote,' 1*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*. Under Dickens are portraits of Edith, Florence, Alice, and little Paul, by H. K. Browne, illustrating 'Dombey and Son,' Chapman & Hall, 1848, 16*s*.; and under Austin Dobson are large-paper copies. Freeman's 'History of the Norman Conquest,' 6 vols., 8vo, is 7*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*.; *The Gentleman's Magazine*, 1731-1822, 14*l*. 14*s*.; first edition of Gay's 'Fables,' 1*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*.; Kinglake's 'Crimea,' one map wanting, 2*l*. 10*s*.; Palgrave's 'History of Normandy and of England,' 4 vols., 8vo, 3*l*.; Prescott's Works, 12 vols., 8vo, half-russia, 5*l*. 10*s*.; and Crabb Robinson's 'Diary,' 3 vols., 8vo, 2*l*. 5*s*.

Messrs. Henry Sotheran & Co. send us Part II. of their 'Bibliotheca Chemico-Mathematica,' in which the items are quite as interesting to the general reader as those contained in Part I. The first entry describes the last and best edition of Galileo's complete works, 1842-56, 4*l*. 10*s*.; and this is followed by a copy of the rare first edition of the 'Dialogo,' which caused the author to be imprisoned and was rigidly suppressed. Then we have Cassendi's book, 1656, in which he gives an account of his observation of the transit of Mercury in 1631. To show how catholic the list is we may mention that just below figures Mrs. Gatty's 'Book of Sun-Dials.' Then comes Gauger's 'La Mécanique du Feu,' 1713, which is one of the earliest works on the science of ventilation and heating. Next we note a work

of 1533 by Gaurico, Professor of Mathematics and also an astrologer. When consulted by the Prince of Bentivoglio he predicted that the ruler would be chased from his principality in less than a year. He received in consequence the cruel punishment of "estrappado," but his prophecy was shortly afterwards verified. There is a fine interleaved copy of the rare original edition of Dr. Gilbert's work 'De Magnete,' 1600, 25*l*. Gilbert was the first to use the terms "electricity," "electric force," and "electric attraction." Prof. Silvanus Thompson says of this book that it "is much rarer than the First Folio." Dryden's reference to Gilbert will be remembered:—

Gilbert shall live till loadstones cease to draw.

Then we have Graham, with his discovery of the law of the diffusion of gases; Gower, who designed the Transit, a sailing ship of remarkable speed; Gregory St. Vincent, whom De Morgan described as "the greatest of circle-squarers"; Guericke, the discoverer of the air-pump; Hadley, who in 1730 made his second great success by the invention of the reflecting quadrant; and Horrocks, who observed for the first time (with a little half-crown telescope, on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 24th, 1638) a transit of Venus, but died the following year, aged only twenty-three. These are but a few random items from this fine collection.

Mr. Albert Sutton, of Manchester, has in his Catalogue 152 *Cobbett's Register*, 92 vols., 1802-35, 10*l*.; Douglas Jerrold's *Shilling Magazine*, 1845-48, 1*l*. 12*s*.; and *The Graphic*, 1869-1905, 72 vols., 10*l*. 10*s*. First editions include the 'Olney Hymns,' 1779, 2*l*. 15*s*.; the sisters Brontë's poems, 1846, 1*l*. 15*s*.; and Fielding's 'Tom Jones,' 6 vols., 12mo, 1749, 6*l*. 6*s*. A set of *The Westminster Review*, 1824-1903 (wanting *London Review*, vol. i., title and index, and the whole of vol. ii., 1836), 160 vols., very scarce, is 30*l*. There is a fine copy of Florio's 'Dictionarie of the Italian and English Tongues,' 1611, 6*l*. 6*s*. 'Court Leet Records of the Manor of Manchester' is 2*l*. 5*s*. The list under Art includes a set of the publications of the Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland, 2*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*. Among Lancashire items is a set of James's views of Manchester, 1821-5, 5*l*. 5*s*. With these are bound 24 views by Philips.

Mr. James Thin, of Edinburgh, has in his Catalogue 155 a most interesting assortment of works on Archaeology, Genealogy, and Scottish History. We note Romilly Allen's 'Early Christian Monuments of Scotland,' 3*l*. 10*s*.; Drummond's 'Scottish Weapons,' 1*l*. 15*s*.; Sayce's 'Records of the Past,' 3*l*. 10*s*.; Stephens's 'Runic Monuments,' 4*l*. 10*s*.; Wingate's 'Coinage of Scotland,' 1*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*.; Burton's 'History of Scotland,' 5*l*.; *Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh*, 40 vols., including the index volume, very scarce, 1788-1900, 55*l*.; and Dr. Hew Scott's 'Fasti Ecclesiarum Scotticarum,' 1866-71, 8*l*. 15*s*.

[Notices of numerous other Catalogues are held over from lack of space.]

## Notices to Correspondents.

M.A.Oxon ("Tout comprendre c'est tout pardonner").—Mr. W. F. H. King says in his 'Classical and Foreign Quotations,' under No. 1955, that this proverb is founded on "Tout comprendre rend très-indulgent" (Madame de Staël's 'Corinne,' book xviii. chap. v.).

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(Continued from Second Advertisement Page).

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## Notes.

## HOCK: HOG: HOGA.

In going through a large number of early churchwardens' accounts one comes upon two classes of words built respectively upon the bases *hock* and *hog*. Among the great variety of forms that these present some approach each other both in spelling and in meaning so closely as, apparently, to blend the two classes and to instil a suspicion of a common origin.

Thus we have Hock-tide (cf. German *Hochzeit*, a term said to be applied not only to wedding festivities, but to those of Easter, Whitsun, and Christmas,\* and answering to the American idiom "A high old time"); Hock- or Hoke-Tuesday; hock cart (cf. *hoky*, *hoky*, seed-cake; see Brand's 'Antiquities'; *hoky*—*poky*, the street-hawker's name for the ices sold from barrows; *hollyhock*, the tall flowering plant); Hockney day; to hock; hocker; hokkyng money; hoke, oke, ooke, ok-, or hoxe-money; Hoggeners or Hogners, a class of men, often apparently a parochial guild, who collected "hog money," which they contributed to the fund called the "hogenstore"

for the benefit of the church; hoglinge money; "Hoggells at the time of Christmas" (in Surrey); "Hogelers light"; "Hokelyng lyghte"; Hogmaney or Cake Day (Scotland); hogman, bran bread for horses (see "N.E.D."); hogenale, hognayle, hogneylle, hognell, hogney, &c.

The old notion that the Hocktide festivities commemorated the massacre of the Danes in 1002 seems to have been abandoned. It has been pointed out\* as perhaps significant that the season of the celebration, i.e., the Tuesday following the second Sunday after Easter, coincided with that of the opening of the High Courts of Justice. At Hungerford, we are told, the borough officers—constable, bailiff, portreeve, &c.—were elected at Hocktide, and sworn in at the Court Baron on the Friday of that week. Was it as a sort of burlesque of the polling practice of "chairing" the candidate (so vividly illustrated in Hogarth's series of electioneering pictures at the Soane Museum) that at Hungerford the Tithing men on Hock Monday were wont to carry through the streets a gaily bedecked chair, in which they "hocked" (i.e., uplifted) any woman who, on being captured by them, refused to give a penny for her release?

I am under the impression that the terms "hock day," "hock money," are not to be met with in the same accounts with those of "Hoggeners," "Hogen store"; nor, I fancy, in the same counties: Somerset and Devon yield examples of the latter words.

In the South Tawton accounts I find among receipts in 1525 "v*l*i. x*vd*., de custod' S'uisie" (ale-wardens): in 1525-6 about the same sum "rec. de...custod' de le hoggenre store"; in 1526-7, "v*l*i. iiij*d*. de...custod' S'uisie," and so on; the word "hoggenre" not occurring again; while later under the accounts of the warden of the "Young men," comes such an entry as that of 1564. "We made of our Alle and gathering x*l*i. viijs. viij*d*."

The term "Hoggener" or "Hoggler," which the 'N.E.D.' states to be of obscure origin, has been much discussed—most thoroughly, perhaps, by the late Bishop Hobhouse, from whose notes on some 'Somerset Churchwardens' Accounts'† it appears that at Croscombe, Somerset, the "Hogglers" were a guild who paid contributions to the head churchwarden. At

\* See 3 S. iii. 42; 4 S. ii. 275; 9 S. v. 287; vi. 56; xi. 139.

\* 10 S. i. 496. The writer, O. O. H., says the second Tuesday after Easter, but Jacob's 'Law Diet.' says "the Wednesday fortnight after Easter" † Som. Rec. Soc., vol. iv. pp. 229, 251.

Banwell the church derived its largest income from the gifts of "Hogglers," the item constantly recurring "Venditio et incrementum forinsecum de la hogeling." The "Hogeling" in that parish was divided into the "Upland" and "Marshland." The words "Venditio ad incrementum" bid us believe, says the editor, that there was a common stock running on common lands, on the hill and in the moor, in which the Church had rights; and that the stock was husbanded and the rights made productive by a band of working-men, who thus made a contribution to the church funds. In another note Bishop Hobhouse states that the "Hogglers" were the lowest order of labourer with spade or pick, in tillage or in minerals; but the earliest evidence that he adduces for this use is from a speech by the sister of Hannah More. In local idiom he finds that the word "hoggle" has a contemptuous application; e.g., "You might hoggle them potatoes—but you can't dig them!"

In the churchwardens' accounts of Minchinhampton "Hogling money" is a frequent source of revenue. The editor, John Bruce, F.S.A., takes this to have been a customary payment made by the sheepfarmers of the parish for their "hoglings" or "hoggets" (that is, he says, their sheep of the second year).

According to the 'N.E.D.', "hog," a word of uncertain origin, was applied both to pig and to lamb, the sense of yearling appearing to prevail.

In conjunction with the foregoing suggestions I venture to submit to philologists an idea of my own: that the root-notion of all the terms under consideration is *high*, and that the "Hoggeners" were originally as a class *hill-men*, whether as herdsmen or miners, or both. Dufresne and other dictionaries give "*Hoga*, a hill" (cf. "*Hoga de Cosdome*" in the Dartmoor Forest Perambulations). In Halliwell I find "*Hoggan-bag*—a miner's bag, wherein he carries his provisions (Cornw.)." Wright's 'Prov. Dict.' gives "*Hoggle*, to take up from the ground, like potatoes" (which might perhaps originally have referred to work with a pick). The 'N.E.D.' states that the conjecture that M.E. *hog* represented Cornish *hoch*, Welsh *huch*, swine, is improbable on phonetic and other grounds. Is it possible that it might have been derived from *hoga*, hill, and have designated animals that were allowed to roam freely on the hills, like the Dartmoor cattle and ponies?

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

## OBSOLETE ENGLISH GAMES.

(See *ante*, p. 361.)

*Pale Maille* or *Pall Mail* is described in Halliwell's 'Glossary' as

"a game wherein a round bowle is with a mallet struck through a high arch of iron, standing at either end of an alley, which he that can do at the fewest strokes, or at the number agreed on, wins."

Strutt says it was

"fashionable in the reign of Charles II., and the walk in St. James's Park, now called The Mall, received its name from having been appropriated to the purpose of playing at Mall, when Charles and his courtiers exercised themselves in this pastime."

James I. laid down a set of rules for his eldest son Prince Henry, and would have him use "moderately such exercises as archerie, pella-mela, and such like fair and pleasant field games." Pepys in his diary, 2 April, 1661, makes this entry:—

"To St. James's Park, where I saw the Duke of York playing at Pele-Mele, the first time that ever I saw the sport";

and on 4 Jan., 1663, he writes:—

"To St. James's Park seeing people play at Pell-Mell, where it mightily pleased me to hear a gallant, lately come from France, swear at one of his companions for suffering his man to be so saucy as to strike a ball, while his master was playing on the Mall."

*Primero*.—Nares in his 'Glossary' states that by some this game is said "to be one of the oldest known in England." It is a card game, and was fashionable in the age of Shakespeare. In 'Henry VIII.,' V. i., Sir Thomas Lovell asks Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, "Come you from the King, my Lord?" to whom the Bishop replies, "I did, Sir Thomas, and left him at primero, with the Duke of Suffolk"; and in 'The Merry Wives of Windsor,' IV. v., Falstaff says: "I never prospered since I forswore myself at primero." The mode of playing this curious game is described in Nares, in Drake's 'Shakespeare and his Times,' and also in Strutt's 'Sports and Pastimes.' Ben Jonson in 'The Alchemist,' II. i. (1610), refers to it: "Give me your honest trick, yet, at primero or gleek."

Dyce in his 'Glossary' to Shakspeare, p. 379, quotes from Minshew's dialogues (1617) where some fine gentlemen play at primero: "What is the sum that we play for? Two shillings, and eight shillings rest; then shuffle the cards well."

Howell, 'Epistolæ Ho-Eliañæ,' p. 20, writes to Lord Colchester on 1 Feb., 1623:—

"The Spaniard is given to gaming; their common game at cards is primera, at which the king never

shews his hand, but throws his cards with their faces down on the table."

Drake ('Shakspeare and his Times,' ii. 217) says :—

"The audience at the theatre would before the play commenced fall to cards, and, to gull the ragamuffins who stood aloof, throw the cards, having first torn four or five of them, round about the stage."

Halliwell observes that primero went rapidly out of fashion after the introduction of ombre.

Lady Morley on the death of her husband in July, 1476, would "not allow disguysings, nor lutyng, nor syngyn, nor lowde dysports; but playing at the tables, chesse, and cards." See 'Paston Letters,' iii. 314.

Quintain is fully described by Strutt in 'Sports and Pastimes,' and in the Introduction he says that according to Fitz-Stephen, who lived in the reign of Henry II., young Londoners exercised themselves in archery, running at the quintain, &c. The quintain was a post fixed perpendicularly in the ground; on the top there was a crossbar turning on a pivot, with a broad board nailed at one end, and a sandbag at the other. The player rode, or ran, against the board end with a lance, and passed it, if quick enough, before the sandbag, swinging round, struck him on the back. Sometimes, instead of a post, a resemblance to a human figure in wood, looking like a Turk, was substituted; and to this Shakspeare alludes in 'As You Like It,' I. ii., where Orlando says :—

My better parts  
Are all thrown down, and that which here stands  
up  
Is but a quintain, a mere lifeless block.

At the beginning of the seventeenth century quintain had become a rustic amusement at fairs and rural weddings. Drake writes at vol. i. p. 302 of 'Shakspeare and his Times' that when Queen Elizabeth was entertained at Kenilworth Castle in 1575 "with an exact representation of a country brideale, a quintain of this kind formed a part of it." Minshew in his dictionary, published in 1617, remarks that a quintain was "a game in request at marriages, where Jack and Tom strive for the gay garland."

Kelly's 'Directory of Kent' for 1905 states of Offham that "on the green stands an ancient quintain, which the lord of the manor preserves." Offham is seven miles north-west of Maidstone.

**Shovelboard.**—The mode of playing this game is given in Strutt's 'Sports and Pas-

times.' At one end of the board there was a line drawn across parallel with the edge, about four inches from it. The object of the players was to shove or propel from the palm of the hand smooth coins, or discs of metal, beyond the line as near the edge of the table as possible. The coin that fell off the table was lost; if it hung on the edge, it counted 3; if between the line and the edge, 2; if on the line, 1. At Chartley Hall, Staffordshire, the table was 31 ft. long; and there was one in London 39 ft. in length. Strutt, in the Introduction mentions that Lord Mountjoy, Regent of Ireland in 1599, "delighted in playing at shovel-board"; and the game was so popular in England that there was scarcely a gentleman's house in the country in which this piece of furniture was not a conspicuous object.

The game was known by various names: shovelboard, shovegroat, shoveboard, shuffleboard. In 'Merry Wives of Windsor,' I. i., Falstaff asks: "Pistol, did you pick Master Slender's purse?" to which Slender replies: "Ay.... of seven groats in mill-sixpences, and two Edward shovelboards; that cost me two shilling and two pence a piece." Slender refers to the broad shillings of Edward VI. commonly used in playing. In '2 Henry IV.,' II. iv., Falstaff says: "Quoit him down, Bardolph, like a shovegroat shilling." Ben Jonson in 'Every Man in his Humour,' III. ii. (acted in 1598), uses the expression, "And made it run as smooth off the tongue as a shovegroat shilling." John Taylor, the Water Poet (1630), calls the game shoveboard, and makes one of these shillings complain of being so used :—

You see my face is beardless, smooth, and plaine,  
Because my sovereignty was a child, 'tis known.

With me the unthrifts every day,  
With my face downward, do at shoveboard play.

In 'The Jonson Anthology,' p. 32, compiled by Prof. Arber, there is a song, 'An Old Courtier and a New,' of which the following is one of the verses :—

With a new Hall, built where the old one stood;  
And a new shuffleboard, where never meat stood,  
Hung round with pictures, which doth the poor  
little good,

Like a young courtier of the king's.

James I. in 1603 entrusted the education of his son Prince Henry, aged ten, to Adam Newton, and Strutt gives an interesting account of a conversation between the Prince and his tutor when playing at "shoffle board." In the 'Verney Memoirs,' ii. 40, Sir Edmund Verney is told by his steward that he is blamed for "you keep shoffle-board playing on Sondaies." Pepys in his

diary, 11 June, 1664, says: "With my wife early to take the ayre, to Hackney; there played at shuffleboard, eat cream and good cherries"; and Dryden in the 'Prologue to "King Arthur"' (1685) writes:—

So have I seen, in hall of knight or lord,  
A weak arm throw on a long shovelboard;  
He barely lays his piece, bar rubs and knocks,  
Secured by weakness not to reach the box.

A box or trough was placed just below the edge of the table to catch the coins that fell over.

*Tray-trip* in 'The Imperial Dictionary' is called "the ancient game of dice, in which success probably depended on having a trois or three." In 'Twelfth Night,' II. v., Sir Toby Belch exclaims: "Shall I play my freedom at tray-trip, and become thy bond-slave?" Ben Jonson in 'The Alchemist,' V. ii. (1610), has Subtle telling Dapper that

"Her Grace would have you eat no more Woolpack pie, nor play with coostermongers at Mumchance or Tray-trip, but keep the gallant's company at the best games, Gleek and Primero."

In 'The Scornful Lady,' by Beaumont and Fletcher (1616), the Curate complains that "his head is broken by that beast the butler, for reproving him at Tra-trip for swearing."

JAMES WATSON.

Folkestone.

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(See 10 S. vi. 361, 402; vii. 3, 82, 284.)

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9-49. Education, a poem in two cantos, in imitation of Spenser's 'Fairy Queen.' Inscribed to Lady Langham, widow of Sir John Langham, Bart. (and mother of the author). By Gilbert West.

50-61. Penshurst. Inscribed to William Perry and the Hon. Mrs. Elizabeth Perry. By the late Mr. F. Coventry ('D.N.B.').

It was printed separately and anonymously in 1750. Mrs. Perry was one of the co-heiresses of the Sidney family, and William Perry, who died in 1757, procured in 1752 the king's sign-manual for their issue to take the name of Sidney only.

61-3. To the Hon. Wilmot Vaughan, Esq. [afterwards Lord Lisburne], in Wales. By the same.

64-70. Epistle to Sir Thomas Hanmer on his edition of Shakespear. By Mr. William Collins ('D.N.B.').

71-2. A song from Shakespear's 'Cymbeline.' By the same.

73-5. Elegy to Miss D—w—d [Dashwood] in the manner of Ovid. By the late Mr. Hammond ('D.N.B.').

75-8. Answer to the foregoing lines. By the late Lord Hervey ('D.N.B.').

78-85. Epistles in the manner of Ovid. (1) Monimia [Miss Sophia Howe] to Philocles [Hon. Anthony Lowther, by whom she was ruined].

"The best of his lordship's poems" (Walpole, 'Royal and Noble Authors,' ed. Park, iv. 181-8). There are "some pathetic strokes" in it (Warton, 'Essay on Pope,' i. 293). For the story of Miss Howe see Mrs. Delany's 'Autobiography,' vi. 163.

86-90. (2) Flora to Pompey.

Appeared in 'The Museum,' i. 92-5.

91-7. (3) Arisbe to Marius, junior; from Fontenelle.

Appeared *ib.*, ii. 14-19.

98-102. (4) Roxana to Usbeek; from 'Les Lettres Persannes' [of Montesquieu].

Lord Hervey has "lengthened it to a degree that is unnatural" (Warton, 'Essay on Pope,' i. 294). This piece is also in 'The Museum,' iii. 378-80.

103-4. Epilogue for Sophonisba, to have been spoken by Mrs. Oldfield.

105. Imitation of the eleventh ode of the first book of Horace.

Ste. is Stephen Fox, afterwards Earl of Ilchester.

106-8. A love letter.

The last seven pieces are also by Lord Hervey.

109-10. Verses to Dr. George Rogers ('D.N.B.') on his taking the degree of Doctor in Physic at Padua in the year 1664 [misprint for 1646]. By Mr. Waller ('D.N.B.').

110-15. Virgil's tomb. Naples, 1741.

By the Rev. Joseph Trapp ('D.N.B.,' lvii. 157, col. 2), second son of the well-known Rev. Dr. Joseph Trapp. Joseph Warton in his 'Essay on Pope' says that in this piece will be found "as much lively and original imagery, strong painting, and manly sentiments of freedom, as I have ever read in our language."

115-17. The Link [a favourite walk on the brow of a hill at Ovington, near Alresford, Hampshire. By Dr. Lowth, the rector].

The rectory of Ovington was Lowth's first preferment. He was collated thereto on 25 July, 1744, and held it until his collation in November, 1753, to the rectory of East Woodhay. The Rev. Hugh Stowell, the present rector of Ovington, tells me that "the walk on the Link is no longer in use. It must have been just above a side-stream of the

river Itohen, at the bottom of sloping fields, where they meet a sharp, steep declivity rising from the stream, about half a mile in length, and on the way between Ovington and Alresford. It would command a very pretty view down the Itohen valley, westwards over water-meadows. It was only from the poem that I learned that this brow or 'brae' had been called Ovington Link. I have never heard the name in use."

117-50. The squire of Dames, a poem in Spenser's stile. By Moses Mendez ('D.N.B.').

151-2. On the death of a lady's owl, and epitaph for it. By the same.

152-86. Vanity of human wishes, the tenth satire of Juvenal imitated. By Mr. Samuel Johnson ('D.N.B.').

166-71. The tears of old May-Day. By Edward Lovibond ('D.N.B.').

This piece originally appeared in *The World*, No. 82 (25 July, 1754), and for many years was very popular.

172-3. Song for Ranelagh. By Mr. W. Whitehead ('D.N.B.').

173-80. The Benedicite paraphrased. By the Rev. Mr. Merrick ('D.N.B.').

Also in 'The Museum,' ii. 182-8; it is much altered in the collected ed. of his works, 1763.

181-5. Ode to Fancy. By the same.

186-7. The Monkeys, a tale. By the same.

187-8. Latin epitaph [on Poeta] by Dr. John Jortin ('D.N.B.'), and translation by Merrick.

The history of this epitaph is printed in *Gent. Mag.*, 1776, p. 495, and in Disney's memoirs of Jortin (1792), pp. 13-14. "It is perhaps the happiest imitation extant of an ancient inscription" (H. P. Dodd, 'Epigrammatists,' 2nd ed., p. 361, where Merrick's translation is reprinted.)

189-91. Verses sent to Dean Swift on his birthday, with Pine's Horace, finely bound. By Dr. J. Sican.

These verses are printed in Scott's ed. of Swift's works, xiv. 369-71. Some of the lines were possibly suggested by Boileau's "epigram to Perrault on his books against the ancients" (Dodd, 'Epigrammatists,' 2nd ed., p. 273). A letter from Sican to Swift, dated Paris, 20 Oct., 1735, is in Swift's works, xviii. 391-4. Sican was a scholar of Trinity College, Dublin, in 1731, and graduated B.A. at the spring Commencement 1733; M.B. at the spring Commencement 1743. He was murdered "as he was travelling in Italy in a postchaise, by a person who fired his pistol at him from another postchaise, upon some dispute between the drivers contending for the way" (ib. xviii. 430). This occurred near Naples in 1753 (*Gent. Mag.*, 1753, p. 297).

192. Verses written in a garden. By Lady M. W. M. [Montagu].

193-4. Answer to a love letter. By the same.

195. Answer to a lady who advised retirement—By the same.

196-7. Address of the statues at Stowe to Lord Cobham, on his return to his gardens.

198-202. Ode on the death of Mr. Pelham. By Mr. Garriock.

Two passages in this ode have passed into the world of perennial quotations:—

Let others hail the rising sun;  
I bow to that whose course is run;

and

The same sad morn to Church and State  
(So for our sins 'twas fix'd by fate)  
A double stroke was giv'n:  
Black as the whirlwinds of the north,  
St. John's fell Genius issu'd forth,  
And Pelham fled to heav'n!

203-4. Verses written at Montauban in France, 1750. By the Rev. Joseph Warton ('D.N.B.').

204-5. Revenge of America.

205-6. The dying Indian.

207-9. Ode occasion'd by reading Mr. West's translation of Pindar.

The last three pieces are also by Joseph Warton.

210-21. Pleasures of Melancholy, written in 1745. By Mr. Thomas Warton ('D.N.B.').

It was published anonymously in 1747.

221-2. Sonnet, written at W-de [Winslade] in the absence of — [his brother Joseph].

222-3. On bathing, a sonnet.

The last two pieces are also by Thomas Warton. They are much altered in his works.  
W. P. COURTNEY.

(To be continued.)

"PRINCE" BOOTHBY. (See 9 S. v. 127. 236).—At the first of these references H. T. B. inquires as to the identity of "Prince" Boothby, referred to in the letters of Horace Walpole and George Selwyn, asking (1) why he was called "Prince"; (2) whether he belonged to the Ashbourne family; (3) whom he married; and (4) when he died. As no one seems to have answered these questions, it may be as well to put the desired information on record in 'N. & Q.'

Thomas Boothby (1677-1752), of Tooley Park, Leicestershire, one of the fathers of foxhunting, married for his first wife Elizabeth, eldest daughter and coheir of Sir Charles Skrymsher, of Norbury, Staffs, and had by her an eldest son, Thomas Boothby (1699-1751), who assumed the additional name of Skrymsher under his grandfather's will. Thomas Boothby Skrymsher, who was M.P. for Leicester 1726-7, and "register general of all trading ships belonging to Great Britain," married in January, 1720/21, Anne, eldest daughter of Sir Hugh Clopton, of New Place, Stratford-upon-Avon, Bt. The fourth, yor



and only surviving son of this marriage, Charles Boothby Skrymsher, was the object of H. T. B.'s inquiries. The date of his birth is not known. By royal sign-manual, dated 3 Dec., 1792, he took the name and arms of Clopton only, under the will of his relative Frances Partheriche, to whom he was next heir. He died unmarried on 27 July, 1800. According to Nichols ('Leicestershire,' vol. iv. p. 178, foot-note), he

"was a well-bred, intelligent, and amiable man; a great frequenter of the subscription houses; and, from his eccentricity in dress, was usually styled *Prince Boothby*. The late duke of Rutland, the earls of Carlisle and Derby, and Mr. Fox were among the number of his particular friends and acquaintance."

In his will, an abstract of which I print in my volume on 'The Reades of Blackwood Hill and Dr. Johnson's Ancestry,' he is styled Charles Boothby Clopton, of Clarges Street, Middlesex, Esq. He leaves 5,000*l.* "to my friend Miss Elizabeth Darby," as well as all his books, plate, and household goods in Clarges Street, and at Swaffham, Norfolk, and three half-length pictures by Sir Joshua Reynolds. He appoints as one of his trustees Hugo Meynell, of Bradley, the celebrated sportsman, who in 1758 had married his eldest sister, Anne Boothby Skrymsher. It would seem as though, in his social relations, he preferred to be known as Mr. "Boothby."

At the second reference M. N. G. relates an incident concerning "Prince" Boothby, to the effect that an old lady, a complete stranger to him, was so much touched by his chivalric courtesy that she bequeathed him a fortune. This is probably a mere romance, sprung from the fact of his inheriting the property of his kinswoman Frances Partheriche.

ALEYN LYELL READE.

Park Corner, Blundellsands, near Liverpool.

DICKENS AND FURNIVAL'S INN.—The buildings of the Prudential Assurance Company are on the site of Furnival's Inn, where Dickens wrote the first portion of 'Pickwick.' The directors have set up in the great entrance archway—facing the old chambers where Boz wrote—a bust and tablet, the former the work of Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, the latter from a design by Mr. Paul Waterhouse. The inscription runs:—

"Charles Dickens, novelist, born 1812, died 1870. Lived for a time in Furnival's Inn, close to this spot, and there wrote 'Pickwick,' in the year 1836. This bust was modelled and presented by Percy Fitzgerald."

Dickens was four years at Furnival's Inn—first at No. 13, then at No. 15, though he did not reside there all the time.

A. P. M.

#### DICKENS AND EURIPIDES.—

"If ever you gets to up'ards o' fifty, and feels disposed to go a-marryin' anybody—no matter who—jist you shut yourself up in your own room, if you've got one, and pison yourself off—hand. *Hangin's vulgar*, so don't you have nothin' to say to that. Pison yourself, Samivel my boy, pison yourself, and you'll be glad on it arterwards."—'Pickwick,' chap. xxiii. p. 238, ed. 1837.

Thus the elder Mr. Weller to his son. More than two thousand years ago Euripides, by the mouth of Helen, had expressed the same opinion on hanging, when he is casting about for a possible solution to an ill-matched union. He prefers a dagger to a cord:—

ὅταν πῶσις πικρὸς

ξυνῇ γυναικί, καὶ τὸ σὼν ἐστὶν πικρόν.

θανεῖν κράτιστον· πῶς θάνοιμι· ἂν οὐκ καλῶς;

ἀσχήμονες μὲν ἀγχόνοι μετάρσιον,

κὰν τοῖσι δούλοις δυσπρεπέτι νομίζεται,

σφαγαὶ δ' ἔχουσιν εὐγενέτι καὶ καλόν.

Eur. 'Hel.' 296-301.

"When a woman is mated with a man she hates, even life is hateful. To die is best. How then could I die with honour? Strangulation in mid-air is unseemly—a thing deemed base even among slaves. A sword-thrust hath something in it noble and honourable."

"Bad form," if it were not a slang expression, would be just the rendering of ἀσχήμονες here. FREDERICK B. FIRMAN.

Castleacre, Swaffham, Norfolk.

#### THE GREAT WHEEL AT EARL'S COURT.—

In *Engineering* for 26 April there appears an illustrated account of the demolition of the Great Wheel, an undertaking that required much foresight and skill, as all the parts were separated while in suspension. The Wheel served as a notable landmark for upwards of twelve years (1895-1907). Erected at a cost of 60,000*l.*, it measured 300 ft. in diameter, and weighed, with its 40 cars in position, about 1,000 tons. The axle was situated at a level of 180 ft. above the ground; and the cable used for revolving the Wheel had an aggregate length of 2,100 ft. and weighed in all about 32 tons.

Once in its early days the occupants of the cars endured an all-night sitting, the Wheel having stopped. In the morning fortune turned the wheel, and all was well. This novel occurrence was much talked about at the time, and by way of attracting the public the proprietors offered compensation upon a repetition of a similar accident.

TOM JONES.

AKENSIDE'S BIRTH. (See *ante*, p. 260.)—

In the review of *Northern Notes and Queries* at the above reference the writer states that he believes the memoranda of the births and deaths of the Akenside family made by the poet's father are now printed for the first time. That this is not the case with respect to one important item will be found on reference to *The Gentleman's Magazine* for August, 1822. "Archæus" there states

"that the following notice of his [Akenside the poet's] birth and baptism was copied out of a book of Annotations on the Bible, from the handwriting of his father: 'My son Mark was born November 9<sup>th</sup>, 1721, about eight o'clock at night, and was baptized Nov. 30.'"

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

"RAMSAMMY."—When I was a young man in Launceston, now seventy years ago, I frequently heard what may be termed a drunken spree called a *ramsammy*. I am told this word does not appear in the slang dictionaries; and it has been suggested to me that it may have been imported by some sailor or traveller, or have been manufactured like the more modern *jamboree*, which signifies much the same thing.

R. ROBBINS.

TWO OLD PROVERBS.—It is possible that 'N. & Q.' may extend its wonted hospitality to ideas that have struck me regarding a couple of well-known sayings.

1. *Toujours perdrix*.—The *monotony* implied by this proverb has been usually, but never with satisfactory references, interpreted of a continuous partridge-diet; though another solution may be offered in the monotonous cry of the bird—*kak-kek-kek*—that procured it the onomatopœic name of *κακκάβη*, and made its note a type of ceaseless, wearisome cackling—*ἀφωρότερον πέρδικος*, Apost. Cent. iv., 62a.

2. *Telling tales out of school*.—The English form of this extremely old proverb is so perverted and senseless that one can excuse the cheeky schoolboy who pleaded it in justification of having told tales in school, i.e., when up at form. If for "out of" we substitute "of the," the meaning is at once apparent, referring to the *disciplina arcani* of the old philosophies, which forbade their disciples to divulge the doctrines of the schools to the profane *vulgus* outside. I suppose that nowadays every Board-School infant is aware of this, but I must confess that until I turned the proverb up the other day in dear old Quillard, I never realized the sense of the words. FRANCIS KING.

## Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

DANIEL ORME'S PORTRAIT.—I shall be very much obliged if any reader of 'N. & Q.' can inform me whether there exists a portrait of Daniel Orme, artist (*vide* 'D.N.B.');

and if so, where. F. A. SLACKE.

Little Chevrement, Darjiling.

'THE WRONG MAN.'—Who was the author of this farce in two acts, produced 6 Nov., 1841, at Covent Garden during Madame Vestris's management? In it Charles Mathews played Beechwood. The piece had a short life of eleven nights.

ROBERT WALTERS.

ADMIRAL BEDFORD.—Can any of your readers inform me whether Gilbert, in the 'Historical Survey of Cornwall,' 1820, was correct in saying that Admiral William Bedford, who died 1827, was the son of the Rev. William Bedford, and Dorothea Kemp and thus of the Cornish clerical family of Bedfords? The 'D.N.B.' queries the date of his birth, and omits the name of his father. If Gilbert was right, it would have been easy for the editor to find the records of the Admiral's baptism and the name of his parents. My reason for asking is that I have information which points to his father having been of Yorkshire and Hertfordshire, and not the Rev. W. Bedford. Were there two Capt. W. Bedfords in the navy in 1804?

R. J. L. TINDALL.

Common Room, Middle Temple, E.C.

COWPER'S JOHN GILPIN.—The identity of "John Gilpin" has been the subject of many and lengthy contributions to 'N. & Q.' It is, however, doubtful if it has been made clear, while in several instances the name itself has been supposed factitious; the latter idea must of course be discarded, the surname being fairly common. Any additional bits of information bearing on the subject will, I doubt not, be acceptable, even if they lead not to an absolute solution of the question. The statement that many cavalry men have earned the "nickname" of "Johnny Gilpin" seems valueless, unless it be that a bad horseman was designated a "Gilpin" from Cowper's Gilpin.

We have accounts of the death of several individuals who were stated to have been the original Gilpin of Cowper's lines: one who died at Bath in 1790, leaving 20,000l.

to his daughter; another named Beyer, a linendraper of London, who died in 1791; and a third, named Jonathan Gilpin, who deceased in Bath, 1790. The last was mentioned in 1878 by the London papers at the time of the rebuilding of "The Bell" at Edmonton. It was then stated that he was the original of a "train-band captain."

It will be noticed that there is a similarity between this Gilpin, as regards the date of his death, and the one who left the 20,000*l.* Now it appears to me that the dates of the death of these so-called originals of Cowper's Gilpin put the whole of them "out of court." Lady Austin told Cowper a story which she had treasured in her memory from her childhood. This lady, at the period, was at least fifty years of age, and it is improbable that she would have heard the story in her childhood as told of persons who were contemporaneous or nearly so.

The ballad was written in 1782, but was not generally made public till two or three years after. On the authority of Southey's life and works of Cowper, we learn that Mr. Unwin, to whom Cowper sent "John Gilpin," wrote that it "made him laugh tears." Cowper replied "that a laugh that hurts nobody has at least the grace of novelty to recommend it."

Clearly the gentle and timid youth; the modest and shy young man; the constitutionally melancholy elderly man, whose public exhibition of himself was as "mortal poison"; the man who loved the poor; the man with whom Mr. Newton lived in close communion for twelve years, confessing that for the first half he daily admired and endeavoured to imitate Cowper, and saying, "The last six I walked pensively with him in the valley of the shadow of death," was not the man likely to bring a living person into such world-wide ridicule as he did "John Gilpin." Mrs. Unwin, Cowper's amiable friend, was the sister of John Unwin, at whose residence she said she met the Rev. Wm. Gilpin. There are several Unwins who lie in St. John's Churchyard, Croydon.

The house in which John Gilpin lived at Thornton Heath, in the county borough of Croydon, was standing about eight years ago. An inscription on it recorded that it was "Gilpin's," and the picture of the old house has been reproduced on post cards.

In the register of Croydon Parish Church we find that a "Luke Gylpin" was christened in 1621. There is also in Croydon Parish Church a chalice, which I saw a few days ago, with an inscription on the bottom,

to the effect that it was the gift of "Mr. John Gilpin, of Croydon." It was, I believe, this John Gilpin, or one of his family, who figured in Cowper's lines, and who bought or owned the estate of "Collier's Water."

In another record I find the entry, "Payde for the Lorde quit rent to Mr. Gilpin." This was in 1636.

With these facts before us, is it not most probable that John Gilpin of Croydon was the hero of Lady Austin's story, which had been handed down from one generation to another, and which she remembered "from her childhood," and related to Cowper, who founded his ballad upon it?

It is perhaps remarkable that for the world generally "John Gilpin" won, if it does not retain, affection over any other of the same author's poems. In 1785 'A Second Holiday for John Gilpin' was published, certainly inferior to Cowper's original. It was reproduced at 5 S. xii. 161, 202, above the signature J. W. EBSWORTH.

ALFRED CHAS. JONAS.

Thornton Heath.

MRS. ANNE WRIGHT AND VOTES FOR WOMEN.—Who was she? In the 'Catalogue of Printed Broad-sides' in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries are two issued, as it seems, by this lady, advocating the parliamentary franchise for women. They were printed in 1850. Are these her only contributions to the literature of the subject?

N. M. & A.

ORDINARIES OF NEWGATE.—As far as I am aware, there is no complete list of these interesting functionaries. At the beginning of the eighteenth century the post was held by the Rev. Paul Lorrain, the author of so many dying speeches and confessions, who reigned from September, 1698, till October, 1719. He was succeeded as ordinary by one Purney or Pureny, who lives to fame as the clergyman that accompanied Jack Sheppard to Tyburn, and whose portrait has been preserved both by Ainsworth and Cruikshank. From this date, 16 Nov., 1724, I can recollect no name until the time of the Rev. Stephen Roe, who officiated at the execution of John Ayliffe, the unjust steward, hanged on 7 Nov., 1759. After Roe, who died in October, 1764, came the Rev. John Moore. Upon the death of Moore in June, 1769, the Rev. John Wood was appointed Ordinary; but his tenure of office must have been brief. He was succeeded by the Rev. John Villetto—the greatest name perhaps in the calendar—who held the position for almost thirty years.

This famous gentleman wrote as many accounts of great criminals as Lorrain himself, and was most zealous in guarding his copyright. The Perreaus, Dr. Dodd, Henry Hackman, and William Wynne Ryland all must have passed through his hands. Villette died on 26 April, 1799, and Dr. Brownlow Ford—described so graphically by J. T. Smith in 'A Book for a Rainy Day'—took his place. Dr. Ford resigned in 1814, because a Committee of the House of Commons did not approve of the manner in which he fulfilled his duties. In the following year Cotton was Ordinary, for we find him attending the celebrated Eliza Fenning to the scaffold on 26 July, 1815, and he also officiated at the execution of Mr. Fauntleroy, the banker, on 30 Nov., 1824.

I shall be obliged if some of your readers can fill up the blanks that I have left.

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

Fox Oak, Hershaw, Surrey.

GEORGE I.: THE NIGHTINGALE AND DEATH.—John Burroughs, the American naturalist, says in 'Fresh Fields':—

"There is a tradition that when George I. died the nightingales all ceased singing for the year out of grief at the sad event; but his Majesty did not die till June 21st."

What is the authority for this tradition?

I am anxious to hear of English and other Teutonic beliefs connecting the nightingale with death. In what English counties, or other districts, is its song considered death-boding?

M. P.

'A SHORT EXPLICATION' OF MUSICAL TERMS.—Can any one tell me where I can see a copy of the following book?—

"A Short Explication of such Foreign Words as are made use of in Musick Books. London, printed for J. Brotherton, at the Bible in Cornhill, near the Royal Exchange. 1724. 24mo."

N. H.

TENIERS AND MINIATURES.—I should be very glad if any of your correspondents could inform me whether Teniers the Younger (*the Teniers*) is known to have painted miniature portraits.

Some years ago I bought at Bruges an equestrian portrait on copper, 7 in. by 6 in., which had come from the sale of the effects of the late Baron Leys, the well-known artist, at Brussels; and the dealer, a namesake and distant relative of the Baron, stated that the picture was believed to be by Teniers, but unsigned. When the lower corners, however, were carefully sponged, the initials D. T. (with a capital F under the T) became faintly visible. The officials

at the Print-Room of the British Museum kindly examined the picture, and, without giving any opinion as to its origin, identified the portrait as that of Charles II. de Lorraine - Guise, Duc d'Elbeuf, who married Catherine Henriette, one of the legitimized daughters of Henry IV. of France, and died in 1677.

I should be happy to send a sketch of the picture to any one interested in the matter.

A. J. HEWITT.

19, Lewisham Hill, S.E.

NEWMAN PORTRAITS.—In her will of 22 Oct., 1681, Frances Newman, widow of George Newman, of Rochester, left "the pictures of Sir George Newman, Kt. [of Canterbury], and his Lady" to her sister-in-law Margaret Harfleet (*née* Newman), of Molland Manor, Kent. The only surviving daughter of Margaret Harfleet and her husband Thomas Harfleet was named Afra, and she married John St. Leger, Esq. Is anything known as to the whereabouts of these family portraits at the present time?

JOSIAH NEWMAN.

Hatch End, Middlesex.

PAYNE AT THE MEWS GATE.—Mr. A. L. Humphreys ('Piccadilly Bookmen: Memorials of the House of Hatchard,' 1893) pictures this shop as a "Literary Coffee-House and bookseller's combined," where the "illustrious literati" of the day met "in the retiring room of their host," and "cracked their jokes and gave way to infinite merriment." This does not agree with the description provided by Beloe, Miss Lætitia Hawkins, or her brother, and it is difficult to realize that it was anything more than a bookseller's shop regularly frequented by certain eminent collectors.

Further references and biographical data will be appreciated. ALECK ABRAHAMS.  
39, Hillmarton Road, N.

EDWARD DE VERE, 17TH EARL OF OXFORD.—Dr. R. W. Bond, in his 'Works of John Lyly,' i. 17, states that Vere's wife was Anne, daughter of Burghley's first wife, Mary Cheke. The 'D.N.B.' article William Cecil states that Thomas, Earl of Exeter, was the only fruit of this marriage (ix. 406) and on p. 410 that Vere's wife was daughter of Burghley by his second wife, Mildred, daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke. Is not Dr. Bond mistaken?

H. PEMBERTON, Jun.

SIR THOS. BLOODWORTH, LORD MAYOR 1665-6.—I should be grateful for positive information as to the place of interment

of Sir Thomas Bloodworth, or Bludworth, Lord Mayor during the period of the Great Fire. His will, dated 24 Nov., 1680, and proved 10 July, 1682, does not name his desired burying-place, and none of the genealogical writers seem to be aware of it. I do not know the exact date of his death in May, 1682, but his funeral sermon was preached on the 24th of the month by Samuel Freeman, rector of St. Anne's, Aldersgate. He can hardly have been buried there, however, as there is no entry of the event in the register.

Sir Thomas was a parishioner of St. John Zachary, in the records of which his signature is very numerous extant. The parish register dates from 1693 only, and it is not quite clear whether a separate register was kept from 1670 (the year in which the parish was united to St. Anne's above) or not. Of course Freeman was rector of both parishes, and may have officiated at his interment in the St. John's side of the church, no record of the burial, however, remaining (presuming a separate register to have been kept and since lost or destroyed). Against this theory, however, must be set the fact that the event is not referred to in the wardens' accounts of St. John's, which are still in existence.

WILLIAM McMURRAY.

## Replies.

### THE PAGE FAMILY AND THEIR MIDDLESEX ESTATES.

(10 S. vii. 322.)

THE name of Page is an honoured one at Harrow School. On 19 Feb., 1571, six original governors were appointed, the third and fourth names being John Page of Wembley and Thomas Page of Sudbury Court, which Thomas rented of the Norths. John's daughter Katherine by her marriage with Richard Brownlow (1553-1638), chief prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, became ancestress of the Earls Brownlow (v. 'D.N.B.' vii. 82). On 20 Feb., 1624, John of Wembley was succeeded as a governor of the school by his son John Page, who was, in his turn, succeeded in this office by John Page of Uxendon on 15 Dec., 1654. The last was followed on 27 Sept., 1667, by Thomas Smith. Thomas Page of Sudbury was executor to Lady Lyon's will (proved in 1569?). She was wife of Sir John Lyon, Kt., of Alperton, viz. Twyford Abbey, Lord Mayor of London 1554,

and apparently first cousin to the founder of the school, John Lyon of Preston. On 3 Jan., 1586, Henry Page, son of Thomas of Sudbury, then stated to be recently deceased, is the fourth governor; and Thomas Page appears as such in 1615. On 12 Oct., 1704, John Page of Harrow occupies the same post: he is followed on 29 Nov., 1715, by John Page of Wembley, who, in his turn, is succeeded on 16 Jan., 1727, by Thomas Graham. On 31 Jan., 1669, William Page of Uxendon is appointed second governor; on 7 April, 1690, Richard Page is appointed, but, declining, is followed on 7 Aug. by Edward Waldo. On 27 June, 1774, Richard Page becomes second governor; and is followed by William Page on 26 Dec., 1803, who is succeeded on 17 June, 1824, by Col. Mark Beaufoy. On 18 July, 1604, Richard Page of Uxendon is appointed sixth governor; he is succeeded on 7 Dec., 1642, by Daniel Waldo. On 6 April, 1698, Richard Page is appointed to the same post; and on 29 June, 1715, he is succeeded by William Bucknall.

In the school archives are preserved the following documents:—

Extract from roll of Court of William Bolton, Prior of St. Bartholomew in West Smithfield, London, Commendary and Rector of Harrow Hill, held at the Rectory on 4 Oct., 1529, when presentment is made that John ffynche, by the hands of Thomas a Grenehill and Henry Page, tenants, surrendered to the use of John Huslok, sen., a tenement in Harrow Hill formerly held by Jno. Chalkhill, with a right of way called "a ftoey waye," to the pond of Henry Page, late of Jno. Chalkhill, opposite to the messuage belonging to the perpetual chantry of Harrow Hill, and a right of taking water at will therefrom at the rent of a halfpenny a year.

Extract from roll of Court held at Harrow Hill Rectory, 8 Dec., 1540, wherein Richard Page is admitted to lands at Harrow Hill surrendered by William Jenyns.

Extract from roll of Court held at Harrow Hill Rectory on 6 July, 1547, wherein Richard Page and William Belamy are admitted to lands surrendered by Mark ffynche.

Sale for 140l. 10s. from John Warner of Ikleton, co. Cambridge, to William Page of Harrow Hill, of a messuage in Alperton in parish of Harrow, lately held by the said J. W.'s grandfather John Edwards, yeoman, of Hendon, Midd., deceased. Witnesses, John Lyon and others. Dated 10 Aug., 1552. Bond from J. W. of Ikleton to Wil-

liam Page in 200*l*. for performance of covenants. Same date.

Fine for recovery of a message in Harrow Hill by William Page to John Warner and Elizabeth his wife at Westminster, in the Court in Michaelmas term 1553, before Ric. Morgan, Humf. Brown, and Edw. Saunders, Justices of the Queen's Bench.

Copy of will of Wylliam Page, yeoman, of Uxenden, dated 12 Jan., 1558, wherein he bequeaths to each of his children, Katherine, Dorothy, Mary, and Audrey, 40*l*.; to Katherine also his house and freehold land at Alperton; to all his said daughters two beasts and a score of sheep, all on their attaining eighteen years, &c.; and the residue of his goods to his wife Agnes Page, whom he makes executor.

Sale for 140*l*. from Richard Nicoll, yeoman, of Haywood Hill in Hendon parish, and Katherine his wife, daughter and heir of the late William Page of Uxenden in Harrow-on-the-Hill parish, to John Lyon and Johan his wife, of a message in Alperton in Harrow parish, which the said W. P. bought of John Warner of Ilcleton, co. Cambridge, on 10 Aug., 6 Edw. VI. Dated 14 Oct., 1572.

Extract from roll of Court held at Harrow Hill Rectory by Dame Margaret Northe, widow, on 21 April, 1574, wherein Henry Page, son and heir of Thomas Page, is admitted to his father's lands.

Extract from roll of Court of Dame Margaret Northe, widow, held at Harrow Hill Rectory on 13 April, 1575, wherein John Lyon and Joan his wife are admitted to lands at Harrow Hill surrendered by Henry Page, son and heir of Thomas Page.

In 1628 Mr. John Page of Wembley bequeathed 20*l*. to the school. The estate called Flambards, part of which is now represented by the Park and is the property of the school, was at the end of the eighteenth century in the hands of Mr. Richard Page of Wembley Park, a governor 1774-1803. He it was who began to build the present mansion, but he does not seem to have lived there at the end of his life. At his death it was bought by Lord Northwick. A descendant of the Page family was Deputy-Chamberlain of the Exchequer in 1634.

William Page, D.D. (1590-1663), Fellow of All Souls, a native of Harrow, was master of Reading Grammar School, a post he lost in 1644 through having joined the royal army (v. 'D.N.B.', xliii. 44).

After the death of Joan Lyon (the founder's widow) in 1608 the present Old School began to be erected, a Mr. Thomas Page of Roxey

(Roxeth) being chosen as builder. See P. M. Thornton's 'Harrow School and its Surroundings' and Messrs. E. W. Howson and G. Townsend Warner's 'Harrow School' *passim*.

A. R. BAYLEY.

"MATROSS": "TOPASS" (10 S. vii. 348).—Every one who cares about Anglo-Indian terms should, without hesitation, acquire a copy of Yule's 'Hobson-Jobson,' being "a Glossary of Anglo-Indian Words and Phrases," now in the second edition. "Matross" is explained fully, with four quotations; "topass" likewise, with eighteen quotations. It is almost a pity to mutilate Yule's article; but I give his definition of "topass":—

"A name used in the 17th and 18th centuries for dark-skinned or half-caste claimants of Portuguese descent, and Christian profession. Its application is generally, though not universally, to soldiers of this class."

There are some books of reference so extremely good that they require no recommendation beyond a mere statement of their existence. Yule's book is one of them. The etymology of "topass" is uncertain; but Yule gives all that can well be said about it.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

The etymology of "topass," an old name for half-caste soldiers, is somewhat doubtful. It is possible that it may be a corruption of Turkish *top-ji*, an artilleryman, a gunner. Having regard, however, to the fact that it was applied to Eurasians, it seems more likely to be from the Tamil and Malayalam word *topāshi*, or *topāshi*, which means an interpreter, literally a man of two tongues, i.e., speaking both Portuguese and the vernacular. Some authors call these half-castes "Black Portuguese."

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

The use of "matross" in India was probably due to the Dutch, in whose language it meant a sailor. In the Company's early days the terminology of the artillery was naval. The officer commanding the artillery at Fort St. George was the Gunner or the Chief Gunner; other officers were gunner's mates; the common room was the gun-room; the men were termed "Matross." After 1760, when drafts from the R.A. were sent to the coast, the nomenclature underwent a change; there were sergeants, corporals, bombardiers, gunners, and matrosses (Duncan's 'History of the R.A.'). the matrosses being the general assistants in working a gun—apprentices without skilled knowledge, but learning to be gunners.

"Topass" is a word of doubtful origin. Some derive it from *topi*, a hat; and some from a Persian word naturalized in Hindustani, *tōp*, a gun, whence *tōpchī*, a gunner. In Tamil also the word for gun is *topaki*. It was in use among the Portuguese, Dutch, French, and English, by whom it indicated the same kind of person; that is, the Portuguese of mixed descent. In early times these were extensively enlisted and employed as soldiers. Hence the term came to be applied to native soldiery in the south generally. The *tōp* was not only a gun such as one associates with artillery, but a musket as well. "Topass" is still in use in the merchant marine in Indian waters; in its modern use it has no reference to a gun or a soldier; it is the term applied to a very useful man-of-all-work on board ship, a sort of marine "sweeper." This leads one to suspect that the derivation is just as likely to be *topi*, a hat, as *tōp*, a gun. The descendants of the Portuguese by Indian mothers clung to European costume, including the European head-covering, as an outward sign of their partial European descent and of their pride in the fact. The topass on board ship is usually of this class, a *topi-wallah*. Consult 'Hobson-Jobson' and Wilson's 'Glossary.'

FRANK PENNY.

Charles James in his 'Military Dictionary,' 1816, says that "topass" was a name originally given by the natives of India to a native Portuguese soldier on account of his wearing a hat. It was in James's time generally used to distinguish all Europeans. The same authority on p. 485 describes "matrosses."

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

[MR. DONALD FERGUSON also refers to 'Hobson-Jobson.' We have forwarded to H. P. L. the extracts sent by MR. A. S. LEWIS and ST. SWITHIN.]

**AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED** (10 S. vii. 228, 274).—Surely Charidas should have suggested that he was an Irish bull in Hades, instead of merely a large ox. The whole epigram is a naive example of the logic gone wrong which we usually associate with the unexpected paradoxes that fall so easily from an Irish tongue. Charidas by his very answering belies his answer, "We perish utterly."

C. R. HAINES.

**VIRGINIA AND THE EASTERN COUNTIES** (10 S. vii. 329).—In reply to MR. HIBGAME's query, I may say that it is a matter of history that John Rolfe, who married the Princess Pocahontas, and Henry Spelman, third son of the antiquary of that name, both of

Norfolk origin and near neighbours, were among the earlier colonists of Virginia. The dates supplied by the 'D.N.B.' concerning Henry Spelman suggest a suspicion of incorrectness. The first son, Sir John Spelman, is stated to have been born in 1594, and the third son, the subject of this note, in 1595. It is further stated that, "in displeasure of his friends and desirous to see other country," he went out to Virginia in 1609, and from 1611 onwards acted as interpreter to the colony—a truly remarkable instance of precocity.

It is not unlikely that these two pioneers attracted other men from Norfolk to join the colony, the more so as they both paid visits to England and returned to the colony.

HOLCOMBE INGLEBY.

It is stated in 'The History of the British Empire in America' (2nd ed., 1741) that the Pilgrim Fathers who landed in New England in 1611 by the Mayflower divided themselves into nineteen families, and each person was allotted a certain portion of land. The places so occupied were then named after various towns in the old country, the map accompanying the above-named history bearing the names of many places in East Anglia as well as other parts of England.

CIVIS.

Many East Anglians are known to have been among the early settlers in Virginia, and at least some of the place-names introduced from Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex may reasonably be attributed to Richard Kempe (first secretary of Virginia, and sometime Deputy Governor) and to his brother Col. Matthew Kempe. They were brothers of Sir Robert Kempe, of Gissing, first Baronet, Gentleman of the Bedchamber to Charles I., to whose influence probably these men owed their positions. Their kinsman Nathaniel Bacon, who signed "The Declaration of the People" (of Virginia), was of Norfolk origin, being related to Sir Francis Bacon. Another Kempe migration was from Essex. Sir Robert Kempe, of Spains Hall, Essex, of an entirely different family from the above, held land in Virginia before 1658; while a Robert Kempe from Hampstead, Middlesex, went to Virginia about 1680.

A great deal of genealogical information linking the settlers with English counties will be found in *The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, issued by the Virginia Historical Society, of Richmond, Va. See also 'Abstracts of the Proceedings of the Virginia Company of London' (covering 1619-24), the Colonial State Papers (printed

and indexed), the Fourth Report of the Hist. MSS. Commission, and the will of Secretary Richard Kempe, proved in London 1656 (P.C.C. 455 Berkeley).

I believe that Mr. Gerald Fothergill, a contributor to 'N. & Q.', recently issued circulars as to a prospective work touching this subject. FRED. HITCHIN-KEMP.

6, Beechfield Road, Catford, S.E.

**BROTHERS BEARING THE SAME CHRISTIAN NAME** (10 S. vii. 246).—Had not Protector Somerset two brothers bearing the same Christian name as himself?

C. R. HAINES.

Pulborough.

**'THE HEBREW MAIDEN'S ANSWER TO THE CRUSADER'** (10 S. vii. 269, 394).—This song by Mrs. Crawford was set to music by Mrs. Miller. J. H. PARRY.

**WINDMILLS IN SUSSEX: WINDMILLS WITH MANY SAILS** (10 S. vii. 149, 214, 276, 397).—There was until a few years ago a windmill with five sails near Brigg, on its western side; but the sails have now been removed. I think, but am not quite sure, that I have seen others in Lincolnshire and the East Riding of Yorkshire.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

Wickentree House, Kirton-in-Lindsey.

Five-sailed and six-sailed windmills are not uncommon in the Eastern Counties. At Hessele, in East Yorkshire, is a five-sailed mill; at Alford, in Lincolnshire (I believe), a six-sailed one; and at other places in Lincolnshire five-sailed ones; but windmills are everywhere becoming extinct. In some parts of Norfolk six-sailed windmills are, I am told, the rule, and four-sailed ones almost unknown. There are, or were, some five-sailed mills at Retford, Notts. J. T. F.

Winterton, Doncaster.

I have knowledge of an unlovely mill with five sails which stands in a field on the high road betwixt York and Accomb. I should not be surprised to learn that it can be matched many times between there and Sussex. ST. SWITHIN.

I can mention three instances of windmills with six sails.

In a view of Hull printed about 1833 or 1834 in *The Saturday Magazine* a hex-apterous windmill is shown on the top of a building, apparently a granary or warehouse. I saw myself in 1856 a mill of this description in Liverpool similarly placed, near St. Martin's Church. I can remember a

six-sail mill being built at Bury St. Edmunds in 1836, out Southgate. It was still there in 1859, the last time I visited that part of the town. Such mills were nearly double the span of an ordinary mill, and consequently three times their horse-power.

W. SCARGILL.

I have seen in the Fen country mills with six sails; and there is (or was when I was there last) an eight-sailed windmill at Holbeach, in Lincolnshire, near the railway station. C. S. JERRAM.

**HOUSES OF HISTORICAL INTEREST** (10 S. v. 483; vi. 52, 91, 215, 356, 497; vii. 312).—The London County Council has either affixed or is about to affix a tablet to No. 39, Rodney Street, Pentonville, where James Mill and his still more brilliant son John Stuart Mill, sometime M.P. for Westminster, resided. In 1805 James Mill married Harriet Burrow, whose mother, a widow, kept an establishment for lunatics at Hoxton. Upon his marriage he entered into possession of the house in Rodney Street, where his eldest son, John Stuart Mill, was born on 20 May, 1806. The latter always spoke of his great regard for this house; and I remember that at one of the Committee meetings during his first Westminster election campaign, the conversation having turned upon the birthplaces of notable men in Westminster and elsewhere, he remarked that he never found himself in the vicinity of Pentonville without going, even if necessary a little out of the way, to see the house where he was born.

The action of the London County Council in this case certainly to be commended, for few men have deserved better of their countrymen than this enlightened thinker.

W. E. HARLAND-OXLEY.

Westminster.

I cannot understand why the London County Council has overlooked the undoubted claim which Charles Lamb has to similar public recognition and honour. Lamb resided in Shackwell Lane, a pleasant rural thoroughfare leading from High Road, Stoke Newington, by a winding course, right away to Stoke Newington Common, Amhurst Road intersecting it midway. After retiring from business he likewise resided, for many years, in Colebrooke Row, Islington. It was there that his friend George Dyer, mistaking his way home, one day walked straight across and down the steep shrubby declivity into the canal. Curiously enough, a few weeks ago I was rambling in that neighbourhood, and noticed that this steep bank



was railed-in, as it ought to have been in Lamb's time. Where did Lamb reside in Shacklewell and Colebrooke Row?

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

[The position of Lamb's residence at Dalston was identified by the late FREDERICK ADAMS at 8 S. v. 194—a discovery upon which he was congratulated at p. 477 of the same volume by COL. PRIDEAUX, writing from Jaipur, in Rajputana. The house, 14, Kingsland Row, Dalston, was demolished in connexion with the formation of Dalston Junction. At 8 S. vi. 9 MR. ADAMS contributed a second article on Lamb and Kingsland Row. Lamb's residence at Islington was called Colebrooke Cottage. Mr. Wilmot Harrison, in the third edition of his 'Memorable London Houses,' p. 165, says that it was the last house at the northern extremity of Colebrooke Row, now 19, Camden Terrace. But Mr. Harrison would seem to be in error, as Colebrooke Cottage is now 64, Duncan Terrace.]

IVY LANE, STRAND (10 S. v. 81, 136, 175, 254).—Five men who were neighbours in the Strand crossed the Thames on a Sunday, and spent the day drinking on the Southwark side. Returning in a drunken condition late at night, they were all drowned at Ivy Bridge, 16 Oct., 1616. This forms the subject of one of the 'Shirburn Ballads,' edited by Andrew Clark, 1907, p. 67. The editor says he has not found Ivy Bridge in old maps of London, but mentions Ivy Lane, Newgate Street.

W. C. B.

CHARLES I.: HIS PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS (10 S. vii. 169, 210, 252, 334).—MR. PHILIP SIDNEY says we have ample contemporary evidence to prove that Charles was rude and awkward in his demeanour, and that there was nothing gracious in his manners and address. The 'Oglander Memoirs' give a different impression. When Charles visited the Isle of Wight as a young man in 1628, Sir John Oglander writes:—

"He landed at Ride, wheather my wyffe went to see him, when he saluted her and her dawghtors; and from thence to Arretton Down, when in truth the Scotchmen did very well. I then mooved his Ma<sup>ty</sup> for paye for theyre bilettinge, and for ye fortifyinge of owre Island; hee tooke mee by the hand, and helde mee a long tyme rydinge togeathor, sayinge he wase bound unto us all for owre patience, and well usage of ye Scotchmen," &c. The whole of the passage gives the idea of a kindly hearted gentleman, with a caressing manner.

Twenty years afterwards, 27 Nov., 1648, Sir John reports his Majesty's farewell speech to the Lords Commissioners at Newport, and ends by saying:—

"His Ma<sup>ty</sup> deliivered these wordes with mutch oheartfulness and with a serene countenance, and carridge free from anie disturbance; and thus hee p<sup>r</sup>ted with ye Lordes and Commisioners, leavinge

manie tender impressions, if not in them, it [yet] in ye other hearers."—'Oglander Memoirs,' 1888, pp. 40, 70.

If MR. SIDNEY'S "ample contemporary evidence" is superior in quality to that of Sir Henry Wotton, Sir John Oglander, Roger Coke, and Andrew Marvell, to say nothing of Van Dyck and the medallists, he will perhaps favour the readers of 'N. & Q.' with some specimens of it. Hallam's testimony is worthless without his authorities.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

Your correspondents who have written upon this subject will remember the Horatian maxim,

Pictoribus atque poetis

Quidlibet audendi semper fuit æqua potestas.

Further than this, the dress worn makes a wonderful difference. In the full-length portrait of Charles I. by Van Dyck he is represented as over the middle height, and as wearing royal robes, heavy with ermine and velvet. The picture was probably painted about 1633, before the great troubles of Charles I. began, yet the engraving represents a countenance of sadness. It used at one time to be a great favourite in Oxford, a place ever attached to the Stuarts.

In the 'Life of the Great Lord Fairfax' by Sir Clements R. Markham it is stated that Charles I. was present at the battle of Naseby in 1645 in complete armour, and there is an effigy of him on horseback, armed cap-à-pie, in the Armoury at the Tower. Close at hand, mounted on his steed, is James II., who wears a strong, thick coat of buff leather over his cuirass, large jack boots, and a morion or steel cap, and has in his hand a truncheon. In this case the likeness is very close to the portraits of that ill-fated monarch.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

SIR JOHN SUCKLING: "PALLAT" (10 S. vii. 247).—Undoubtedly "palates" is intended, as a perusal of the context will show: There scarce were ten good Pallats in the Age. More curious cooks than guests; for men would eat Most heartily of any kind of meat.

In the 1826 edition of Dodsley's 'Old Plays,' vol. x. p. 101, the word is spelt "palates," with a small *p*, one *l*, and a final *e*; and there it is

The palates are grown high (not "higher").

In 'Troilus and Cressida,' Act IV. sc. i., Diomedes, speaking to Paris concerning the "fair Helen," says, "Not palating the taste of her dishonour."

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

"THE PEDLARS' REST" (10 S. vii. 266).—The description of this packman's rest and pedlar's counter suggests a resemblance to the porters' rests that existed until recent times in certain parts of London. I can recall those at Mile End Gate, Piccadilly, the north end of the Old Bailey, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Islington (near Camden passage). There was some newspaper discussion about the proposed removal of the one in Piccadilly; but whether it still remains, or has succumbed to the march of improvements, I cannot at present recollect. ALECK ABRAHAMS.

39, Hillmarton Road, N.

RELIGIOUS HOUSES OF SUSSEX (10 S. vi. 449; vii. 134, 294).—There were two small houses situated in the parish of Lyminster, near Arundel: (1) the Austin Priory of De Calceto, sometimes called Pynham or Pyneham, situated at the foot of the hill which bounds the Arun valley eastward at this point, and so called because of the causeway or causey which conducted the high road thence to Arundel; (2) the Nunnery of Levemenstre or Nonnemenstre, a cell of the Benedictine Abbey of Almonesbury, in Normandy. This house shared the fate of the other alien priories, and was suppressed in 1414. No remains of the buildings here are now to be seen, but it is thought that they stood on the south side of Lyminster Churchyard. A small portion of the De Calceto walls may be seen close to the Arundel railway station, incorporated in a farm-house.

As regards the remains in general of the religious houses in this county, they vary from extensive ruins, as at Bayham and Lewes, to the mere indication of the original site, as shown by the wall forming the western boundary of the upper end of Wyke Lane, which previously enclosed part of the Dominican priory situated outside Eastgate, Chichester. The Franciscan chapel at Chichester still stands in Priory Park, though the monastic buildings have long since disappeared.

Bp. Rede's Register includes in one of the ordination lists (1405) a monk whose title is granted by the Prior of Southwick; but a little examination made it clear that this was not a newly discovered house near Shoreham, but the Augustinian Priory near Portchester, Hants. Southwick had once a close connexion with De Calceto. See Bp. Praty's Register (Sussex Record Society), p. 139.

The county possessed other religious houses in the remote ages, such as Selsey,

recorded by Bede as the foundation of St. Wilfrid; St. Peter's, Chichester, and an ancient nunnery there, both destroyed while the see was still at Selsey. Others changed their character, e.g., St. Nicholas's, Arundel, an alien priory of the Benedictine Abbey of Seez, was refounded in 1386 as a collegiate church.

It may be remarked, finally, that the Priory of Hardham was more commonly known, well into the fifteenth century, as Heryngham.

CECIL DEEDES.

Chichester.

See the recently published second volume of 'Sussex' in the 'Victoria History of the Counties of England.'

L. L. K.

I can supply a full list of these, whether abbey, greater priory, or lesser priory—not only of Sussex, but also of any of our counties. Perhaps the querist or Mr. W. NORMAN may like to communicate with me direct.

JOHN A. RANDOLPH.

123, Alexandra Road, Wimbledon, S.W.

"MOKE," A DONKEY: NICKNAMES OF THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS (10 S. vii. 68, 115, 257).—I belonged to the L.T.C. in 1855; it was then known as the "London Thieving Company." From the Land Transport Corps it was changed to the Military Train depot, Horfield Barracks, Bristol, on 1 Jan., 1857. It was then turned into "Murdering Thieves" and "Muck Tumblers." Afterwards it became the Army Service Corps. Can Mr. PIERPOINT tell me of the nickname of this corps, as I have failed to obtain it? Every regiment has its nickname. I first wrote to you on this subject thirty or forty years ago.

"Moke," for donkey, was known in London in 1851, when I first went there to the Exhibition in Hyde Park.

RICHARD HEMMING.

Ardwick.

POLL-BOOKS (10 S. vii. 349).—The earliest printed book of this kind that I have ever seen bears the following title:—

A Copy of the Poll for a Knight of the Shire For the County of Lincoln, Taken at Lincoln the 12<sup>th</sup> of February, 1723.

Sir Neville Hickman, Baronet, } Candidates.  
Robert Viner, Esq., }

It has not the name of either printer or publisher, nor is there anything to indicate who caused it to be printed. It has occurred to me as probable that a few copies may have been struck off by order of the successful candidate (Robert Viner) for presents to his leading supporters. The pamphlet is evi-

dently very rare. I have seen but two copies, and do not remember ever having heard of others.

It is much to be wished that some industrious person would compile a catalogue of poll-books, for, though not interesting to the ordinary reader, they are important to the genealogist as well as to those interested in personal names. EDWARD PEACOCK.

Wickentree House Kirton-in-Lindsey.

The most complete catalogue of mediæval names ever published, says Mr. W. Wheeler, in an article entitled 'The Naming of our Forefathers,' is that supplied by the Poll Tax for Yorkshire, levied in 1379, "when England claimed to be in the front rank of civilization, and actually after France had been conquered by men named in the fashion adopted by savages." See *The Gentleman's Magazine* of a few years back, date unnoted, but p. 623. J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

PALÆOLOGUS IN THE WEST INDIES (10 S. vii. 209, 254, 336).—A review, in a daily paper, of the reprint of 'The General Historie of Virginia' reminds me that when Capt. John Smith was living as "an hermite" in his "pavillion of boughes" at Willoughby, in Lincolnshire,

"his friends perswaded one Seignior Theadora Polaloga.....an excellent horseman, and a noble Italian gentleman, to insinuate into his wooddish acquaintances....."

L. L. K.

"IDLE DICK NORTON" (10 S. vii. 168, 330, 376).—All Hampshire genealogists and historians must owe a debt of gratitude to MR. A. T. EVERITT for so clearly explaining away the puzzle of the Norton family of Wellow, and also their connexion with the St. Barbès of Broadlands and with "Idle Dick." Particularly are his notes interesting to Romsey folk, who are amateurs of its forthcoming pageant, when Idle Dick Norton is to come charging into the town, and up Middle Bridge Street, to surprise and to take prisoners Lieut. Norton and his band of cavaliers, who will be found drinking and playing cards.

It has always been a puzzle to me how Honor Norton came to marry Sir John St. Barbe, for his grandfather, Henry St. Barbe, twice entertained King James, and his young son Henry, as Woodward ('History of Hampshire,' i. 366) tells us, "stood for the King in the troubles and was in the fight at Newbury." He was there mortally wounded, and returned home to die. I find his burial in the Romsey parish registers for 22 Sept., 1643:—

"Francis Saintbarbe, Sonne of Henry, Esquire, hurt at the fight of Newbury."

Also, apropos of the skirmish at Romsey in which the brothers Norton were engaged, the following entries are interesting:—

"December 12 [1643]. George Nightingale, a soldier, and four others, names unknown, slain at the routing of the King's forces at Romsey."

"William Morris, a soldier, hanged upon the Swan Inn sign pole, 13 March, 1643."

I am much interested to learn that Col. Richard Norton, by his second wife, "Elizabeth, second daughter of William Fiennes, Viscount Say and Sele," was father of Honor Norton ("b. 1659, m. 1682, d.s.p. 1710"), first wife of Sir John St. Barbe, of Broadlands. In Dr. Latham's collections for a history of Romsey (Add. MSS. British Museum, Nos. 26774-80), under Broadlands, it is stated that

"Sir John St. Barbe, created a baronet 30 December, the third of Charles II., married Honor, only surviving daughter of Col. Richard Norton, on whom he settled his lands in Somerset, in consideration of a dower of 2,000*l.*; also the estate of Broadlands for life. She dying in 1712 [*sic*], he married Alice Horne, widow of R. Fiennes, clerk, on whom he settled his estates in Somersetshire."

Sir John St. Barbe died at Broadlands on 7 August, 1723, *s.p.*, and was buried at Ashington, where his monument records that his second wife (there buried beside him) was "Alice Fiennes, aunt of the present Lord Say and Sele."

It is exceedingly interesting to learn from MR. EVERITT that the Col. William Norton buried at Wellow was a brother of Honor, Lady St. Barbe. Mr. T. Shore in his 'History of Hampshire' (Elliot Stock, 1892) is my authority for stating that

"at East Wellow the ghost of Col. Norton the regiocide is said still occasionally to walk from the site of the old manor house, formerly a seat of his family, into the parish church."

F. H. SUCKLING.

Highwood, Romsey.

"GRINDY" (10 S. vii. 209, 251).—With the deference due to a master authority, I submit that PROF. SKEAT's explanation is not possible, unless there are analogues I can neither find nor imagine. What English adjective has ever been formed by suffixing -y to a past participle? and what meaning could it have if there? From its nature ("affected by" or "like") it belongs only to nouns. (The moderative sense, like -ish, as "flatty," is not in question.) "Grimy" means "with grime on"; but what sense would "grimedy," "with grimed on," have? and what should lead people already using the correct adjective to coin so need-

less and perverse a barbarism? Take all the other words of this sort; or of any amenable sort: there is a regular and unvarying trio of noun, same used as verb or with the actional prefix *be-*, and adjective in *-y* from the noun; but never a secondary one from the verb's p.p. Thus we have slime, to beslime, slimy, not "slimed" or "slimdy"; smear, to smear or besmear, smeary, not "smeardy"; gaum, to gaum, gaumy, not "gaumdy"; daub, to daub or bedaub, dauby, not "daubdy"; wax, to wax, waxy, not "waxy"; tar, to tar, tarry, not "tardy"; smoke, to smoke, smoky, not "smokety"; reek, to reek, reeky, not "reekty"; air, to air, airy, not "airdy"; fire, to fire, fiery, not "fiery"; water, to water, watery, not "waterdy"; dew, to bedew, dewy, not "dewdy"; oil, to oil, oily, not "oildy"; and so on indefinitely. So grime, to grime or begrime, grimy, but surely not "grimedy" or "grimdy."

PROF. SKEAT may have a score of analogues in memory, and if so I shall accept the correction with interest and thanks; but if there are none, it is most unlikely that our ancestors should have framed this exception to all rules and meanings of their habitual language. I withdraw my first guess, and feel sure from analogy that the noun "grind," parallel with "grime," and oddly surviving in New England when lost in Old, is the primary root, and that the set of three—grind, to grind, grindy—is the regular trio as above. FORREST MORGAN.  
Hartford, Conn.

P.S.—I have just learnt that in Maine the form used is "gringy" (*g* soft), which removes PROF. SKEAT's derivation still further from possibility, while it is easily derivable from mine—either from an original "gringe," or, more likely, straight from the adjective "grindy."

THE PRESTON JUBILEE (10 S. vii. 227, 276).—In reply to the inquiry respecting the theatrical performances given in the first half of the eighteenth century, I quote the following passage from what is perhaps the best book on the Preston Guild, viz., 'Authentic Records of the Guild Merchant of Preston,' by J. Wilcockson, 1822. The writer says:—

"The records of our local history are quite silent upon the amusements which distinguished the several guilds from 1662 to 1762. Of this latter there was an account published by John Moon, printer, and John Smalley, painter."

He then quotes from this pamphlet the

following passage referring to the theatrical entertainments:—

"A commodious temporary Theatre was built (for the purpose) in the Church Street, in which were performed plays, &c., by his Majesty's comedians from the theatres-royal in London, viz., Mr. Yates (manager), Messrs. Holland, King, Lee, &c., Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Ward, &c. Dancers, Signior Maranesi, Miss Baker, Master Rogie, Miss Capitani, &c. Performers at the public breakfasts and concertos, Miss Brent, Signior Tenducci, Dr. Arne, Mr. Arne, Jr., Mr. Desaubrys, Signiors Dasti, Blanck, Richter, Mr. Richardson, Master Bromley (on the Harp), Mr. Lambourne (on the musical glasses), &c."

"And that no rank of person might be deprived of amusements, agreeable to them, at this solemnity, there were exhibited (in the old theatre, in Fishergate, under the direction of the said Mr. Yates, from drury lane) various performances on the slack wire, &c., &c."

A. H. ARKLE.

Elmhurst, Oxtou, Birkenhead.

B.V.M. AND THE BIRTH OF CHILDREN (10 S. vii. 325, 377).—It is of particular interest to note, in regard to the first of these references, that the following appeared on 10 May, the day of the birth of the heir to the Spanish throne, in a Madrid telegram to the London evening papers:—

"A holy girdle sent from the ancient Cathedral of Tortosa had been placed in an oratory adjoining the room of the Spanish Queen, in accordance with an ancient custom, in order that at the critical moment it might be given to the Queen to kiss."

POLITICIAN.

IMPERIAL PHRASES (10 S. vii. 348).—It is well to have an exact date. The reference for the first publication of 'The White Man's Burden: an Address to the United States,' is *The Times*, 4 Feb., 1899. It was presumably prompted by events in the Philippine Islands, &c. Being avowedly an address to the people of the United States, its copyright was limited in that country to one magazine, viz., *McClure's*.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

[We note that the book version is a little altered from that of *The Times*.]

WORPLE WAY (10 S. iv. 348, 396; vii. 233, 293, 373).—I certainly took MR. SMITH's reply, *ante*, p. 233, to mean that at the present time there was a "Walpole" in Wimbledon, and that Stanford's map was quoted in confirmation thereof. I fully agree with MR. SMITH that we should verify our references, and I did verify mine by looking into Kelly's 'Directory' of last year. I fail to see any inexactitude on my part, and, indeed, on that of MR. SMITH, now that he explains the matter at the last reference.

F. CLAYTON

**ISHAM FAMILY** (10 S. vii. 265).—The curious contradiction of the rumour with regard to Sir Edmund Isham's supposed marriage—the more curious as made by himself to his own wife—is witness to the carefulness with which his family set down in black and white all that concerned its history. The volume entitled 'Northamptonshire Families' in the 'Victoria History' bears out this point very strongly. The pedigree of the Ishams is given therein more fully and accurately than ever before. Among the family documents and records there is a traditional pedigree drawn out in the handwriting of Sir Justinian Isham, the fifth baronet. All the steps in it about which there was the least uncertainty are represented by dotted lines. Not till very shortly before the publication of the above history did evidence turn up which exactly testified that the family tradition was actual fact, and carried the history of the family back at least three generations with certainty. It would be of still greater interest, and surely within the bounds of possibility, to establish the exact relationship of the Ishams of Pytchley with the older manorial house of Isham of Isham, and to verify the traditional pedigree in its earlier portion.

H. ISHAM LONGDEN.

Heyford Rectory, Weedon.

**"BULKMASTER"** (10 S. vii. 246).—Probably an official who superintended the unloading or stowing in Inverness Harbour of goods in bulk, i.e., loose, instead of in casks or bags. To "break bulk" is to begin to unload.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

**CATHAY** (10 S. vii. 168, 235).—May not the Bristol street-name "Cat-hay" and similar names be a corruption of La Haye, and a survival of Norman-French? In Cardiff there is a suburb called Cathays, and a district in the centre of the city called "The Hayes." There is also the little border town of Hay, partly in Brecknockshire and partly in Herefordshire, which in former times was usually called "The Hay." Near by, in Radnorshire, is Heyop; and the family name Delahaye, once of territorial significance, still survives in the same district. Are not all these derived from the French "La Haye," an enclosed space, an enclosure, a park?

BR.

**ST. DEVEREUX; ST. DUBRICIUS** (10 S. vii. 327).—St. Devereux does not appear (according to Dr. Husenbeth) in the French calendar. Nedelec, in 'Cambri Sacra' (1879)

remarks that St. Dubricius's Welsh name was Dyffrin, or Dyfrig, and that in 'Liber Landavensis' it is stated that he was born at Madley, a village situated on the banks of the Wye, some seven miles from Hereford. He seems to have been an illegitimate child whose grandfather was Pebian, surnamed Spumosus (the frothy), the Welsh rendering being Claforawg. A tradition exists that the unfortunate mother at the time of her trouble was condemned by her own father to be burnt alive, and the babe (the future St. Dubricius) was born amidst the flames of the funeral pile. A carved panel representing this circumstance may be seen in Hoarworthy Church, near Ross (Herefordshire). This sculpture is illustrated in *The Builder* for 5 July, 1884.

HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

Dubricius (Dyfrig) has no connexion (as MR. MAYHEW well says) with Devreux. The Cartularium of Llandaf gives no topographical vestiges of St. Dyfrig's name, though many of his disciples (e.g. Teulio) have left their names to places in Wales. Prof. Loth has been long in (vain) search of name reminiscences in Wales of St. Dubricius. Brittany certainly and Cornwall (probably) have no name-tokens of the saint's presence.

H. H. JOHNSON.

Rennes University.

**RUMP OF A GOOSE AND DRINKING BOUTS** (10 S. vii. 190).—Were there not goose feasts long ago, and would not the expression referred to mean that the goose being finished, drinking followed?

M. N.

**REVERT OF CHECKERS, BUCKS** (10 S. vii. 168, 310).—Joanna, widow of the Col. Revett who fell at Malplaquet, afterwards married John Russell, grandson of Oliver Cromwell, and her daughter Mary Revett married Charles, son of the said John Russell. A portrait now in my possession is inscribed on the back "Mary Revett, æt. 3, 1710," and formerly had a paper attached with the above genealogical information, which may throw some light on the other Mary Revett about whom MR. SCHANK inquires.

Joanna Revett was daughter of John Thurban (who disapproved of her first husband), and niece to Lord Cutts.

J. H. PARRY.

Harewood.

**FLINT AND STEEL** (10 S. vii. 329, 377, 396).—Flint and steel and tinder box are still in active use, not only in Holland but also throughout all the Latin countries. In

France, Italy, and Spain match-making is a Government monopoly, and matches accordingly are expensive. In France the "Swedish" safety matches are a penny a box, for example; so that the thrifty peasant or workman uses matches as rarely as possible. Improved flint-and-steel contrivances, with slow-match attachments, are the subject of very profitable patents, and may be found at any *bureau de tabac* in country places or working-class neighbourhoods. They are in common use by smokers.

H. H. S.

"FORWHY" (10 S. vii. 185, 237, 294, 374).—The use of this word in the Prayer-Book Psalms as representing *quoniam* is not the same as in "And I'll tell you forwhy." No one would say "I'll tell you because." The use quoted by MR. RATCLIFFE is more like that to which I called attention, which is amply illustrated in the 'N.E.D.'

J. T. F.

Durham.

"HAIL, SMILING MORN!" (10 S. vii. 369.)—In Bishop How's 'Lighter Moments' (Isbister & Co., 1900) at p. 190 is this story:

"The late Bishop [George] Hills [Bishop of Columbia 1850-93] one Monday morning was standing talking to Mr. [John Garcencieres] Pearson, the Vicar of [St. Cuthbert's,] Darlington [1860-73], when a Mr. Maughan (pronounced Morn) came up and handed the bishop some sovereigns, saying, 'There, my lord, is our yesterday's collection for your fund.' At once Mr. Pearson bowed and said, 'Hail, smiling morn, that tips the hills with gold.'"

By the way, should not "tips" be "tipp'st"?  
JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

ROCHER DE GAYETTE (10 S. vii. 329).—The answer to COL. FIELD's very interesting query is as follows. Gayette is an old spelling of Gaète, which is the modern French equivalent of Gaeta; therefore Rocher de Gayette is a translation of Rocca di Gaeta. Gaeta is well known. It was there that Pope Pius IX. found refuge in 1848, and remained for more than a year. The huge rocky eminence seen in a picture of the town given in 'The Oracle Encyclopædia' is, I presume, the Rocher de Gayette lequel se fendit en deux lors de la passion de Notre Seigneur."

This legend seems to be of ancient date. The Jesuit Padre de Rivadeneira (1527-1611), after speaking of the stupendous wonders that happened on the death of our Lord as related in the New Testament, has the following passage, which I translate as carefully as I can:—

"And these signs and prodigies were not only beheld in Judea, where the Saviour suffered but all

over the earth (according to the most probable and common opinion) the sun was darkened, withdrew the rays of his light, and was miraculously eclipsed by the interposition of the moon, against all the order of nature, as St. Dionysius the Areopagite has remarked, who, being in Hieropolis, a city in Egypt, and seeing a thing so extraordinary, so strange and astounding, uttered these words: 'Either God, the author of nature, is in pain, or the mechanism of the world is being dislocated and undone.' The trembling of the earth was likewise most fearful, and Mount Calvary itself, though of living rock, was rent in twain by a very deep fissure as broad as a man's body on the Lord's left side, beneath the bad thief's cross. This fact was mentioned by Lucian, a priest of Antioch, when he was giving an account of the Christian religion, as a proof of its truth. Furthermore, this earthquake was felt in other parts of Asia, and many buildings fell, and some towns were levelled to the ground, and in the town of Gaeta, in the kingdom of Naples, there is a mountain, and another in the province of Tuscan, which were split asunder (as it is said and commonly believed) by the earthquake that happened at the time of our Lord's passion."—'Vida y Misterios de Cristo Nuestro Señor,' Madrid, 1886, pp. 84-5.

This good old writer gives as his authorities St. Chrysostom, St. Jerome, St. Athanasius, Michael Syngellus "in Vita Dionysii," Eusebius, and Baronius, with others.

JOHN T. CURRY.

## Miscellaneous.

### NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

*New and Old Letters to Dead Authors.* By Andrew Lang. (Longmans & Co.)

THIS "Pocket Edition" of Mr. Lang's epistolary appreciations offers fresh pleasure to readers of the original 'Letters to Dead Authors,' for there are seven letters (addressed to Chaucer, Froide, Horace, Walpole, Archdeacon Barbour, Richardson, Fielding, and Tupper) which appeared in an American serial, *The Chapbook*, but are new, we think, to book-readers. Mr. Lang says in his introduction that his likes and dislikes in literature have not changed much in the course of the twenty years since this book was first printed. For ourselves, we can say that we have read once more with unabated delight what struck us years ago as sound criticism delivered with a lightness unfortunately rare among scholars and teachers of English. In the studies of Herodotus, Lucian, Theocritus, and Horace there is that charm which comes only of long intimacy and real companionship—a charm very different from the factitious enthusiasm of the modern journalist, who makes epigrams on an author to-day and forgets alike him and them to-morrow. Horace is now too often regarded as a mere master of commonplace, worldly wisdom, and frivolity, and we are glad to see again Mr. Lang's praise of the patriotic ode on Regulus. The cult of Omar Khayyam has faded of late, and if Mr. Lang was going to deal with the Orientalists' view of the subject, he might have referred not only to Omar's date, but also to the fact that, by those best qualified to judge, Omar is far from being re-

garded either as a mere epicurean, or as the best poet of Persia, Firdausi and Sadi being above him.

The new letters are not dated, but we conjecture from the reference to Mr. Herbert Paul's 'Life of Froude,' which appeared in 1905, that they are of recent composition. Mr. Lang rightly emphasizes the fact that, whatever Froude's prejudices, his is history that can be read, owing to his great gifts as a writer. Froude is told that he is "extremely English," and "so, almost alone of historians, you could palliate the beefy ruffianism of Henry VIII."

Horace Walpole is an apt subject for a writer of Mr. Lang's tastes, and he is well hit off here, with some amusing references to his depreciatory critic, Macaulay: "Our gratitude to you is unfeigned; you are of the few writers who never weary us, and it seems to me that diffidence, no great defect, accounts for most of what Lord Macaulay took to be vices in you. He, too, never wearies; but, ah, what a habit he has of dissecting character with a cleaver!"

Richardson receives qualified commendation, and the weakness of Pamela's story—a point, by the by, which is *vieux jeu* by this time—is laid bare with delicate innuendo; e.g., the tale of the prisoned and oppressed virgin is, says Mr. Lang, "the ancient stock-piece of romance, though no moat surrounds the *château* of Mr. B—."

Fielding is compared with Thackeray and with the novelists of to-day. He is not informed that the magnificent compliment paid to him by Gibbon in 'Memoirs of my Life,' concerning his descent from the Hapsburgs, has been demonstrated to be a "bam" by Dr. J. H. Round in *The Genealogist*.

With M. F. Tupper, who concludes the series, Mr. Lang has great fun. He congratulates him on his wide reputation and hosts of admirers: "As you once told us, on visiting a home of the mentally afflicted in the United States of America, you learned that your poem, 'Never Give Up,' was a great favourite, and that each inmate set it to music of his own composition." We condole with Mr. Lang on his inability to procure a copy of 'Proverbial Philosophy.' It lies before us, and has long supplied us with a wealth of classical allusion and ingenious paraphrase. Why, the very potato figures as

That nutritious root, the boon of far Peru.

*The Quarterly Review: April.* (John Murray.)

PROF. J. C. EWART contributes an excellent paper on the origin of the modern horse. It is a subject which has many attractions, and has been much discussed of late years. Up to the present time no definite solution of the equine pedigree has been reached. Prof. Ewart's paper indicates unwearying research, and ought to be considered by all who devote themselves to the zoology of later geological time.

The article on the first Earl of Lytton is unsigned. It has evidently been written by some one who had a deep regard for his memory, though we do not think he estimates the poetry so highly as its merits deserve. When a child the Earl was devoted to fairy tales, and was permitted to enjoy them, as we conceive, without having his mind ruffled by being told day by day that such stories were not true. At a very early period he knew by heart much of the poetry of Walter Scott. This, perhaps, may not have been so strange as it appears. We know of another example: that of a

solitary boy who lived in circumstances so depressing that enmity was shown to every kind of intellectual endeavour. He is now old, but his memory is as vivid as in youth. He attributes—and we know with complete justice—the development of the literary side of his life to the accidental access which he had on rare occasions to Scott's verse at a period when, he was unable to appreciate the novels.

Sir Frederick Pollock devotes himself to an estimate of the late Prof. Maitland, who raised himself to the highest rank among British historians—a position which, as the writer wisely points out, he has not gained among the non-studious classes, on account of the "useful-knowledge illusion which infested the world in the days of our fathers' youth." Maitland, we are told, loved the Vulgate "as a good mediæval scholar should." We wish that he had left behind him an essay on its place in the world's literature. He might possibly have been believed, while few, if any, of his contemporaries would have been listened to. He would have told us that, though it was not of the golden or even the silver age, it is a treasury of noble Latin, and that to Jerome and Augustine we in a great measure owe the scholastic and chronicle Latin of the Middle Ages. It was the men of the new learning, as they were called—not the Protestants as such—who caused the writers of the early Church to go out of fashion. There were some of the men of the Renaissance who even went so far as to condemn the reading of the Vulgate on account of what they regarded as its inelegant phraseology.

Prof. P. Hume Brown has a dispassionate article on Goethe, which is useful reading in view of the unstinted admiration and depreciation which are both current.

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ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

TO secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

M. N. ("Parson's nose").—See 8 S. xi. 33, 92; xii. 58; 9 S. viii. 113.

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(Continued on Third Advertisement Page.)

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1907.

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## Notes.

## SHAKESPEARIANA AT DOUAI.

HAVING recently had to examine H. R. Duthillcœul's 'Catalogue descriptif et raisonné des Manuscrits de la Bibliothèque de Douai' (Douai, 1846), I have come across a Shaksperian reference which is curious and interesting.

MS. 740 is described as a quarto paper volume in parchment binding. It is assigned to the eighteenth century, and contains (1) 'Twelfth Night; or, What You Will'; (2) 'As You Like It'; (3) 'The Famous Comedy of Errors'; (4) 'Romeo and Juliet'; (5) 'Julius Cæsar'; and (6) 'Macbeth.' In addition the volume contains (7) Lee's 'Mithridates'; (8) Dryden's 'Indian Emperor'; and (9) Davenant's 'Siege of Rhodes.'

This book came to the town library from the collection of the English Benedictines at Douai, and, although assigned to the eighteenth century by the catalogue, may possibly belong to the latter end of the seventeenth, as these plays of Lee, Dryden, and Davenant were all published before the Revolution. It should be worth examining

by any Shaksperian student who happens to be in Douai.

The Catalogue registers a number of other codexes, English or of English origin. No. 14 is a folio illuminated Psalter of the fourteenth century, and has written on the first leaf: "Psalterum dompni Johannis abbatis ex dono dni Thome vicarii de Gorlestone." No. 421, 'Tractatus diversi de Fide, de Providentia, de Sacramentis Baptismi et Pœnitentiæ, et de Peccatis,' is said to be by an English friar, Robert Aleohot, whose surname is not very convincing. No. 467 is an eighteenth-century MS., Brigam's instruction to his eldest son. No. 514 is described as 'The Gran Controversy of the Eucharist,' a seventeenth-century MS. No. 711 is a volume of the writings of Gervais Melkel, and was given to the English College at Douai by Alban Butler. Nos. 734 and 735 are miscellaneous collections, including poems of Dryden, Milton, and Addison. No. 109 is a thirteenth-century 'Vita' of St. Thomas à Becket by John of Salisbury. "Ce manuscrit," says M. Duthillcœul,

"provient sans doute de la bibliothèque Bodléenne d'Oxford, car on trouve, sur une note presque illisible écrite vers le xv<sup>e</sup> siècle au moins, *lib. aule Oxon in Oxon*. Il a dû appartenir ensuite au Collège des bénédictins anglais de Douai."

No. 867 is an English translation of Lesley's 'De Origine, Moribus et Rebus Gestis Scotorum,' apparently made for the use of James II. when Duke of York. No. 869 is the Register of Cardinal Pole. No. 871 is Robert Parsons's 'Memorial,' "subscribed by the author's own hand." There is another "subscribed" copy in the archives of the see of Westminster (*vide* 'D.N.B.'). No. 872, a thirteenth- or fourteenth-century copy of Giralduus Cambrensis has inside the cover: "Liber ecclesiæ B. Marie de Ayton." No. 943 is a work by Sylvester Jencks: 'Epistola de Historia Suaviana.' There are other works which have an English interest.

The Shaksperian transcript is not the only dramatic codex. A fifteenth-century Seneca, a seventeenth-century 'Habrahamus Comœdia,' an eighteenth-century 'Homo Varius,' and a seventeenth-century 'Oswinus' are registered. The last three were acted by the Jesuit students of Douai. Interest centres in the Shaksperian transcript. It is a remarkable testimony to his hold upon the nation that the Roman Catholic College of Douai should have had in its library a transcript of five of his plays.

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

## MALDON RECORDS AND THE DRAMA.

(See *ante*, pp. 181, 342.)

THE other entries in these records do not give such minute particulars concerning the pieces represented from time to time:—

1540. Item in money geven that yere to my lord of Sussex players at Mr. Bayliffs' comaundement, 14*d*.

Item in money gevyne to my lord Cromewellis players that yere at Mr. Bayliffs' comaundement, 16*d*.

1541. 6*d*. gevyne to the erle of Sussex players that yere at Master Bayliffs' comaundement.

.....[for bringing\*] the stage tymbre from the Friars to Robard.....

1544. Ther remaineth in the hands of John Arrowsmith (otherwise Fysher) and Alice (late the wife of John) Stuck, as parcell of 40*s*. which John Stuck had styll in his hands of the monye which was gathered at the play,† xxviii.

1546. iis. geven to the Queen's players.

vs. geven to the King's gester [ester].

1547. 3*l*. 17*s*. 4*d*. received of William Hale for the profitte of the play‡ this yere.

20*d*. geven to the Quene's players for their reward [=tip] this yere.

3*s*. 4*d*. to the King's players.

2*s*. to my lord of Sussex players.

2*s*. 8*d*. to the King's mynstrells.

1550. 8*d*. (?) to the King's players in reward, at the request of Mr. Beilez [balliffs?].

1552. 5*s*. 2*d*. geven to my lord Marques of Northampton's§ players.

1553. 5*s*. to my lord Marquis of Northampton's players in reward.

1558. 22*d*. to the pleers [=players].

9*s*. to the Queen's maiestie's players.

3*s*. 8*d*. unto certeyne players.

5*s*. to the duke of Norfolk's players.

1560. 4*s*. 6*d*. geven unto my lord of Burgayne's players in reward.

7*s*. 8*d*. unto my lord of Oxynford's players this yere.

6*s*. 8*d*. geven unto my lord Dudleye's players this yere.

1561. 3*s*. to Mr. Fosoue's players as a reward.

5*s*. to my lord of Oxynford's players as a reward.

1562. 5*s*. payde to my lord Robert Dudleye's players, as in reward.

10*s*. paid at two sondrye tymes unto the duchess of Soutfolk's plaiers.

5*s*. to my lord of Oxinforde's players.

Also of 6*d*. paid for a key for a chest that the plaiers rayment was in; also of 3*d*. paid for making

\* Record mutilated.

† John Stuck had been junior "ballivus" in 1538 and 1539. He may have been senior "ballivus" in 1543 or 1544, and died in office; but this does not appear on record. His widow Alice had remarried. See for such a "collection" 1540. The accounts for 1542 and 1543 are lost.

‡ To judge by 1540 and 1543 (?), it seems to have been intended to exhibit a play every third or fourth year. In this year the production of it appears to have been handed over to one man, with the requirement that he should pay over to the borough any surplus.

§ He had married the heiress of the Bourchiers.

cleane of the hawle after that the plaiers' garments were made there this yere; also of 2*s*. paid for soowring up of the harnes in the tyme of the playe; also of 4*d*. paid to a woman for brushing up of iii gownes which were lent to the use of the plaie; also of 5*d*. paid for bere\* in the halle; also of 4*s*. paid to the furbuisher for soowring the harnes after the playe; also of 6*d*. paid to Thomas Myerts for carrying home of harnes to Mr. Crestner's after the plaie; also of 3*s*. 4*d*. paid for the mending of iii goones [guns] against the playe; also of 4*d*. paid to Catlyn for carrying of the plaie geare out of the Tower into the hawle.

5*s*. paid to th' erle of Shrewæberie's players.

10*s*. paid to the Quene's players.

8*s*. paid to William Reynolds for the bording [boarding] of Burles, the propertie plaier,† this yere.

Also of 43*s*. 4*d*. paid for the soowring of the harnes for the playe this yere; also of 5*s*. 9*d*. paid more to the surveyors of the playe.

William Hale, alderman, bought "quoddam fronge biasi relictum ex vestimentis lusorum" for 5*s*.; and Richard Rogers paid 12*d*. for certain "peces de vestimentis lusorum relictis."

21 December, ordered that "omnia vestimenta cuiusque ecclesie infra hanc villam que nuper tradita fuerunt ad faciendum vestitus lusorum, viz. le plaiers' garments," shall be sold by the chamberlains for as much as they will fetch, and that, after paying 5*l*. to the churchwardens of All Saints, the sum over shall be put into the town treasury.

1563. 17 May, received of William Bawliwyn and John Man of Brantre [Brantree] 3*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. for profits de le players' garments.

1564. 9*l*. received of Mr. Richard Josua for the players' garments which was sold unto him by the towne this yere.

5*s*. to my lord of Bedford's players in reward.

5*s*. to my lord of Bedford's players at another time.

10*s*. to the Quene's maiestie's players in reward.

5*s*. in reward to my lord Robert Dudleye's players.

5*s*. geven in reward to the Duchesse of Suffolk's players.

1565. 6*s*. 8*d*. to the erle of Lescoeter's players.

5*s*. to my lorde Hundeston's players.

5*s*. to my lord Ryohe's players.

6*s*. 8*d*. to the Queen's majesty's players.

3*s*. 4*d*. to my lord Straunge's players.

1566. 7*s*. 8*d*. to the Queen's majestie's players.

5*s*. to my lord of Hunadunse players.

3*s*. to my lord of Mungeis players.

3*s*. to Sir William Pykering's players.

1570. 6*s*. 8*d*. to the Queen's maiestie's players by way of reward this year.

6*s*. 8*d*. to my lord Riche's [players by way of reward this year.

5*s*. to my lord of Sussex players by way of reward this year.

1571. 6*s*. 8*d*. to earle of Sussex players, 28 Jan. [1570/1].

1572. 20 Aug., to the Earle of Sussex players, 8*s*.

20 Nov., to the Quene's majesties players, 10*s*.

\* If this is in connexion with the play, it represents refreshment to the tailors who were making the players' garments out of the Church vestments  
† Apparently=stage-manager.

1573. George Frend and his fellows agreed to pay 20s. for fine of a stage play this year: not paid.

20s. received of Richard Wells and others for a fine on them assessed for licence granted to play a stage play within this burrowe this year.

2s. at the Blewe-bore for the dinner of Mr. Archdeacon Walker, and for wine, *at that time when he preached against our playe this year.*

1574. 15s. of Robert Smythe, Edmonde Hunt, and Thomas Keler for their lycence to publish and sett forth a stage playe this year.

5s. to William Peter for lycence to sett forth and playe his gamyngs within the liberties of this borough.

13 June, to the earl of Leicester's players, 5s.

13 July, to my lord of Sussex players, 6s. 8d.

1575. To th' erle of Sussex servaunts, playing before Mr. Bailiffs and ther bretheren, 20s.

1576. Of certayne mynstrells for lycense to them graunted to be the musiciens for the towne in the fayer holden 25 March, 1576, 2s. 6d.

14 April, to certeine players, 2s. 6d.

1578. 15 July, to th' erle of Sussex players, 10s.

1 Sept., to th' erle of Leicester his players, 10s.

A. CLARK.

Great Leighs Rectory, Chelmsford.

(To be continued.)

## EPITAPHS AT STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.

(See 9 S. viii. 463.)

THIS inscription has, since it was published as above, been included (p. 176) in the volume on 'Shakespeare's Church' by the Rev. J. H. Bloom (London, 1902); but, like others in that collection, from a very incorrect copy. The first part of it, before the verses, is as follows:—

"Here is interr'd y<sup>e</sup> body of M<sup>r</sup> William Hunt Mercer Who died y<sup>e</sup> 18 day of August 1700 Aetatis suæ 38."

It is almost as useless to publish the text of an inscription without taking pains to ensure that it be accurately reproduced as it is to place one on the floor of a church.

On the other side of the aisle there is the following epitaph:—

Here Lieth the body of Samuel Tyler  
Of Shottory In the Parish of Old  
Stratford Gentleman Who Departed  
This Life the Fowerteenth Day of may  
Anno Domini 1693 Aged 69 Years  
Also here Lieth the body of Ann the  
Wife of Samuell Tyler Gentleman Who  
Departed this Life y<sup>e</sup> 13<sup>th</sup> day of march 16...  
Terra Credidit quod non Cernitur  
Cælo Cernit quod non Creditur  
Blest sole farewell from sorrowes now Repreid  
And Crowned by him In Whome thou hast beleiv  
Deare dust a *dove* [?] Whilst i doe What i May  
With Ioy to meet att Resurrecoon day  
Speranti Grandia Mediocria sunt Ingrata.

Also at their Feet lieth the body of  
Samuel Tyler their Youngest Son Who

Departed this Life may the 28<sup>th</sup> 1693

Serius aut Citius debemus Morti Nos Nostraque

Death oft doth cut y<sup>e</sup> thread that Is New Spun

As Wel as that which waring hath undon

Looke but in lime pits and youl Find therein

As oft the young Calues as the oxes skin

Ah world of woe what thing canst thou cale thine

Pore man but death can quickly say its mine?

Mr. W. F. Tompkins, vergier of the church, pointed out to me the following in the adjoining churchyard:—

1. In the Gloucester dialect:—

Heare Lieth the

Body of Mary Hands

Widow Who Depar<sup>td</sup>

this Life April y<sup>e</sup>

11<sup>th</sup> Anno Domony

1699 Aged

87 years.

Heare Lieth the

Body of Abigail'

the Wife of George

Hands Sener Who

Departed this Life

May y<sup>e</sup> 30<sup>th</sup> Anno Dom<sup>us</sup>

1699 Aged 37 years.

Death creeps Abought on hard

And Steals Abroad on Seen

Hur darts are Suding and hur arous keen

Hur Stroks are deadly com<sup>e</sup> they soon or late

When being Strook Repentance is to Late

Death is A minute ful of Suden Sorrow

Then lue to day as thou mayst dye to morrow.

2. Here Lieth y<sup>e</sup> body of Robert

Bideel Shargent of y<sup>e</sup> Masse

Who Departed this life Agust

The 25<sup>th</sup> Anno 1686 Aiged 74

Also Here Lieth y<sup>e</sup> body of Ann

His Wife Shee Died Iuly y<sup>e</sup> 14<sup>th</sup>

Anno Dom<sup>us</sup> 1706 Aiged 84 Y<sup>e</sup>

Above this is carved the mace, symbol of his office.

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

MARVELL'S POEMS, 1681.—Everybody interested in the bibliography of Marvell knows that the collation of the 'Miscellaneous Poems' of 1681 presents certain irregularities not hitherto accounted for. Besides the portrait, there are two leaves of signatures A (unmarked), B, and C, and four of signatures D to Q inclusive. There is only one leaf of A; the next leaf, which has but six lines of text upon it, is marked S (pp. 115 and 116—up to this point the pagination is correct), and the next is T2 (p. 131). After T3 and T4 comes one leaf of U, and the book ends on the recto of X (p. 139). The catchwords and figures (with the exception of a palpable misprint, p. 82) correspond to the text throughout.

I have just had the great good fortune to obtain from Mr. Dobell, whose faculty for making discoveries seems to descend upon his friends, a copy of this book which, though unhappily imperfect at the end, explains the irregularities noted above.

The signatures (A, B, and C, 2 leaves only) and pagination of my copy up to the point where it ends on U4 (p. 144) are regular.

After the six lines on p. 115 comes 'An

Horatian Ode upon Cromwel's Return from Ireland'; this ends on the verso of  $\pi 3$  (p. 118). On  $\pi 4$  begins 'The First Anniversary Of the Government under O.C.,' which ends on the recto of  $\tau$ ; and finally, on the verso of  $\nu 2$  (p. 140), is 'A Poem upon the Death of O.C.,' which wants two leaves to complete it. Having regard to the curious bibliographical history of the famous 'Horatian Ode' and the poem on Cromwell's death, it is not necessary to say a word as to the interest and importance of the discovery of this volume. As originally printed, all copies, no doubt, contained the Cromwell poems; and though Marvell was dead, their cancellation is not difficult to explain. Dryden had in this very year, 1681, been reminded of the change in political affairs by the republication of his elegy on Cromwell and by a 'Panegyrick' addressed to himself for having written it; and it is quite likely that the publisher of Marvell's poems thought it wiser, upon consideration, to bring the book up to date.

G. THORN-DEURY.

LANCELOT SHARPE.—From the fourpenny box at a second-hand bookstall, some years ago, I purchased a volume inscribed on the fly-leaf, in the autograph of the author, as follows:—

To Lancelot Sharpe (viro tam ingenii quam nominis acuti: expertus loquor) I do very respectfully present this book. JAMES TATE.

Amen Corner, St. Pauls, 9 Feby., 1835.

The book was 'Richmond Rules to form the Ovidian Distich,' &c., edited by James Tate, Jun., M.A., master of the Free Grammar School at Richmond. The preface is dated 21 Jan., 1835, only a few days before the above inscription was penned. The writer of this bon mot was a noted school master, who numbered among his pupils C. L. Dodgson, afterwards famous as Lewis Carroll.

Later, in *The Gentleman's Magazine* of January, 1852, p. 99, I came upon an obituary notice of the Rev. Lancelot Sharpe, who died 26 Oct., 1851, at the Rectory, Mark Lane, incumbent of All-hallows Staining, Prebendary of St. Paul's, and F.S.A.

This notice of him may be welcome, perhaps, in these pages, as he seems to have been omitted from the pages of the 'D.N.B.'

C. V. H. S.

AUTOGRAPH PRICES.—A provincial bookseller's catalogue of recent date lies before me, containing an appendix headed 'A Fine Collection of Autographs.' This appendix

presents some curious reading, and suggests equally curious reflections. Most of the specimens of calligraphy were penned by deceased writers. What would they think of the valuation set upon these, in the main, ephemeral specimens of their handwriting? And what is the principle of that appraisal? Is it antiquity or celebrity? Is there a graduated scale of worth? and will the prices demanded fluctuate with the passing years? The first of the last two queries seems to require an emphatic "No!" Let me take a few instances at haphazard; they are both interesting and instructive.

Two of Harrison Ainsworth's autographs are offered at 8s. each; one of Sir Archibald Alison at 3s. 6d.; a signature of John Bright, 2s. 6d.; twelve pages of Jeremy Bentham at 18s.; four pages of Lord Brougham at 3s.; two pages of William Black, 7s.; twelve letters and three sonnets of Eliza Cook, 15s.; signature of Dickens, 7s.; one page of same, 30s.; two pages of W. E. Gladstone, 8s.; three pages of Grote, 4s.; one page of Tom Hood, 4s. 6d.; one page of Leigh Hunt, 20s.; four pages of Jean Ingelow, 15s.; one page of James Knowles, 3s.; one page of Landseer, 4s.; a slip of Macaulay's ("I have the honour to be, Madam, your obedient servant, Macaulay"), 7s.; four pages of Pepys, 18s.; three pages of Lord Salisbury, 5s.; one page of the Duke of Wellington, 7s.; and so on.

Some of the above figures are almost calculated to cause the writers to turn in their graves; others to encourage the living to the comfortable assurance that, should the workhouse threaten them in the future, a few pages of their handwriting would stave off that calamity. At all events, the bookseller's prices form a strange commentary on the unequal values set upon political and literary celebrities.

J. B. McGOVERN.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C.-on-M., Manchester.

[See also the query by MR. ALECK ABRAHAMS, *post*, p. 428.]

THE OCTAGONAL ENGINE HOUSE ON HAMPSTEAD HEATH.—Visitors to this pleasant locality will hear with regret that the order has gone forth, at the instance of the Metropolitan Water Board, for the demolition of this famous old building, which is situated close to the railway station. *The London Argus* in its issue for 27 April contains a few paragraphs giving a brief outline of its history:—

"This building, we are reminded by *The Hampstead Record*, is closely associated with the history

of the ponds and wells of Hampstead and the supply of water to the metropolis in former times. The ponds on Hampstead Heath were made about 1590, and were enlarged at a later date. They remained in the possession of the Corporation of London until 1692, when they were leased by the Corporation to the Hampstead Waterworks Company, which continued to supply water from them until the middle of the nineteenth century. The water was delivered in an unfiltered condition, just as drawn from the ponds. In 1833 the company constructed a well near South End Road, which was sunk to a depth of 320 ft. to the main sand spring. Later the bore was taken down to a total depth of 451 ft., but the yield of 200,000 gallons a day was not increased thereby."

So much as to the water supply; now come some remarks as to the history and purpose of the building itself:—

"The octagonal building now in course of demolition was erected to accommodate the engine used to pump the water up from this well. It was surmounted by a huge vase, which gained for it locally the name of the 'Pepper Box'; but the vase was removed some time ago, and since then the building has been known as the 'Round House' or the 'Engine-House.' When Parliament compelled water companies to properly filter all water supplied to consumers, a new source of supply was sought, and eventually the Hampstead Waterworks Company was taken over by the New River Company. Since then the water from the ponds has been used for road watering, by the Great Northern Company for various non-domestic purposes at King's Cross, and for cleansing at the Cattle Market at Islington. The engine was removed from the building in 1870, and since then it has been used as a residence for one of the district turncocks."

Perhaps many, if not most, of these particulars may be found in Park's 'History of Hampstead'; but as there is no copy of this work in our Westminster Library, I have not been able to refer to it.

It would appear that something like ghostly legend attaches to this building, for some two years ago, whilst seated near, I heard a young woman telling a friend concerning a mysterious woman in black whom she had seen walking round about when the moon was last at the full. I give this for what it is worth, but it would be interesting to know if any Hampstead residents have ever heard anything of this story or one similar to it.

W. E. HARLAND-OXLEY.

Westminster.

"ROACH" = COCKROACH.—The false form "cockroach" having once gained acceptance in English, it was perhaps inevitable that among those ignorant of the origin of the word there should come into use the contraction "roach" (on the analogy of "cockchafer," "chafer") as a name for

the disgusting insect. Thus *The Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales* in a recent issue uses both the full form and the contraction, and also speaks of a "roach smell." After all, "roach" is no worse than "wig."

DONALD FERGUSON.

"HORSEKYNs."—This name for colts and fillies seems uncommon; it appears in the will of John Welby, of Denton, near Grant-ham, proved at Lincoln 24 Jan., 1547/8, thus:—

"Item, I gyve and bequethe to my sayd sone Wyllm my dune mayre and my baye fylye. All the other *horsekyns* I wyll that y<sup>e</sup> be devyded equallye betwyxte them."

The plough-teams were oxen, bequeathed by couples, so the horses were for riding or driving.

ALFRED C. E. WELBY.

CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY AND THE DRED SCOTT CASE.—By way of doing justice to an eminent American jurist, I make this note. Roger Brooke Taney (1777–1864) became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the U.S., and in that capacity, fifty years ago, pronounced the opinion of the Court in the case of Dred Scott, a negro captured under the Fugitive Slave Law. The judge's enemies persistently represented him as laying it down that a negro had no rights which a white man was bound to respect. The case is one of historic importance. What he really said was this:—

"It is difficult at this day to realize the state of public opinion in relation to that unfortunate race which prevailed in the civilized and enlightened portions of the world at the time of the Declaration of Independence.....But the public history of every European nation displays it in a manner too plain to be mistaken. They had for more than a century before been regarded as beings of an inferior order, and altogether unfit to associate with the white race, either in social or political relations; and so far inferior that they had no rights which a white man was bound to respect, and that the negro might justly and lawfully be reduced to slavery for his benefit.....This opinion was regarded as an axiom in morals as well as in politics, which no one thought of disputing, or supposed to be open to dispute; and men in every grade and position in society daily and habitually acted upon it."

The case is to be found in vol. xix. of Howard's 'Reports.' I may add that the name Taney is pronounced Tawney.

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

WORK INDICATOR.—Whilst carrying out the repairs of this old château, the clerk of the works had, I found, an ingenious and convenient way of indicating to me the amount to be paid to each workman, according to the number of hours put in.



Some of the men did not come very regularly, as haymaking was on; and some were occupied at home during the morning. A diagram was given against each man's name: thus □, a square, represented a full day's work. He began from the east, so | meant work in the early morning, and ⊥ up to midday. The addition of a stroke to the west ⊞ indicated the hours after noon; and the square enclosed □, as already shown, indicated that the man had worked up to seven o'clock, and was entitled to a full day's wage. J. H. RIVETT-CARNAO.

Schloss Rothberg, Switzerland.

**GOOD KING WENCESLAUS.**—The hero of this venerable carol resembles Santa Claus, and in pictures he is usually represented with a long white beard like the other Christmas worthy. I do not know whether any tradition of his benevolent act is attached to the real St. Vaclav (German Wenzel, latinized Wenceslaus), to whom the Bohemian hymn is addressed "Svaty Vaclave, pomiluji nas." According to the 'Story of Prague,' by Count Lützow, D.Litt.(Oxon), Prince (*knez*: not king, *kral*) Wenceslaus received the tonsure in a church built by the first Christian ruler, Borivoj. Having received from the German king Henry I. the arm of the youthful St. Vitus, he proceeded to found a church on the Hradcany, where the present cathedral of St. Vitus stands, the resting-place of the Bohemian kings. (The possible connexion of St. Vit with the ancient Slav deity Svantovit has been discussed by my erudite friend Prof. L. Leger, a first-rate authority on Slav antiquities.) In 935 Prince Wenceslaus was murdered by his heathen younger brother Boleslav at Stara Boleslav (Alt Bunzlau), and in 939 his remains were brought to the church on the Hradcany. On the gates of the present Wenceslaus Chapel of St. Vitus's Cathedral is the ring to which the saint is said to have clung when murdered. Illustrations of the murder which I have seen show a man in his prime, not the venerable crowned figure of "good King Wenceslaus."

Last Christmas my friend Prof. V. Zeithammer, of Kutna Hora, an excellent master of English, translated our carol into Cech, and, thanks to assistance from a local choirmaster, his version, set to the traditional tune, became very popular among students and schoolchildren. Kutna Hora, or Kuttenberg, is the ancient mint and mining town, not far from the battlefield of Kolin, where the "decrees of Kutna Hora," grant-

ing the supremacy of the Bohemian nation at Prague University, were signed by King Vaclav IV. in 1409. Not many years afterwards the grim Zizka won victories at this town over the troops of the Emperor Sigismund.

Here is the first verse of Prof. Zeithammer's rendering:—

Oknem hlede! Vaclav kral  
O Stepana svatku,  
Vysoko kdy snih zaval  
Uvoz, pole, chatku.  
Luny polil jasny trypt  
Mrazem stuhle nivy;  
Starci svitil jeji svit,  
Jenz tu sbiral drvi.

F. P. MARCHANT.

Streatham Common.

"DUMP."—In remote villages in Suffolk this name is given to flat pieces of lead which little children push about in their play. Halliwell attaches several meanings to the word, and appends to No. 2 in the list: "A clumsy medal of lead cast in moist sand (East)."

In 'Hood's Own; or, Laughter from Year to Year,' issued in 1839, much of which is a reproduction from the 'Comic Annual,' is a poem of several stanzas entitled 'Mrs. Trimmer,' representing an elderly lady about to apply her birch to a small boy. His offences are enumerated in several witty lines, one verse of which is:—

To-day, too, you hindered the cook,  
By melting your dumps in the skimmer.  
Don't kneel; you shall go on my knee,  
For I'll have you know I'm a Trimmer.

In "The more modern ballad of 'Chevy Chase,'" in the 'Percy Reliques' we find:

For Witherington needs must I wayle,  
As one in doleful dumps;  
For when his leggs was smitten off,  
He fought upon his stumps.

Butler in 'Hudibras,' Part I. c. iii., thus parodies this stanza:—

Till down he fell, yet falling fought,  
And being down, still laid about;  
As Widdrington in doleful dumps  
Is said to fight upon his stumps.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

**CHARM FOR BURGLARS.**—One is familiar with the carrying of lumps of coal in the pocket of burglars as a "mascot"; but the newspapers of 30 April chronicle the carrying of "extra strong" peppermint sweets by two members of a gang, one of whom affirmed that "they deaden the sound when you are in anywhere." H. P. L.

"FRITTARS OR GREAVES."—On p. 192 of 'Naufragia,' by J. Stanier Clarke, F.R.S.,

London, 1806, occur these words: "Excepting from the Frittars or Greaves of the Whale (a very loathsome Meat)." A note on "greaves" says: "The scraps of the Fat of the Whale, which are flung away, when the Oil has been extracted." This may be worth recording as a supplement to the quotations afforded in the 'H.E.D.'

E. S. DODGSON.

ST. MARGARET'S, WESTMINSTER, AND BUCKINGHAM. — The following information will be of interest to all those who know anything of, and have a regard for, this interesting Westminster parish. The Buckingham papers of the beginning of January record that while workmen were making some alterations to the staircase in an old house in Bridge Street of that town, they discovered a quaint will dated 1699. The testator was one Stephen Gorneller, of St. Margaret's, Westminster, mariner, in his Majesty's service; and in this document he alludes to the perils and dangers of the deep, and some of the other uncertainties of life. He commends his soul to God who gave it, and his body to the earth or sea, as "it shall please God to order." He then leaves all his property to his "honoured father and mother," and appoints them sole heirs and executors. It may be possible in a little while to find out some particulars of this old-world sailor, and see what his connexion with this parish really was, and, perhaps, how he came to be at Buckingham.

W. E. HARLAND-OXLEY.

Westminster.

### Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct

"POURCUTTLE": "POURCONTREL." — These old names of the octopus, although apparently unknown to modern dictionaries, were very common in the seventeenth century, and are used in the *Philosophical Transactions* of the Royal Society as late as 1758. Between 1591 (Sylvester) and that date I have before me no fewer than nineteen quotations. The faculty which the pourcuttle has of changing its colour often afforded similes to the moralists. Is the name entirely obsolete, or does it still linger in any seaside village? The two forms are puzzling, and there is nothing to show which is the original. Philemon Holland gives them

as synonyms to render Pliny's *polypus*. *Pourcuttle* obviously looks like a derivative of *cuttle* (-fish), but if it was the original form it would be difficult to account for its corruption to *pourcontrel*; whereas if the latter was the original, it might be assimilated to *cuttle* by ordinary popular etymology, which makes *bronchitis* into *brown Titus* or *brown typhus*. I find as yet nothing like the word in any other language, and no etymologists appear to have tackled it.

J. A. H. MURRAY.

SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND. — Unfortunately, the earlier records of this charity, late of St. George's Circus, Southwark, have been lost. The School was established in 1799, and remained in Southwark till 1902, when it moved to Leatherhead, where it now flourishes, with some 215 male and female resident pupils. The history of the School is now being compiled, but there appears to be a hiatus in information as to its site, which others and myself have been unable to fill.

The point at issue is the following. At Midsummer, 1811, the School left its original premises at St. George's Spa, St. George's Fields, Southwark, and moved into temporary ones in St. George's Circus (*vide* following minute) until 1814, when it occupied a schoolhouse erected *there*, remaining in that building until 1902.

I shall be glad of any information defining the premises occupied by the School from Midsummer, 1811, until 1814, when the schoolhouse was built and prepared for reception of the pupils, &c.

The following is a copy of the minute from the School records:—

"8 Aug., 1811.

The Secretary reported that on Tuesday, the 23 July, all the pupils and all the articles belonging to the institution had been removed from the old school to the new premises in the Circus, St. George's Fields."

All I can say is that the premises must have been large and important to accommodate resident pupils who numbered at least 70 odd.

EX-CHAIRMAN.

GRAHAM AND LITTLE PARENTAGE. — In the edition of Burke's 'Landed Gentry' for 1849, and in connexion with the family of Purdon of Lurgan Race, co. Louth, it is stated that their ancestor Thomas Little, of Thornhill, Cumberland, married Margaret Graham, a daughter of the Montrose family.

Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' give me particulars regarding the parentage of this lady, or any proof of her marriage to Thomas Little?

WM. JACKSON PIGOTT.

**AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.**—Upwards of twenty years ago I asked in your pages where the following lines were to be found. May I repeat the question?

Bells they shall ring for thee,  
Priests they shall sing for thee,  
Gentlest of ladies,  
Sweet lady of.....

If the forgotten word in the last line could be recovered, it might supply evidence as to authorship. **EDWARD PEACOCK.**

Will one of your readers help a busy man to the exact "locale" of the two following rather threadbare quotations?

1. "She let the Legions thunder past, and plunged in thought again."
2. "Who God-like clasps the triple forks, and King-like wears the crown."

**VACUUS VIATOR.**

[1. M. Arnold, 'Obermann Once More.']

Where in Macaulay's 'History' does the following passage occur?

"We possess an aristocracy the most democratic, and a democracy the most aristocratic, of any country in the world."

**JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.**

**CORNELIUS CORDINER** was at Westminster School in the second decade of the eighteenth century. Any information concerning his parentage and career would be useful.

**G. F. R. B.**

**JOHN CROOKE**, son of Samuel Crooke of St. Christophers, was elected a King's Scholar at Westminster in 1757. I should be glad to obtain further information concerning him and his family.

**G. F. R. B.**

**PAGE OF WEMBLEY.**—Can any of your readers state where I can see a pedigree of Page of Wembley, Middlesex?

**HY. REEVES.**

[Many particulars are supplied *ante*, pp. 322, 410.]

**SHAKESPEARE EDITED BY SCOTT.**—In 1822 Sir Walter Scott was commissioned to edit a projected edition of the national poet. After three volumes had appeared the crash of 1826 put an end to the scheme. Can any one kindly refer me to a set of the three volumes, or odd ones? Presumably the size is octavo, and date of publication between 1822 and 1826—perhaps 1825.

**WILLIAM JAGGARD.**

**AUTOGRAPH LETTERS SOLD BY AUCTION.**—Has it been ascertained when autograph letters were first sold by auction in England? I have no opportunity at present of searching the earlier sale catalogues, and in those at hand the first occasion apparently was

in the sale of the second portion of Dr. Mead's library, April, 1755. They occur on p. 239 of the catalogue:—

"39. Epistolæ. 3,200 Autographæ ineditæ viro-  
rum in republica literaria per Europam clarissi-  
morum ad Joannem Georgium Grævium inter quos  
eminent nomina Basuagii, Baylei, Burmanni,  
Clerici, Fabri, Fabricii, Gronovii, Kusteri, Lim-  
borchi, Puffendorffii, Salmasii, Spanheimi, Spino-  
sæ, Tollii, Bentleii, Dodwelli, Lockii, Potteri, Bossueti,  
Bignoni, Harduini, Hættii, Menagii, Sponii, Vail-  
lantii, &c. ab anno 1670 at annum 1703. Quo  
mortuus est Grævius.

"40. Epistolæ plusquam. 500 Autographæ in-  
editæ N. Heinsii ad patrem Danielelem Heinsium,  
et ad plurimos doctissimos viros, una cum re-  
sponsionibus."

My copy of the catalogue is without names of purchasers or prices.

**ALECK ABRAHAMS.**

39, Hillmarton Road, N.

[See also MR. MCGOVERN's note, *ante*, p. 424.]

**"TINNERS" IN MILITARY MUSTERS.**—

In 1572, a commission having been issued "for general musters and training of all manner of persons hable for the wars," the Sheriff and Justices of Devon returned a certificate wherein it was stated that "the number of th' abell men mustered within the said countie, as well Tynners as Maryners, are MCCXXXIII.\* Can any one explain the above use of the term "Tynners"? Were these the Dartmoor miners or "Stan-  
nators?" and if so, were they peculiarly liable to be called out on military service? There was a Guild of Tin Miners†: did they constitute a special regiment? A certain number of men were, we read, "to be trained and armed at the reasonable chardge of the inhabitants in everie shire." Were the "Stannary towns" responsible for the training of the "Tinnners"?

In the churchwardens' accounts of South Tawton, in the year 1557-8, I note the item: "To Willya<sup>s</sup> Smyth for the Tyners xxij<sup>s</sup>"; also expenses for repairing "the Harnes" (i.e., the parish armour) and for the purchase of "a Narming Sorde." This was a year of enforced activity in matters military—see the Instructions to the Earl of Bedford,\* Lieutenant of co. Devon (*inter alia*).

South Tawton was "Ancient Demesne of the Crown," and, lying on the border of the forest, included many tinnners among its inhabitants.

The Lay Subsidy Rolls at the Record Office—that of 1348, for instance (95/14,

\* 'History of the First Devon Militia,' by Col. Henry Walrond.

† 'Guavas the Tinner,' S. Baring-Gould.

11 Ed. III.)—contain long lists of names of "Stannator" in eod' Antiquo Dm'co."

The Tavistock records (ed. by R. N. Worth) have, under 1588, "paid at the muster in August last past xl....Paid, 18<sup>th</sup> Aug. last, to Rich. Drake towards the charge of the Tynners, vj<sup>li</sup>."

In the Morebath accounts (pub. Commin, Exeter, p. 218), among items concerning soldiers' pay, we find "To the *Pyners*, v<sup>li</sup>." Surely a misreading of P for T?

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

P.S.—I have just chanced upon the following reference to tinnerns in the 'Calendar of Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic,' vol. iv. pt. i. p. 267:—

"Musters taken in the spring of 1539.....Lifton Hundred.....Lydford.....most part of this parish be tinnerns, which do muster always before the warden of the Stannary."

CHAPEL ROYAL, SAVOY: CURIOUS CUSTOM.—In the account of the Chapel Royal, Savoy, in Timbs's 'Curiosities of London' it is stated that

"on the Sunday following Christmas Day it has been customary to place near the door a chair covered with a cloth, on the chair being an orange in a plate. This curious custom at the Savoy has not been explained."

Can your readers offer an explanation of this quaint custom, and also say whether it is still kept up?

T. FRANCIS BUMPUS.

'BOOK OF LOUGHSCUR.'—A book or manuscript bearing this title, on the Reynolds family (ancient name MacRannal or Magrannal), co. Leitrim, was heard of about three years ago in the neighbourhood of Keshcarrigan, co. Leitrim, as having been seen in the library of a gentleman who had died a little while previously; but his name was not ascertained. Materials are being collected for a history of the Reynolds family, and information regarding this book or the loan of it would be much appreciated.

HENRY F. REYNOLDS.

92, Denbigh Street, S.W.

JAMES BOSWELL AND 'THE SHRUBS OF PARNASSUS.'—A volume of verse entitled 'The Shrubs of Parnassus' (London, printed for the author, 1760) has been attributed to James Boswell in F. W. Fairholt's 'Tobacco: its History,' 1876, p. 278, one whole poem on 'Snuff' being quoted. Is there any other authority for this statement? It is known that "Bozzy" perpetrated verses, but none published so early as this date. I have consulted the standard bibliographers,

together with Percy Fitzgerald's and Leask's 'Lives' of Boswell, and Rogers's 'Boswelliana,' but can find no trace of his connexion with this volume, which is said to be by William Woty (1731-91).

G. L. B.

ZOFFANY'S INDIAN PORTRAITS.—Tom Taylor, in his handbook of the pictures of the 1862 Exhibition, says (p. 64) of Zoffany: "He went to India in 1782, painted there with great success for some years, and returned to London with a fortune in 1796." Is there any record of the names of the persons (they must have been numerous) whose portraits he painted? and is anything known of the ultimate fate of the pictures themselves?

J. TAVENOR-PERRY.

5, Burlington Gardens, Chiswick.

"SALUTATION TAVERN," BILLINGSATE.—Where was the site of this tavern? It is recorded by Pepys in his diary, under date 1659, that he visited it and dined there. As it is called by this name in a will dated 1681, it existed after the Fire of London. In the diary of the Rev. Rowland Davies the diarist states, *circa* 1689, that he dined there upon fish in company with the Earl of Orrery and others: the diary is published by the Camden Society. In Boyne's 'Traders' Tokens of the Seventeenth Century' is the following:—

"Obverse: The Salutation Tavern. Two men saluting. Reverse: At Billingsgate. R. S. M. Here were headquarters of Freemasons in Anne's Reign."—I. 531.

"Tokens were issued from Taverns where Lodges of Freemasonry were afterwards held, in the Reign of Queen Anne.

"The information is obtained from an extremely rare plate of French origin, in which the signs of the headquarters of all the English lodges, 129 in number, are engraved. No. 201, being the number of this tavern in the book, is the first of the 19 numbers given."—Appendix, p. 803.

Can any one give further information concerning this tavern?

G. B. H.

PICTORIAL BLINDS.—In the first half of the last century were to be seen window-blinds of calico on which pictures were printed in colours. I remember one such which showed, I think, a classical building with detached columns, and a dark-blue sky behind, something in the style of the coloured windows now imported from Germany. Where were these blinds made? and when did they go out of use?

W. C. B.

BURMESE GOD.—I recently obtained at an auction a figure carved in white marble, and described in the catalogue as a "carved

marble Burmese god." The following is a rough description. The figure is in a squatting position; height about 19 in., weight about 3 stone. The face, highly polished, is oval, nose long and flattish, mouth rather large with thick lips. On the head is a conical cap, consisting of triple ornamental bands and a plain pointed top. The left hand lies on the chest, and holds what appears to be a staff, the point of which rests on the left shoulder. On the wrists and ankles are armlets and anklets. The lower extremities are clumsily formed, and the feet are flat. There is a sash or loin-cloth. The figure is decorated with incised lines in various places.

Can any one give me information about this "god," such as his name, country, attributes, the period to which he belongs, &c. ? Is he a rare specimen ?

S. A. D'ARCY.

Clones, Ireland.

### Replies.

#### 'SOBRIQUETS AND NICKNAMES.'

(10 S. vii. 366.)

I HAVE not seen Mr. A. R. Frey's book on this interesting subject, so I may be sending you what has already been garnered. If, however, these strange nicknames have not a place in his book, it would be well to give room to them, as they might then find their way into a new edition of a work which I do not doubt is both useful and entertaining.

I am tear 'em=Right Hon. John Arthur Roebuck, M.P.—*Illustrated Times*, 18 Sept., 1858, p. 199.

Scorchvillein=Henry de Loundres, Archbishop of Dublin (ob. 1228).—*'D.N.B.,'* s.n.

Devil of Dewsbury=Richard Oldroyd, hanged at York in 1664 for the Farnley Wood plot.—*'Depositions from York Castle'* (Surtees Soc.), 216n.

Red Cock.—

"The above old man was called Red Cook for many years before his death, for having one Sunday slept in church, and dreaming that he was cock-fighting, he bawled out, 'A shilling upon the red cock!' and behold the family are called Red Cock to this day."—*'Life of James Lackington,'* 1850, p. 38.

Black Tom=Lord Fairfax, general of the army of the Long Parliament.—Ward, *'English Reformation,'* 1716, p. 347.

Ever Afraid, Never Afraid.—Effigies in Aldworth Church.—Hearne, *'Collec.,'* vol. v. p. 312.

Jack Boots=Henry Compton, Bishop of London 1675-1713.—Abbey, *'The English Church and its Bishops,'* vol. i. p. 107.

Os porci = Pope Sergius I.—Southey, *'Commonplace Book,'* vol. iii. p. 398.

Docthur Trobullfeld=James Turberville, Bishop of Exeter 1555-9.—Bridgett and Knox, *'Story of Cath. Hierarchy,'* 96n., quoting Machyn's *'Diary.'*

The Dandy Bishop=Hon. George Pelham, Bishop of Lincoln, 1820-27. Whether this nickname ever found its way into print is uncertain. Probably it did in the local newspapers and election literature. The tradition thereof has lived on to the present day.

Godwin Porthund = the hangman of Shrewsbury. Reference is lost.

John Price, otherwise Miss Marjoram; Bob Plunder; Bricklayer Tom; Robin Cursemother.—Outlawed smugglers, Hawkhurst, Hampshire, early eighteenth cent.—Southey, *'Commonplace Book,'* vol. iv. p. 590.

Sir Saunder Smell-smock.—A nickname given to some one by John Bale, Bishop of Ossory (Parker Soc.), Index, s.n.

Sir John Smell-smoke.—A nickname given by James Pilkington, Bishop of Durham, to some one (Parker Soc.), Index, s.n.

Cat.—

"St. Leo had sent bishops to Constantinople to ask the Emperor that he would bring to punishment Timotheus, the Cat, who, being schismatical, excommunicated, and Eutychean, had nevertheless got possession of the see of Alexandria."—T. W. Allies, *'The Holy See and the Wandering of the Nations,'* p. 64.

Strata Smith = William Smith, the geologist (*Athenæum*, 6 Aug., 1892, p. 181).

Kick o' the Guts, Wry Neck, Lord Lick-penny, Brandy Billy, Hob o' the Loanin', John o' the Loanin', Pistol-foot, Shiney-boots, Jamaica John, Gold-foot, Jinny the Drummer, Mall the Priest, Bubbly Jock, Clocky Bill, Jenny lang Hannah, Jamaica Tommy, Gentleman John, Weather-neck, Lang Ends, Mary o' the Kiln, Jack the Dilly-driver, Me-an'-my Father.—Hexham nicknames.—*'The Denham Tracts'* (Folk-lore Soc.), vol. i. p. 344.

Ma-the-bucket.—A Galway Water-carrier.—Fitz Patrick, *'Life of Father Tom Burke,'* vol. i. p. 20. EDWARD PEACOCK.

Wickentree House, Kirtton-in-Lindsey.

I have not seen Mr. Frey's volume, but it would seem from MR. BLEACKLEY's list of names apparently omitted by Mr. Frey that neither is aware of the *'Index of Nicknames, Pseudonyms,'* &c., of real

persons to be found at the end of Wheeler's 'Diet of Noted Names of Fiction.' This gives nearly 1,200 names, and includes, with variations, several of those mentioned by MR. BLEACKLEY. R. S. B.

There is an excellent article on this subject at 2 S. iii. 262 by the late MACKENZIE WALCOTT.

Creevey gives several, as "Jenny" for Sir Robert Peel, and "Slice" for the Duke of Gloucester.

I have noted also from F. L. Gower's 'Bygone Years' "Filthy Lucre," Duke of Parma and Lucca; "Poodle" and "Paul Fry," Fred. Byng; "Plenty and Waste," Mrs. Gore and her daughter.

At 8 S. vi. 225 "Dinner Bell" is noted for Edmund Burke.

Prof. Herbert Mayo, referred to at 10 S. v. 473, was persistently called the "Midsex Owl." R. J. FYNMORE.

Two at least of the sobriquets in MR. BLEACKLEY's list have been applied to other noble personages. "Foul-weather Jack" was the name given by his crew to Admiral the Hon. John Byron, grandfather to the poet; and Theodore Hook called Edward Irving "Dr. Squintum." R. L. MORETON.

"proporal John" was the name given to Marlborough. M. N. G.

In addition to my previous list the following were in general use during the eighteenth century:—

The Jockey=Charles, 11th Duke of Norfolk.

Old Jack=Old Q., William, 4th Duke of Queensberry.

Lordanny=John, Baron Hervey.

Lord Top=Lord George Gordon.

The Gt. Shepherd=George Grenville.

Weathcock=William Windham.

The Doctor=Henry Addington, 1st Viscount Sidmouth.

The Temple Leech=George Colman the elder.

Sixteen-string Jack=John Rann, the highwayman.

Little Pie=Mrs. Jordan.

Garrick was generally termed "Roscius," and Foote was variously referred to as "Aristophanes." HORACE BLEACKLEY.

[H. L. also thanked for reply.]

"POT-GALLERY" (10 S. vii. 388).—DR. MURRAY invites some rational suggestion as to the meaning of this term; it may

therefore be pardonable to indulge in conjecture. Our Northern seaport in the Tyne is typical of conditions existing in almost every port and harbour, and one of its features is thus described:—

"Scarce a house on the river side of the street but had its ruinous wharf, supported on half-a-dozen green weed-grown piles, or its tumble-down, gaudy-painted balcony."—G. H. Haswell, 'The Maister: a Century of Tyneside Life,' 1896, p. 34.

In nautical terms such a balcony is called a "gallery": for example, "Gallery, a balcony projecting from the admiral's or captain's cabin" (Smyth, 'Sailor's Word-Book,' 1867, s.v.). Outjutting encroachments on the foreshore in constructing riverside galleries, or balconies, occur as frequent causes of litigation. Most of the public-houses on the shore were furnished with an annexe of this kind, a favourite lounging-place, where frequenters were in full view of the passing river traffic. This common adjunct of the pothouse may well have been known by seafarers as a "pot-gallery," and its undue projection would form the subject of such injunctions as those cited by DR. MURRAY.

R. OLIVER HESLOP.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The contrivance for restraining the liberty of a river which is known on the Thames between Windsor and Oxford as a "lock" is called on the Itchen a "pot," derived, I suppose, from *puteus*, like *pozo* in Castilian, *pozzo* in Italian, *puits* in French. When the gates of the pot, or lock, are closed, there is on the top of them a narrow bridge of planks which gives passage over the river, and it often has railings. Such a bridge might possibly be known as a "pot-gallery."

E. S. DODGSON.

DR. MURRAY invites explanation or suggestion as to this word. May I make my suggestion in the form of historical narration?

Formerly the Thames was wide and shallow. At low water there was a narrow channel and a wide expanse of uncovered shore. Fishing was an important industry, both by nets and kiddles. Fishermen living on the bank ran a stage or fence right down the sloping bank to near the navigable channel. To judge from the passage in Stow, they went, indeed, beyond it. This stage the fisherman equipped with fish-kiddles and eel-pots. To get at them at high water or on the dry he added a foot-plank to his stage, and thus made a "gallery" of it. When his eel-pots, &c., were not in use they were hauled up: one can see them

now, a long row of them on the gallery, a well-known feature in the waterscape. Made too long, the galleries were a source of annoyance to the light craft which hugged the shore. If this explanation be correct, probably some of the old prints will show the gallery, pots and all.

DOUGLAS OWEN.

Might this term not apply to a fixed wooden gallery or double-decked stage used in olden days in tidal rivers or ports to moor ships to, for the convenience of passengers and goods at varying depths of the tide?

The modern floating landing-stage accommodates itself to all tides, and rendered the old structures obsolete. Examples of fixed pier-landings, with three decks constructed on the old plan, may be seen at Portsmouth, Ramsey, and elsewhere.

WILLIAM JAGGARD.

POT-HOOKS AND HANGERS (10 S. vii. 388).—There were "pot-hooks" and "pot-hangers" in the chimney-place of the house-place of my first home in Derbyshire. These I can just remember, and how they were used. Since then I have seen none. In the chimney, about seven feet above the house floor, was "a galley-bawk"—a stout flat iron bar fixed on edge in slots in the stonework of the chimney, across which it stretched. From this galley-bawk was hung the "hanger." The hanger had a broad hook at top, by which it was hung on the galley-bawk; and at the lower end of the hanger was forged a plain hook. From the lower hook of the hanger, the "pot-hooks" were suspended. The pot-hooks were hooked at both ends—just such hooks as are used by butchers for hanging meat. The pot-hooks were of various lengths, some long, others short, so that the suspended pot could be put at any distance above the fire. I might say that the pot was usually called "the iron-pot," and was of considerable size, though there were little and big pots, all having iron handles—some with a loop in the middle by which the pot was hung on the bottom pot-hook. There was also a smaller hanger for suspension from the lowest pot-hook. This was in two portions: a flat bar behind with round holes, and a round front bar with a hook at bottom, and a stud at top which fitted loosely the holes in the flat bar. By this extra appliance the whole apparatus could be still further lengthened or shortened as required. The pots were never hung high in the chimney, the distance above the fire being such that saucepans could be boiled

on the fire whilst the pot hung. This arrangement of the hanging pot was before there were boilers at one side of the fire-places.

The galley-bawk I am remembering had on it two hangers—one carrying a short chain, the pot-hooks hanging from the bottom link. The galley-bawk, hanger, and pot-hooks were a cumbersome arrangement, which the addition of the boiler to fire-places seems to have brought to an end.

I hope this will afford DR. MURRAY some of the information he seeks.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Workshop.

The arrangement in the house in which I was brought up was, to the best of my recollection, as follows. At the back of the fire-place, both in kitchen and brewhouse, there was an upright iron fixture with a swinging arm terminating in a horizontal hook. This was called the gate. From it there depended the pot-hook, a flat piece of iron which turned up hook-wise, and was pierced with holes, by means of which it could be hung from the gate-arm at any desired height. The hanger was a round piece of iron hooked at both ends, and was used to lengthen the "pot-hook" as required.

Pot-hooks in writing are strokes "hooked" at top or bottom only, like the first stroke of *n* or the last stroke of *u*; hangers are "hooked" at both ends, like the last stroke of *n*. They thus resemble respectively the pot-hook and hanger in domestic use.

C. C. B.

The pot-hook, a kitchen fire utensil, is also called a "hook-and-hanger," because its upper end hooks on to the "crane," whilst its lower extremity is used as a hanger for pot or kettle. It is a single object. The form of the heading is misleading, inasmuch as it suggests two different things; whereas the phrasal term merely describes two functions of one and the same object. The printed setting, therefore, would be clearer if it were "pot hook-and-hanger," instead of "pot-hooks and hangers."

The strokes and turns, in the large-hand practised by the schoolboy, have their names from this domestic implement. Up-stroke and "down-turn" (the first element of the letter *n*) show the "hook"; down-stroke and "up-turn" (the second element of the letter *u*) resemble the "hanger"; and "double-turn" (the last stroke in the letter *m*) combines both features in itself, completing its similitude to a "hook-and-

hanger." But, generally, all these forms were undistinguishably called "pot-hooks."

R. OLIVER HESLOP.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

In my schooldays hangers were distinguished from pot-hooks by having a hook at each end of the stem, shaped like the italic letter *i*. Hangers are extensively used by butchers and ironmongers upon horizontal steel rods for displaying their goods. Hangers are devoid of eyelets, unlike pot-hooks.

Members of the 2nd Middlesex Battalion, formerly called the 77th Regiment, were once nicknamed "pot-hooks," because the two sevens resembled those humble instruments.

WILLIAM JAGGARD.

An apparatus is still to be seen in old kitchens with a toothed rack, by which the pot can be hung higher or lower over the wood fire. At top this is attached, I think, to a ring running on a horizontal rod. This top I take to have the form which gives its name to the first half of a written *n*. The second half I take to be the hanger. Hooks of this shape are to be seen in butchers' shops and in larders.

T. WILSON.

[H. W. also thanked for reply.]

SLINGSBY, MALE DANCER (10 S. vii. 310).—The following is from *The Gentleman's Magazine*, vo. lx. part ii. p. 961:—

"15th Oct., 1790.—Suddenly, at his brother's house at Twickenham, John Slingsby, Esq., of the Surrey militia, and brother to a once celebrated dancer of that name. Nothing could have been more unexpected than this event. He had passed the evening cheerfully, and on retiring, at half past eleven o'clock, particularly requested of the maid-servant who attended him to his room, to awaken him the next morning at nine. Before she reached the bottom of the stairs, she heard the report of a pistol, and her screams alarming the family, they flew to Capt. S.'s room and found him lifeless. He had placed the loaded pistol in his mouth, and the contents, passing through the upper part of the head, had shattered the skull in a most dreadful manner."

ALFRED SYDNEY LEWIS.

Library, Constitutional Club.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN AN EUROPEAN POLITICIANS (10 S. vii. 166, 275, 318).—The queerly distorted version of an account of a meeting between Abraham Lincoln and Lord Hartington, as told by M. N. G., *ante*, p. 276, seems to refer to a story that for more than forty years has in this country been familiar in our mouths as household words. It is this.

Shortly after his arrival in Washington, and before his presentation to the President,

it being then the time when the Civil War was at its height, Lord Hartington had the bad taste to appear at some public assembly at the national capital wearing a Confederate badge. The President heard of this, and, when Lord Hartington was presented, he feigned not to have caught the name, and said, in an inquiring tone, "Ah! Mr. Partington?"

I do not vouch for the truth of the story—very likely it is a fable; but that is the story. It has the advantage over the other version in that it is witty; that it implies, if the story is true, a well-deserved rebuke; and that it is characteristic of Lincoln; whereas the version of M. N. G. represents nothing but simple boorishness, is without point, and without sufficient verisimilitude ever to have become popular.

ISAAC HULL PLATT.

Wallingford, Pa.

The Marquis of Hartington was at a masked ball in New York, where an unknown lady came up to him and pinned a secession badge on his coat. The Marquis did not know what it was, and allowed it to remain; but very soon a man told him roughly to take it off. The Marquis of course paid no attention, and a disturbance seemed to be near, when a gentleman whispered to the Marquis what the badge was. The Marquis at once removed it. This account of the badge incident differs from that quoted from Lowell at the last reference; but every one must believe as he thinks proper.

M. N. G.

MUSICAL GENIUS: IS IT HEREDITARY? (10 S. vii. 170, 236).—ST. SWITHIN's reference to the Scarlattis induces mention of another master of church music, Antonio Lotti, who was the son of a Hanoverian chapel-master, flourished from 1667 to 1740, and became the founder of the Venetian school. The great Braham, "who sang like an angel," came of a musical family, and began as a chorister in the Cathedral Synagogue in Duke's Place, handing down his gifts to his daughters, one of whom was a fine actress, and of such surpassing beauty that she attracted the notice of the then Duke of St. Albans, who fell in love with and married her. If we may give living examples of hereditary genius, we need only cite the Hambourg family, Mark, Boris, and Jan, trained by their father, Prof. Hambourg.

What has always struck the present writer is the variability of genius, proving that behind all its manifestations there



lies some elusive property by which certain allied arts are generated and fertilized within circumscribed areas only. In other words, genius is confined to specific families, which blossom into painters, poets, and musicians, but never into, say, lawyers, statesmen, or great captains of industry. To cite one or two examples: Dr. Burney, the author of the 'History of Music,' transferred some of his fine energies to his daughter Fanny, who wrote 'Evelina.' Moses Mendelssohn, poet, philosopher, and *littérateur*, justified his genius through his son Bartholdy. Ford Madox Brown, the eminent painter, manifested the allied tendencies of his brain through his son Oliver (1855-74), who would have made his mark as poet and novelist.

It may be an idle speculation, but it seems to the writer that, given the requisite conditions of environment, the cultivation of distinguished abilities (if not precisely of genius) is not so very difficult, after all. One has but to recall the lives of many persons who have left details of their childhood, and of the influences by which it was nurtured, in order to perceive the force of this remark. Montaigne, John Stuart Mill, Sir F. H. Doyle, Lady Morgan, and Miss Mitford—to mention a few persons at random—have all told us how happy their childhood was, and how favourable occasions were seized upon by their guardians to bring out their nascent powers. Wherefore we can realize the loving oversight wherewith the elder D'Israeli encouraged the future statesman and novelist to read the books in the Bradenham Library, and to treasure up the brilliant repartees which fell from the lips of his father's friends, and of which he was one day to make such excellent use: in which act Isaac displayed a praiseworthy regard to one of the 613 precepts of the Old Testament, where Jews are enjoined to give personal attention to the education of their offspring, and not to delegate that important duty to hired teachers. Speaking of parental influence, one recalls the famous lines of Horace:—

Purus et insons  
.....si et vivo et carus amicis.  
Causa fuit Pater his;

wherein we see the piety of the ancients, both Jews and pagans, in blending their fathers' memories with their own personalities, thus doubling their own utility and power. Plutarch, Gibbon, Buffon, and Pitt all record indebtedness to their fathers' sympathetic interest in their childish likings.

Nor can maternal supervision and affection be disregarded as powerful factors. Different orders of mind have testified to it. Cowper, Kant, Sir William Jones, and Burns sang or wrote of such tendance and vigilance.

That special ability is continued in family groups seems an inevitable corollary from the following miscellaneous examples of family life. The Evelyns were distinguished botanists; the Portas and the Villanis acquired fame as historians, the Scaligers as scholars, the brothers Grimm as philologists, the Corneilles as dramatists, the Buxtorfs as Biblical exegetes, the Rossettis as poets and painters, the De Veres as poets, and the Brontës as novelists; while Albert and Horace Smith, authors of the 'Rejected Addresses,' were humorists. And if one may cite examples from one's own nation, Jews can bring forward the Ibn Ezra as poets, the Kimchis as great exegetes, the Ibn Tibbons as translators, the Luzzatos as *littérateurs* and diplomatists, the Rappaports as scholars and doctors, the Ascolis as philologists, and lastly the magnificent family of the Don Yechayas, who held sway in Spain during the Moorish domination, and who exercised (so tradition runs) almost imperial power through several generations. M. L. R. BRESLAR.

Percy House, South Hackney.

NAPOLEON'S CARRIAGE: JOSEPH BONAPARTE'S CARRIAGE (10 S. vii. 170, 236, 313, 357, 393).—I was mistaken in my belief (*ante*, p. 313) that the silver 'article' taken from Joseph Bonaparte's carriage is in the possession of the 13th Hussars. J. R. F. G. is right: it belongs to the 4th.

As to the capture of the carriage or carriages, there is much which apparently cannot be made certain—

"After clearing various obstacles in their front, the 13th approached Victoria, when the royal carriages were perceived, and Major-General Long instantly ordered a squadron commanded by Captain Doherty to pursue them: this was promptly executed, and the whole was captured after a smart skirmish.....In the meantime the remainder of the regiment formed in front of a compact body of the enemy, whom they vigorously charged and routed. Captain Doherty, observing this movement, left the royal carriages in charge of Sergt. Scriven and 12 men and joined the regiment.....Sergt. Scriven reported his having given up the royal carriages to an officer, with a party of infantry, who said he had orders to take charge of them, but he omitted taking a receipt or demanding the officer's name."—'Historical Records of the 13th Regiment of Light Dragoons, containing an Account of the Formation of the Regiment in 1715 and of its Subsequent Services to 1842' (London, John W. Parker, 1842. Author's name not given).

"It was probably in this pursuit, commenced on

the evening of the victory of Vittoria, along the Pampeluna road, that the Fourteenth earned a title to that elegant and historical piece of silver plate known as 'The Emperor,' which has so long adorned the officers' mess. It was the property of His Majesty Joseph Bonaparte, King of Spain, and the royal arms are still discernible upon it. 'The Emperor' in the piping times of peace is seldom seen except when filled to the brim with the choicest brands of champagne, and in this condition it has passed through successive generations of the regiment, and done duty as a loving cup in the officers' mess on many festive occasions.—'Historical Records of the 14th (King's) Hussars from A.D. 1715 to A.D. 1900,' by Col. Henry Blackburne Hamilton, M.A. Christ Church, Oxford; late commanding the Regiment (Longmans & Co., 1901).

Both regiments were at Vittoria: the 14th has 'The Emperor'; the 13th, a long mess table which also belonged to Joseph Bonaparte. There is a "yarn" that the piece of silver fell originally to the 13th, and the table to the 14th, but that the latter, being ordered to India, found the table too cumbersome (in those days) for transport, and exchanged it for the silver "article." This "yarn" I have from a friend, who has it from an ex-officer of the 13th.

The following I quote from a letter from Col. Brookfield, Consul at Danzig:—

"There is a traditional friendship between the 13th and 14th Hussars, based on their long and amicable service together in the Peninsular War. The two regiments were for a long time brigaded together, and enjoyed the nickname of the 'Ragged Brigade,' the phrase being a playful, but at the same time honourable reference to the war-worn state of their (Light Dragoon) dress and equipments. The friendship existed still when I was in the 13th—in 1873-1880—though we unfortunately never 'lay' together. (If we had done so, scenes would no doubt have been witnessed such as when the 8th Hussars and the 17th Lancers lie together, on which occasions they sometimes give the two regiments the joint name of the '25th.') As it was, we invariably dined off a table presented to us by the officers of the 14th, and we carried this table about with us everywhere, including India, and always took the cloth off after dinner, so as to see it.

"I am not, however, aware that the friendship ever reached the pitch of our having 'all things in common'; and with regard to the piece of plate now used as a drinking vessel, but formerly devoted to a directly opposite purpose, the verbal tradition in the 13th was that its possession had at one time been a subject of dispute between the two corps.

"The story went that in the cavalry pursuit after King Joseph Bonaparte, a small party of the 13th came up with his travelling carriage, and looted the precious contents; but that a party of the 14th coming up afterwards under an officer, the latter severely rebuked the marauders, and then—by a process very familiar to all versed in military affairs—proceeded to appropriate the booty himself.

"Your introduction of a Capt. Doherty into the story, however, makes me for the first time think

that my version given above is inaccurate; for the name of Doherty was a regular 13th name for two generations..... I would suggest that it was the 14th without an officer who first seized the precious object; that Capt. Doherty (undoubtedly a 13th officer) came up next, with a party of the 13th, and made the men of the 14th give up what they had taken; and that afterwards—when the two regiments came to talk over the matter—they decided, or some higher authority to whom they appealed decided, that the loot properly belonged to the 14th. It is just possible that the handsome table given to the 13th by the 14th was a solatium for the smaller and more interesting article; but that is a mere suggestion."

According to 'Historical Records of the 13th,' quoted above, the commanding officer of the regiment, Major Patrick Doherty, received a gold medal for the battle of Vittoria. There were, therefore, two of the name at least in the regiment at the time.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

**AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED** (10 S. vii. 208).—An account of Cromwell's saying is given in Gardiner's 'Civil War,' chap. lii. Referring to a visit of Bellièvre, the French ambassador, to Fairfax and Cromwell on 11 July, 1647, Gardiner says:

"It was doubtless on this occasion that Bellièvre, apparently after sounding Cromwell as to his ambitious aims, received the memorable reply: 'No one rises so high as he who knows not whither he is going.'"

In a note Gardiner gives as his authority De Retz ('Memoires,' ed. 1859, iii. 242), "who heard this from Bellièvre"; he also discusses the date, and concludes that the date of the visit is by far the most likely time for the occurrence, and that at all events it cannot have taken place earlier than 9 July or later than October in 1647.

WERDER.

**BACON'S APOPHTHEGMS** (10 S. vii. 328).—Lord Byron makes several references to Bacon's errors, as in his diary, 6 Jan., 1821, "Corrected blunders in *nine* apophthegms of Bacon—all historical"; 8 Jan., "letter to Murray, with corrections of Bacon's apophthegms"; and 'Life and Works of Byron,' by Moore, v. 59, 64. In a note to canto v. of Don 'Juan,' st. cxlvii., after giving a citation from Bacon on the subject of Solymán, he adds:—

"But Bacon in his historical authorities is often inaccurate. I could give half a dozen instances from his apophthegms only."

In the Appendix to the above canto Byron gives the apophthegms in question, with observations upon them; and in a note he says:—

"Ordered Fletcher to copy out seven or eight apophthegms of Bacon, in which I have detected

such blunders as a schoolboy might detect rather than commit. Such are the sages!"

And in a further note upon the incorrect citations:—

"They are but trifles, and yet for such trifles a schoolboy would be whipped (if still in the fourth form).—Byron's 'Life and Works,' *ut supra*, xvi. 114, 120-2.

It is needless to give more extracts from a work so accessible. W. E. BROWNING.

[THE REV. J. WILLOCK also replies.]

HERALDIC: CROSS CLECHÉE (10 S. v. 190; vi. 135).—SADI asks to whom belongs the arms "Gules, a cross clechée or."

Although I am an old student of heraldry, my later and more utilitarian life has caused me to forget many things which I had learnt in my earlier days, and so, as the epithet *clechée* seemed strange to me, I turned to what few heraldic authorities I have with me here for information.

Boutell ('Heraldry, Historical and Popular,' 1864) is silent as to its meaning, though Aveling, in his treatise founded on Boutell (published in 1891), gives it in his Glossary (p. 126) as "pierced so that only the rim or outer edge remains," as distinguished, perhaps, from *voided*, when only some part of the charge (not practically the whole) is removed.\*

The later well-known heraldic authority Dr. Woodward, however, in his glossary of the French terms of blazon in 'Heraldry, British and Foreign' (1896), vol. i. p. 462, seems to apply the term *clechée* only to a cross "the arms of which are shaped like the handle of an ancient key. The cross of Toulouse is a *cross-clechée*." And on plate xv. fig. 10 in the same volume he gives an illustration of this cross of Toulouse (St. Gilles) which reads "Gules, a cross clechée or"—the very arms your correspondent seems to be in search of.

J. S. UDAL, F.S.A.

Antigua, W.I.

GOLDSMITH TABLET (10 S. vii. 385).—I do not think the statement that Goldsmith died in a kind of attic at the top of No. 2, Brick Court, Temple, should pass unchallenged. Until evidence to the contrary is produced, it is safer to believe that poor Goldie died in his own chambers. Those chambers were on the second floor, on the right hand ascending the staircase, 2, Brick Court. The tablet therefore has been fixed

\* I note that in the small edition of 'English Heraldry' by Boutell, published in 1883, *clechée* is given as synonymous with *voidée*; but this can scarcely be correct.

in the wrong place, as though Goldsmith's chambers were on the left hand going upstairs. In its present position it is misleading, and will mislead future generations. It ought to be taken down and put up again in the right place, some 20 feet further south.

BLACKSTONE.

THOMAS THURSBY OR THOBESBY (10 S. vii. 269).—The information which I wanted about Thomas Thursby has been kindly supplied to me by MR. DANIEL HIPWELL, who has sent me particulars of the marriage licence, dated 28 May, 1666, in the Faculty Office, of Thomas Thursby and Mary Jefferson, to marry at St. George in Southwark, Surrey.

WILLOUGHBY A. LITLEDAL.

28, Cranley Gardens, S.W.

BELL INSCRIPTIONS AT SIRESA (10 S. vi. 465; vii. 55).—Vicit Leo de tribu Juda" is certainly a quotation from the Apocalypse (v. 5), ἰδοὺ ἐνίκησεν ὁ λέων ὁ ὢν ἐκ τῆς φυλῆς 'λεῦδα. It may, however, have an earlier date, for at the trial of Rebecca we read:—

"The peasant [i.e., Higg, the son of Snell], fumbling in his bosom with a trembling hand, produced a small box, bearing some Hebrew characters on the lid, which was, with most of the audience, a sure proof that the devil had stood apothecary—Beaumanoir, after crossing himself, took the box into his hand, and, learned in most of the Eastern tongues, read with ease the motto on the lid." 'The Lion of the Tribe of Judah hath conquered.'—'Ivanhoe,' chap. xxxvii.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

THE SLOVENISH LANGUAGE (10 S. vii. 381).—At the conclusion of his interesting article MR. MARCHANT quotes what he describes as "two verses of a Slovene poem by Vodnik." This is much as if we were to speak of two verses of a poem by Omar Khayyam. The two verses, which are totally unconnected in sense, are quatrains, exactly like the Persian *rubaiyāt*, a poetic form of which the Slovenes are particularly fond. I venture to paraphrase the first of them in the FitzGerald manner:—

The Laibach Damsels are so fair of Face,  
It is a pity they lack inward Grace;  
Their Skins are as the Radish, pink and white,  
And yet they are the Devil's Hiding-place.

JAS. PLATT, JUN.

COLERIDGE'S 'EPITAPHIUM TESTAMENTARIUM' (10 S. vii. 387).—I think there can be little doubt that the ἐπιφαιούς which is in the heading of this 'Epitaphium' is a misreading for ἐπιφανούς—illustrious.

Ἐπίτῃ in the same heading is a pun, of course, and stands for S. T. C.

It would be interesting to know—but I presume that the MS. is lost or inaccessible—whether from τὸ τοῦ ἀντίγραφου is not in a different hand from that of the 'Epitaphium' itself. Yet it is not a necessary inference from ἀντίγραφον that any part of *this* MS. is in Coleridge's handwriting.

D. C. T.

B.V.M. AND THE BIRTH OF CHILDREN (10 S. vii. 325, 377, 417).—In J. Collin de Plancy's 'Dictionnaire Infernal,' under 'Couches,' it is told that, in certain places, to procure an easy childbirth you should tie the woman's girdle to the church bell and ring three strokes upon it.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

### Miscellaneous.

#### NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

*London Topographical Record.* Vol. IV. (London Topographical Society.)

THIS volume opens with an interesting address by Mr. Philip Norman, Treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries, on the Roman wall of London, which ably summarizes our present knowledge on the subject. Mr. Norman points out that there have been twenty careful and detailed examinations of the work, above and below the Roman ground level, at various points between Ludgate and the Tower of London; but as most of the information resulting from the investigations is buried in the *Transactions* of various learned societies, we cannot help expressing the wish that Mr. Norman would undertake a comprehensive work in which the conclusions that have been reached by the numerous antiquaries who have dealt with the subject should be sorted and co-ordinated. We agree, in short, with Mr. Norman in thinking that the time has come for the production of an authoritative monograph on the Roman circumvallation of London.

An account of some recent demolitions at Blackheath, by Mr. Gilbert H. Lovegrove, illustrated with views and plans of Vanbrugh House and Vanbrugh Castle, follows Mr. Norman's paper. This is succeeded by a further instalment of Mr. Hilton Price's valuable collections on the 'Signs of Old London,' which comprises Cheapside, the Poultry, and the adjacent streets, and is copiously illustrated with facsimiles of old shopbills and advertisements from originals in the British Museum or in the possession of the author. This list of signs, and the quotations by which they are vitalized, not only afford amusing reading, but are also of considerable value to the historical novelist who is anxious about the correctness of his local colour. One source of information has not, perhaps, been sufficiently utilized by Mr. Hilton Price. In the Reports of the Historical Manuscripts Commission there are abundant references to the old hostleries of London. One instance will suffice. In the commonplace book of Whitelock

Bulstrode, which is now in the possession of Mr. Eliot Hodgkin, we learn that on 8 Sept., 1692, that worthy dined in Cheapside, "against Mercer's Chappell at the sign of the Haunch of Venison," with some friends and cronies. At two of the clock, when they were seated at table, there was a "strange shaking of the table," due to an earthquake "that shooke most of London and the suburbe," and caused the greatest alarm to the festive party. This earthquake was felt from Tower Hill to Kensington, and extended over a considerable part of England, France, and Flanders (Hist. MSS. Comm., Fifteenth Report, Appendix, Part V., p. 18). Mr. Price merely mentions that "The Haunch of Venison," which the foregoing extract enables us to localize, was occupied in 1701 by a Mr. Hall.

On p. 37 it is stated that Cheapside Cross was erected in 1291, and on p. 45 in 1290. Hunter showed in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxix., that the cross was under construction during the years 1291, 1292, and 1293, and that it seems to have been completed in the last-named year. The statement by Maitland on p. 45 might have been omitted, as it refers to the Old Cross, which was taken down in 1390, the Little Conduit being subsequently built on its site. No explanation is given of the importance which seems to have attached to the old "King's Head" in Cheapside. An earlier instance than that given by Mr. Price will be found in the Cottonian MS. Vitellius, A. xvi., in which, under the year 1498, we are told that "upon the monday folowyng (18 June) was a scaffold made in Chepyasyde, foregayn the kynges hede, whereupon the said Perkyun stood from x of the mornyng tyll iij of the clok at after none" (Kingsford, 'Chronicles of London,' p. 223).

The volume concludes with a catalogue of the maps, plans, and views of London which were exhibited at Drapers' Hall on 16 March, 1905, and afforded sufficient testimony to the usefulness of the work done by the Society, under whose auspices the exhibition was held.

*Gems from Boswell: being a Selection of the Most Effective Scenes and Characters in the Life of Johnson and the Tour to the Hebrides.* By Percy Fitzgerald, M.A., F.S.A. (Gay & Bird.)

MR. FITZGERALD produced in 1896 what, in spite of many misprints, is a most convenient edition in one volume of Boswell's 'Johnson' and the attendant 'Tour to the Hebrides.' He devoted a volume to rebuking Dr. Birkbeck Hill on the subject of Johnsonian editing; and now he resumes his subject with an excellent selection of "ana" from the two masterpieces. Oddly enough, in "The Bibelots," to which this charming booklet belongs, 'Dr. Johnson's Table-Talk' has already figured, and it is perhaps due to this fact that we miss some characteristic things, e.g., the remark about "cheerfulness always breaking in," which though not Johnson's, is one of the memorable things in Boswell. Still, each enthusiast would probably choose different things as the best, and all that is given here is excellent.

No reader ought to stop at selections, even in these busy days, and such titbits—or, shall we say? "Liebig of Literature"—as we find here we accept mainly as an inducement to the uninstructed or indolent reader to go through the whole fare of good things laid before him in the great biography and its pendant. Boswell was no fool, though he was weak in many ways, and the editor has r

difficulty in his annotations in pointing to his artistry, often employed with sly malice against those he disliked. He was certainly *impayable* on occasion, as Mr. Fitzgerald says. Occasionally we are irritated by the editorial comments. Mr. Fitzgerald brings in Dickens, another of his favourite authors, rather unnecessarily, but he does not give us notes in two or three places where they would have been serviceable, e.g., on the use of the word "palates" (p. 7) for dishes of special relish, and on the secret of Johnson's collections of dried orange peel, which Johnson would not disclose to his tormentor and biographer, but which a letter to one of his favourite female friends in earlier life makes plain. Miss Boothby was advised by him to take this same orange peel, and "drink it in a glass of red-hot port, or eat it first, and drink the wine after it," as an easy remedy for indigestion.

Mr. Fitzgerald wisely ends his selection with the remark that there is much more of equal quality that might have been chosen. Johnson is an inexhaustible theme, and always interesting from his originality of mind and courageous defence of his own opinions. In many ways he was far from being a typical Tory. He helped to expose the Cock Lane ghost, but he was before his age in seeing something in apparitions which seems to be beyond reason or the "laws of nature," yet is supported by apparently sound evidence of trustworthy people.

"THE WORLD'S CLASSICS" under Mr. Frowde's management continue to supply admirable additions to the wide field of English Letters. Palgrave's *Golden Treasury*, the outstanding anthology of the nineteenth century, is published with additional poems to the end of that period. These begin with five pieces of Landor which fully deserve their places. We find further selections from Peacock, Barnes, Browning and his wife, Tennyson, and Matthew Arnold, and exquisite less-known poetry like that of the author of 'Ionica,' all of which shows that no mean judge has been responsible for the new matter. This is as it should be, and the volume will be treasured by lovers of poetry as worthy, in its extended form, of the master (perhaps we should say "masters," in view of Tennyson's help) who made it.

Mr. C. R. L. Fletcher contributes a searching introduction to Carlyle's *French Revolution*, 2 vols., which is both honest and competent.—Mr. Austin Dobson is, of course, the right man to edit *Goldsmith's Poems*, for his own writing has some of that gracious charm which endears to us the author of the 'Vicar,' and he rightly dwells on those felicitous of Goldsmith's conversation which shine out the more for being embedded in the prejudiced narrative of Boswell.—Mr. Brimley Johnson supplies an introduction to Hazlitt's *Lectures on the English Comic Writers*, and fairly deals with the position of Lamb's friend as a man whose work is of the highest mark, and deserves our warmest admiration, though we cannot love or even admire his strange personality.

*The Works of Edmund Burke*, Vol. IV., edited by Mr. F. W. Raffety, form part of a treasure-house of wisdom and fine English which is, we fear, little disturbed by the average man. He has here, at any rate, a chance to enter in and enjoy, if he can get over the solidity of Burke, which is ill suited to an age of snippets and smartness. Burke has his epigrams too, though they are not written

in the "telegraphese" which most readily secures a hearing at present. We could wish many of our prose writers of to-day no better fate than to be confined to the eighteenth century for their reading. They would learn much, and perhaps lose some of the restless fripperies of modern display.

At the last meeting of the Modern Language Association of America announcement was made of a proposed concordance to the poetical works of Wordsworth, to be edited by Profs. Lane Cooper and Clark S. Northup of Cornell University. Before proceeding further with their work, they desire to know with certainty whether any concordance to Wordsworth already exists in MS. News of such may be sent to either of the above at the Department of English, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

#### BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—JUNE.

WE notice below the earliest of the June Catalogues, with those which lack of space compelled us to leave over a fortnight ago.

Mr. B. H. Blackwell, of Oxford, opens his List CXXI. with an interesting collection under Dante. This is followed by History, including Thorpe's 'Ancient Laws,' 2l. 17s. 6d.; Brewer's 'Henry VIII.,' edited by Gairdner, 3l.; the Oxford edition, 1829-33, of Burnet, 2l.; Creighton's 'Queen Elizabeth,' 39 beautifully coloured plates, 11l. 11s.; Grote's 'Greece,' 1849, 12 vols., 5l. 5s.; Whitcombe and Sutherland's views of the naval achievements of Great Britain from 1793 to 1817, 11l.; and Wellington's 'Despatches,' 13 vols., 2l. 4s. There are sections under Shakespeare, Political Economy, and Travel; while first editions of Borrow and the Percy Society's Publications (4l. 4s.) will be found under Miscellaneous.

Mr. F. S. Cleaver sends from Bath his Catalogue 4, which contains the Riverside Emerson, 12 vols., 42s.; 'English Pottery,' by J. E. and E. Hodgkin, 4to, 1l. 2s. 6d.; Pallas's 'Southern Provinces of Russia,' 1793-4, 17s. 6d.; Kennan's 'Siberia,' 196 illustrations, 16s.; 'Trial of Warren Hastings,' 4 vols., 1l. 5s.; Wood's 'Conchology,' 1815, 2l. 2s.; 'Rome and the Campagna,' by Robert Burn, 15s.; and 'The Master Painters of Britain,' by Gleeson White, 4 vols., royal 4to, 1l. The last volume contains a Biographical Dictionary of the Artists.

Mr. Bertram Dobell's Catalogue 151 contains a copy of 'The History of Henry the Fifth,' a contemporary manuscript of the play by Robert Boyle, Earl of Orrery. Mr. Dobell queries whether it is not the author's manuscript. It has a list of the actors (Betterton, Mrs. Davis, and others), and is priced 1l. 16s. Malcolm's 'Views within Twelve Miles round London,' 1800, is 1l. 18s. Under Witchcraft is a collection of works bound in one volume, 1601-14, 6l. 6s. There is an interesting list of books with woodcut illustrations, mostly engraved by the brothers Dalziel, from drawings by Birket Foster, Harrison Weir, and others. These are offered at surprisingly low prices. The miscellaneous list includes Barham's 'Cousin Nicholas,' first edition, 1841, 1l. 1s.; and Broome's 'Poems,' 1739, 4s. 6d.:

Pope came off with Homer, but they say

Broome went before and cleanly swept the way.

There are first editions under Defoe, Goldsmith, Pope, Swinburne, Thackeray, and others. There

is an uncut copy of the first edition of Gay's 'Achilles, as it is performed at the Theatre Royal in Covent Garden, with the Musick prefix'd to each Song, Feb. 28th, 1733,' 6l. 6s.

Messrs. W. Haffer & Sons, of Cambridge, have in their Catalogue 26 Oxford Historical Society Publications, 33 vols., 3l. 10s.; and a very fine copy of 'Rerum Britannicarum,' 1587, which is priced 3l. 3s. English Topography includes Inigo Jones's 'The Most Notable Antiquity of Great Britain, vulgarly called Stone-Heng,' 1725, 1l. 1s.; W. J. Linton's 'Lake Country,' 100 illustrations, 12s. 6d.; Owen's 'English Monasticism,' 5l. 6s.; and Taylor's 'Index Monasticus,' 18s. There are original drawings by Griggs. European Topography contains a subsection Mountaineering. Art includes 'Vicat Cole,' by Chignell, 3 vols., 4to, 1l. 1s. There is a collection of 44 original drawings by E. W. Cooke, R.A., 12l. 12s. Deuchar's 200 etchings, Dutch and French schools (*circa* 1810), are priced 1l. 10s. There are also interesting items under Archæology, Costumes, Brasses, &c., and a number of works with coloured illustrations.

Messrs. George T. Jukes & Co., of Birmingham, have in their Catalogue 179 Burton's 'Arabian Nights,' Benares, 30l.; large-paper copy of Bell's 'British Theatre,' 1776-8, 4l. 10s.; Gautier's Works, 20 vols., 8l. 18s. 6d.; Borrow's 'Bible in Spain,' first edition, 1843, 3l. 10s.; Edwards's 'Anecdotes of Painters,' 1802, 2l. 15s.; a beautiful set of Green's 'History of the English People, the Making,' and the 'Conquest' of England, 12 vols. in all, bound by Riviere, 4l. 4s.; Redfern's 'Historic Gloves and Shoes,' 16s.; and Hogarth, from the original plates, 1822, 5l. 12s. 6d. Under King Charles the Martyr is a fine copy of the first folio of 'The Works and Life, Trial, and Martyrdom,' a folding copperplate depicting the King holding a crown of thorns, 2 vols. in 1, 1662, 2l. 2s. Napier's 'Peninsular War,' 6 vols., is 2l. 2s. A copy of the *Times* issue of *Punch*, which cost 26l. 10s., is priced 11l., and includes the revolving bookcase. A copy of Voltaire's 'La Puelle d'Orléans' is 1l. 5s. Among some miscellaneous articles in the catalogue are an eight-day grandfather's clock, with thirty different tunes, 32l.; and some antique library furniture.

Mr. E. Menken's Catalogue 177 contains a tall copy of the first edition of 'The Tale of a Tub' in the original calf, with all the three title-pages, 1704, 5l. 5s.; Taperell and Innes's 'London and Westminster,' 1l. 5s. 6d.; Book of Common Prayer, 'the Sealed Book of Charles II.,' 1l. 17s. 6d.; and S. C. Hall's 'Book of Gems,' 3 vols., 2l. 10s. There is a choice example of 'Iconographia Espanola,' 2 vols., royal folio, Spanish binding, with 84 plates of Spanish antiquities, 4l. 15s.; and a copy of 'Oliver Twist,' the very rare first edition with the "Fireside plate," Richard Bentley, 1838, 4l. 4s. There are some fine specimens of illuminations. One Book of Hours contains fifty-six miniatures, sixteenth century, 42l. A Book of Prayers, fourteenth century, is priced 21l.; and 'Les Évangiles des Dimanches,' 1872, 16l. 15s. Under Pottery is Rathbone's 'Old Wedgwood Ceramics,' 1893-8 (one of 200 copies), 10l. 10s. A collection of books relating to railways is from the library of the late John Urpeth Raistrick.

Messrs. Pitcher & Co., of Manchester, have in their List 145 Audubon and Bashman's 'Quadru-

peds of North America,' New York, 1840-54, 12l. 12s.; Bentley's *Miscellany*, 1837-50, 9l. 9s.; Swinburne's essay on Blake, 2l. 14s.; Burke's 'Heraldic Illustrations,' 1844-6, 3l. 3s.; a complete set of the Chester Architectural, Archæological, and Historic Society's *Journal*, 10l. 10s.; Dodsley's 'Old English Plays,' 6l. 12s.; Foster's 'Miniature Painters,' large paper, 4l. 4s.; Fraser's *Magazine*, 1830-63, 12l. 12s.; Gross's 'Antiquities,' 8 vols., royal 4to, plates coloured by hand, 8l.; Peypys's 'Diary,' edited by Wheatley, 6l. 6s.; the first edition of Crabb Robinson's 'Diary,' 1860, 2l. 16s.; and 'The Cambridge Shakespeare,' edited by Aldis Wright, 40 vols., 8l. 10s. (large-paper edition, limited to 500 copies). There is a set of the *Vanity Fair Album*, 37 vols., folio, 1869-1906, 14l. 14s. (published at 74 guineas). A select topographical collection deals principally with Yorkshire.

List 146 from the same firm contains 'Alchemical Philosophers,' 1815, 6l. 6s. (a note on fly-leaf by Walter Moseley states, "F. Barrett is the author"); Miss Berry's 'Journals,' extra-illustrated with 153 portraits, 3 vols., 1865, 6l. 10s.; Blomefield's 'Farmer's Boy,' extra-illustrated, 3l.; Library Edition of Gilfillan's 'Poets,' 48 vols., 3l. 3s.; 'Coryat's Crudities,' proofs on Japanese paper, 2l. 10s.; Dickens's Christmas Books, all first editions, 1843-8, 3l. 3s.; E. FitzGerald's 'Polonius,' first edition, Pickering, 1862, 3l. 12s. 6d.; Gardiner's 'Commonwealth,' 3 vols., 8vo, 4l. 4s.; first edition of Goldsmith's 'Citizen of the World,' Newbery, 1762, 2l. 10s.; first editions of the 'Greenville Journals,' 8 vols., 6l. 10s.; J. H. Newman's Works, 18 vols., 2l. 14s.; Kitson's 'Leeds Old Pottery,' 3l. 10s.; Smith's 'Catalogue Raisonné of Dutch, Flemish, and French Painters,' 8 vols., imperial 8vo, very scarce, 1829-37, 25l.; Walpole's 'Letters,' 9 vols., Bentley, 1857-8, 9l. 10s.; and Skelton's 'House of Stuart,' 3l. 3s. There is, as in most of Messrs. Pitcher's catalogues, a long list under Lancashire.

Mr. C. Richardson, of Manchester, includes in his List 49 the *Times* edition of 'The Century Dictionary,' 7l.; the Oxford Chaucer, 4l.; a fine copy of FitzGerald's 'Omar Khayyam,' 3l., 1879; also his 'Readings in Crabbe,' 1l. 15s.; the first edition of 'The Vicar of Wakefield,' 15s. 10s.; Buxton Forman's 'Keats,' 5 vols., 8l.; first edition of George Meredith's 'Modern Love,' 1l. 10s.; and Northcote and Brownlow's 'Roman Catacombs,' 1l. 10s. First editions of Swinburne include 'Songs before Sunrise,' 1871, 1l. 15s.; and first editions of Humphreys and Westwood's 'Butterflies' and 'Moths,' 3 vols., 4to, are 5l. The Spenser Society Publications, 22 vols., are 5l. 10s.; and Planche's 'Book of Costume,' 2 vols., 4to, 6l. There is a list under Charles I.

Mr. Ludwig Rosenthal, of Munich, sends us Catalogues 121 and 122. The former is devoted to Music, and contains many valuable books and manuscripts, of which we name one or two. There are the four books (bound in one volume) on the lute, together with *motetti ricercari* and *canzoni francese*, by Francesco da Milano (the edition of the first book not mentioned by Eitner); Martin Luther's 'Geystliche gesangk Buchleyn, Tenor,' Wittemberg, MDIII.; with, at the end, a number of sacred and secular songs, Latin and German, in manuscript; Luys de Narbaez's 'Los seys libros del delphin de musica,' &c., published at Valla-

dolid in 1538, a complete copy of a very rare book; many old Missals, &c. There is one manuscript against which stands 12,000 marks, viz., the autograph of Mozart's Pianoforte Concerto in B flat, 79 pages of music, written at Salzburg in 1776. There is also a complete autograph score of an orchestral piece composed by Richard Wagner at the outset of his career, 24 pages, &c.

Catalogue 122 comprises works on Medicine which embrace its history from the earliest times to the end of the eighteenth century. This catalogue, like all those issued by Mr. Rosenthal, is excellently arranged, and the head-lines on each page render it easy of reference.

Mr. Thomas Thorp sends from Reading his Catalogue 173, containing a fine clean copy of Montaigne, folio, calf gilt, by Zaehnsdorf, 1613, 9l. 10s.; Ashmole's 'Berkshire,' 1736, 9l. 15s.; Bewick's 'Æsop,' Newcastle, 1818, 3l. 18s.; first edition of Cayendish's 'Woolsey,' 1641, 2l. 10s.; 'Capt. Cook's Voyages,' second edition, 1785, 2l. 12s. 6d.; first edition of 'The Farther Adventures of Robinson Crusoe,' 1719, 22l. 10s.; and 'The Doré Gallery,' 2l. 2s. A collection of 58 curious volumes relating to Games and Gaming is 8l. 10s. Other items include Haested's 'Kent,' 4 vols., folio, Canterbury, 1778-99, 24l.; first edition of Law's 'Serious Call,' also 'Christian Perfection,' 2 vols., 7l. 7s.; Petrie and Sharpe's 'Monumenta Historica Britannica,' vol. i. (all published), 4l. 4s.; Raffaele, 'Loggie nel Vaticano,' 55l.; Ralston's 'Russian Folk-Tales,' 1l. 10s. There are a number of first editions of Dickens; and Mr. Thorp has a large stock of book-plates.

Mr. Thorp sends two other catalogues: No. 7 from Guildford, and No. 27 from his London address. The former contains Cuvier's 'Animal Kingdom,' 2l. 2s.; and a choice copy of Weinmann's 'Opus Botanicum,' Amsterdam, 1736-48, 9 vols., folio, 12l. 12s. There are many items under Natural History, also under Astronomy and Mathematics. In the general portion will be found Grose's 'Antiquities of England and Wales,' 2l. 12s. 6d.; Scott's 'Antiquities of Scotland,' 1826, 14s.; Aubrey's 'Surrey,' 1719, 6l. 12s. 6d.; Russell's 'Guildford,' 1801, 1l. 1s.; Suckling's 'Antiquities of Suffolk,' 1847, 6l. 6s.; Boydell's 'River Thames,' 1794, 12l. 12s.; Boydell's large-type edition of Shakespeare, 1802, 8l. 8s.; and Royal Society *Transactions*, 1665-1799, 20l.

Mr. Thorp's London catalogue contains the first edition of 'Nicholas Nickleby,' with Onwhyn's additional illustrations, 1839, 3l. 10s. There are a number of volumes of *Archæologia*. Under Art is a set of the series of *Portfolio* monographs, 1894-8, 4l. 4s. There are interesting catalogues of libraries; and other items include Hindley's 'Old Book Collector's Miscellany,' 12s.; Macbean's 'Constantinople Sketches,' 1l. 16s.; and Marryat's novels, 19 vols., 5l. 15s. ('A capital writer, sir; beats the American, Cooper, to shivers; he's only second, in fact, to Tom Cringle,' 'Notes Ambrosiane'). Among first editions are works of George Meredith, Swinburne, Barrie, Borrow, and others.

Messrs. Henry Young & Sons send from Liverpool Part CCCLXXX., which includes a fine Persian MS., written on 172 leaves of native paper, and illustrated by 30 beautiful miniatures in rich colours, date about 1650, 16l. 15s. Under Actors are Tate Wilkinson's 'Memoirs' and his history of the Yorkshire Theatres, first editions, 8 vols. in 4,

York, 1790-95, 4l. 10s. Wilkinson "discovered" and brought out Charles Mathews. There is also a fine copy of Ryley's 'Itinerant,' the three series, 9 vols., 1808-27, 4l. 4s. The Alpine items include Saussure's 'Voyages dans les Alpes,' the Duke of Sussex's set, 2l. 10s.; and a complete set of the 'Annuaire du Club Alpin Français,' very rare, 7l. 7s. Under Ancient Religions will be found Higgins's 'Celtic Druids,' containing 45 large plates of the principal Druidical remains of Great Britain and France, 3l. 3s.; Faber's 'Origin of Pagan Idolatry,' 3 vols., 4l. 4s.; and Inman's 'Ancient Faiths,' 3l. 3s. Under Armour are Meyrick's well-known works, first editions, containing 230 large plates, hand coloured, 5 vols., royal 4to, 1824-30, 30l. The 'Ancient Armour' was a favourite with Scott, who spoke of it as "the incomparable Armoury." Among beautiful steel engravings we may mention a copy of Rogers's 'Poems,' illustrated with 72 plates after Turner and Stothard, in case of the finest Levant morocco, 1834, 6l. 6s.; also Campbell's 'Poetical Works,' Turner's plates, with letter from the poet, Moxon, 1837, 8l. 8s. Under Dibdin are 'Bibliotheca Spenceriana,' 'Edes Althorpiæ,' and 'Cassano Catalogue,' 7 vols., a very fine set, bound in red morocco, 1814-23, 16l. 16s.; and under Laplace is the splendid edition published by the French Government, crimson morocco, 1840-47, 6l. 6s.

## Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

On all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

We cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

R. M. T. ("Old, unhappy, far-off things")—Wordsworth's 'Solitary Reaper.'

E. L. S.—We cannot advise as to such sales.

CORRIGENDA.—*Ante*, p. 392, col. 1, l. 5, read *mangiricoens*. P. 384, col. 2, l. 9, read *Dodgson*.

## NOTICE.

Editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

We beg leave to state that we decline to return communications which, for any reason, we do not print, and to this rule we can make no exception.

## BOOKSELLERS' ADVERTISEMENTS (JUNE).

(Continued from Second Advertisement Page).

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## Notes.

## THE EARLIEST CRICKET REPORT.

(See 9 S. iii. 208, 273; iv. 17.)

AT the second of these references MR. GEORGE MARSHALL gave an advertisement of a cricket match in 1705, and a summarized score of one in 1737, saying:—

"The first detailed score of an eleven-a-side match seems to be that of Kent v. All England, played on the Artillery Grounds, Bunhill Fields, in 1746. It was the result of a challenge from Lord Sackville on the part of Kent, who eventually won by one wicket."

As the advertisement is not quite correctly quoted, I repeat it here as transcribed from *The Post-Man and the Historical Account*, &c., "from Saturday, July 21, to Tuesday, July 24, 1705":—

"This is to give notice, That a Match at Cricket is to be plaid between 11 Gentlemen of the West part of the County of Kent, against as many of Chatham, for 11 Guineas a Man, at Maulden in Kent, on the 7th of August next."

No record of the result is now to be found; but the same, fortunately, is not to be said concerning what must have been a decidedly more interesting match of fourteen years

later. Concerning this, indeed, some particulars are extant which furnish good reading to-day.

There appeared in the *Weekly Journal*, or *Saturday's Post*—commonly known as "Mist's"—for 16 May, 1719, the following paragraph:—

"Last Week a Tryal was brought at Guildhall, before the Lord Chief Justice Pratt, between two Companies of Cricket Players, the Men of Kent, Plaintiffs, and the Men of London, Defendants, for Sixty Pounds played for at Cricket, and after a long Hearing, and near 200*l.* expended in the Cause, my Lord, not understanding the Game, ordered them to play it over again; and they met accordingly on Monday last in Lamb's-Conduit-Fields, but one of the Players being taken ill, it was deferred till another Opportunity."

And the same newspaper of 4 July gave the following report of the conclusion of the contest:—

"The great Cricket-Match betwixt the Londoners and the Kentish Men, for which there has been a famous Trial at Law; and by a Rule of Court was ordered to be play'd out, in which the Kentish Men had four Men to play, and to get 30 to come up with the Londoners, was play'd in White-Conduit Field, near Islington; the Kentish Men were bowled out after they had got nine, and lost the Match. 'Tis reckoned the Law-Suit will amount to 200*l.* The Match was play'd for a Guinea a Man on each Side."

The Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench here referred to was, by the way, Sir John Pratt, and is not to be confounded with Sir Charles Pratt, subsequently Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and later Lord Chancellor of Great Britain; and it is of some interest that the present holder of the position of the former, who anticipated the Heathen Chinese's historic remark concerning "a game he did not understand," is Lord Alverstone, who at this moment is President of the Surrey County Cricket Club.

Paradoxical as it may sound, the earliest account of a match I have yet been able to trace in a newspaper is of one that was never played, this being a laborious jest, given in *The Weekly Journal: or, British Gazetteer* of 21 July, 1722. It takes the form of the following letter to the editor:—

SIR, *Trahit sua quemque voluptas*.—Every Man you know has a Taste to a particular or general Recreation; some love Hunting, others Hawking, others Shooting or Fishing, some love Chucking, others Cricket, &c., on which last Subject I desire you'll print the following Account, viz.

On Friday the 6th Instant, at a Meeting (for that Purpose) at the three Tuns and Rummer, in Gracechurch-Street, a Match at Cricket was made between the little Parish of Dartford in Kent, and the Gentlemen known by the Name of the London Club, who are compos'd of several Parishes in London, Southwark, &c., and being compos'd of several Parishes, generously allow'd them of the

little Town of Dartford, two Men from any other Parish in Kent; the Match for a Guinea per Head.

Well! But where shall they play? or when? why these generous Gentlemen resolving to put the poor Dartfordians to as much fatigue as they could (although the Match was formerly proposed on Walworth - Common near Camberwell) now say they, we'll make them walk four or five Miles further, we'll meet at Islington—agreed,—but now the Time when? why we'll give these poor Lads but little Time to pick out their two Men, Wednesday last was the Day appointed, and agreed on.

The Day came, and these Lads came from Dartford that Morning, and were at the Place at eleven in the Morning. But now follows the Generosity of the London Club, the Field is to be seen; the Dartfordians play generally on a Place they call the Brink, a Place as smooth as a London Bowling Green, so say these Gentlemen, we'll carry them to a Field as rough as if it was plough'd last Summer; and they not being us'd to such rough Usage, when they see the Field will refuse to play; so we shall get the Deposit, and come off with Credit. This fail'd, for after the Dartfordians had shewn some small Resentment to such gross Usage, they condescended to play; this unexpected condescension put them on other Projects, one of which took; 'twas this.

Come let's see your Men! agreed; and up cook'd a little Taylor, a Country Taylor good Lord; who would not once expect that these pretended Heroes would objected [*sic*] against him, and disdainfully have said, You promis'd to bring eleven Men, but you have brought but ten, and one eighth [*sic*] Part of a Man; we scorn to play, unless you take eight Taylors more to compleat him a Man.

But alas! I am asham'd to tell you, the Taylor, the Country Taylor, with his Batt Rampant and his Cucumber Couchant (which by the Bye they took to be a Ball) so affrighted them; they swore they would not play unless the Taylor ty'd one Hand behind him, take me right, the Taylor was a good Bowler, and they would not suffer him to bowl, which being his Master-piece is the same thing as tying one Hand behind him.

The Dartfordians insisted on their Man, their Taylor I mean; the London Gentry was affrighted at his terrible *molt*, turn'd their Balls to Quips and their Batts to Quibbles, and would not turn themselves to any thing, not even to play for half a Guinea, a Crown, nay half a Crown, which the Dartfordians offer'd rather than come in vain, so they were oblig'd to return. O Taylor! What have you done, thou certainly hast affrighted almost as many Men as thy Countryman Wat Tyler did, and perhaps with the same Weapon?

But rather O ye Londoners, what have ye done? ye have made the poor *Wee is mees* of Dartford take a Journey of 36 Miles in vain. The Country has lost a good Taylor, who will certainly now believe himself to be a Man, and I hope he will put a Basket Hilt to his Buckram Needle.....

*Farewell.*

Revenge brave Taylor, this absurd Abuse, With Thimble, Needle, Shears, and Warlike Goose.

And when one reads such a report as this, one understands how Mr. Pickwick must have felt when he envied the ease with which the friends of Mr. Peter Magnus were amused.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

## DODSLEY'S FAMOUS COLLECTION OF POETRY.

(See 10 S. vi. 361, 402; vii. 3, 82, 284, 404.)

VOL. IV., ED. 1766, CONTENTS AND AUTHORS.

223. To Lady H—y [Hervey]. By Mr. de Voltaire. In Voltaire's works, ed. 1837, ii. 806, this compliment is given to "Laura Harley, 1727, and the first word, "H—y," is altered to Laura. In the French version on the same page the first line runs

*Désirez-vous connaître, Harley, la passion ?*

The English rendering is reprinted in H. P. Dodd, 'Epigrammatists,' 2nd ed., p. 349.

223-4. On Sir Robert Walpole's birthday. August 26. By the Hon. Mr. D—ton [Dodington, 'D.N.B.'].

224-8. The lawyer's farewell to his muse; written in the year 1744. By Sir William Blackstone ('D.N.B.').

Blackstone was entered at the Middle Temple on 20 Nov., 1741, as "William Blackston, third son of Charles Blackston of the city of London, decd., citizen and maker of bows." Whatever his intentions may have been, he never entirely freed himself from the chains of literature. This poem has often been reprinted. Mr. Irving Browne in 'Law and Lawyers in Literature' prints with it (pp. 230-34) a second poem, 'The Lawyer's Prayer,' by Blackstone.

228-9. By Miss Cooper [*sic*], now Mrs. Madan, in her brother's [Ashley Cowper's] Coke upon Littleton.

An account of Miss Cowper will be given in a later number.

229-30. Solitude, an ode. By Dr. Grainger ('D.N.B.').

The ninth and tenth lines were altered by Grainger into

Or at the purple dawn of day  
Tadmor's marble wastes survey,

an allusion to the account of Palmyra by Wood and Dawkins, and the striking effect of the prospect upon them at daybreak.

230-42. Ode to R<sup>t</sup> Hon. Stephen Poyntz ('D.N.B.'). By Sir C. Hanbury Williams ('D.N.B.').

243-4. Ode on the death of Matzel, a favourite Bull-finch, address'd to Mr. St—pe [Stanhope], to whom the author had given the reversion of it when he left Dresden. By the same.

The bird was killed by a cat on a night of June, 1748. The ode first saw the light in this collection. The letter sent to Philip Stanhope (Lord Chesterfield's natural son) by Sir Charles with it, and the verses themselves (but without verse vii.), were printed by Mrs. Stanhope in her edition of Chesterfield's letters. The originals were in her possession. In a postscript to his letter to

his "dear boy" dated 21 June, O.S., 1748, Lord Chesterfield writes: "I condole with you for the untimely and violent death of the tuneful Matzel."

245-6. *Martialis epigramma*, lib. vi. 34 imitated. By the same.

At this point a poem called 'A Little Wish' is printed in vol. iv. (ed. 1755) pp. 250-52.

246-51. The progress of discontent, a poem written at Oxford in 1746. By Thomas Warton.

First appeared in 'The Student,' i. 235-8 (1750).

251-4. The fireside. By Dr. Cotton ('D.N.B.').

255-6. To-morrow.

256-7. On Lord Cobham's gardens.

257. To a child of five years old.

The last three pieces are also by Dr. Nathaniel Cotton. John Dyer, author of 'Grongar Hill,' writing to Mr. Duncombe, says:—

"Pray who is Dr. Cotton (in Dodsley's 'Miscellanies')? There is good sense in his 'Fireside'; and his 'To-morrow' in imitation of Shakespear is excellent."—'Letters,' ed. John Duncombe, 1773, iii. 71.

258-9. Father Francis's prayer [and inscriptions] written in Lord Westmorland's hermitage. By Gilbert West.

The prayer is to St. Agnes. It is inserted in *Gent. Mag.*, Dec., 1746, p. 665. The first inscription is reprinted in Dodd's 'Epigrammatists,' 2nd ed., p. 351. These verses, with a Latin translation made in 1750 by Nicholas Hardinge, are inserted in poems by Hardinge (1818), pp. 100-102.

260-61. To the R<sup>t</sup> Hon. Henry Pelham, petition of poets and news-writers. By Edward Moore ('D.N.B.').

262-6. Ode performed at the Senate-house at Cambridge, July 1, 1749, at the installation of Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcastle, Chancellor of the University. By Mr. Mason ('D.N.B.'). set to music by Mr. Boyce, composer to his Majesty.

267-8. Ode to an Æolus's harp sent to Miss Shephard (afterwards Viscountess Irwin). By the same.

268-70. Ode to health. By Mr. [John] Duncombe ('D.N.B.'). Fellow of Corpus Christi Coll., Camb.

271-2. Vernal ode, sent to the Archbishop of Canterbury, 12 March, 1754 [Archbishop Herring]. By Francis Fawkes ('D.N.B.').

273-4. Autumnal ode. By the same.

275-6. A song ["Away, let nought to love displeasing"].

This song used to be assigned to J. Gilbert Cooper ('D.N.B.').

276-8. Genius, an ode written in 1717, on occasion of the Duke of Marlborough's apoplexy. By Leonard Welsted ('D.N.B.').

It is included in Nichols's collection of Welsted's works, pp. 33-5. Joseph Warton praises this ode, and says it was inserted here at the request of Akenside, "who much commended it" (Pope's works, ed. Warton

v. 198). It was also included by Southey in his 'Specimens of the Later English Poets,' ii. 124-6.

278-82. Translations from Horace. By Sir James Marriott ('D.N.B.').

282-3. To a lady [Mrs. Ardesoif] making a pin-basket.

Mrs. Ardesoif (d. 1773) was the wife of Thomas Ardesoif, who died in 1752. She was Henrietta, only daughter of Charles l'Apestre, a native of France, whose father came over with his family after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. They had several children, four of whom (one son and three daughters) lived to maturity. The eldest daughter, Charlotte, married in 1752, Bishop Squire (see the MS. notes in a set of Squire's works at the B.M.).

284-5. Captain Cupid.

285-7. Ode on ambition.

287-93. Ode to fancy.

The last four pieces are also by Marriott.

293-5. Address to his elbow-chair, new cloth'd. By the late Wm. Somerville ('D.N.B.').

This and the following pieces to the end of the volume were supplied through Shenstone on Dodsley's request to him for contributions. See Hull, 'Select Letters,' i. 173, 193; Lady Luxborough, 'Letters to Shenstone,' pp. 353, 365, 401, 404; and 'Letters of Shenstone' (works, 1769), pp. 257 and 281-9. Shenstone was afterwards dissatisfied.

295-6. Song. By the same.

296-8. Ode to a friend wounded in a duel. By Charles Parrott, Fellow of New College.

299-301. Ode to night. By the same.

This ode first appeared in *The World*, No. 74, 30 May, 1754.

302-3. Written upon leaving a friend's house [Mr. G. Rice, of Newton] in Wales. By the Rev. Dr. M. [Markham] ('D.N.B.').

303-4. Dennis ('D.N.B.') to Mr. Thomson ('D.N.B.') who had procured him a benefit night.

These lines are said to have been written by Richard Savage ('Life of Dennis,' 1734, p. 57).

305-6. Song, 1753 ("How easy was Colin, how blithe and how gay"). Signed I. S. H. [Hylton].

306-7. The bulfinch in town. By a lady of quality [Henrietta, Lady Luxborough ('D.N.B.') half-sister to Lord Bolingbroke].

307-9. Song, written in winter 1745.

309-10. Written to a near neighbour, in a tempestuous night, 1748.

310-11. Written at a Ferme ornée [The Leasowes, and Cynthia is Shenstone] near Birmingham, 7 August, 1749.

The last three pieces are also by Lady Luxborough. An account of her, containing the lines 'Written at a Ferme ornée' and 'The Bulfinch in Town,' appears in Colville's 'Worthies of Warwickshire,' pp. 486-9.

311-14. The goldfinches, an elegy. By the Rev. Richard Jago ('D.N.B.').

315-18. The blackbirds, an elegy. By the same. First appeared in *The Adventurer*, No. 37, 13 March, 1753.

318-19. The Rake. By a lady in New England. Can some American book-lover supply the name of this lady?

320-22. Flowers. By Anthony Whistler.

322. Song ("While, Strephon, thus you teize me"). By the same.

323-6. The cabinet, or verses on Roman medals [1750]. To Mr. W. [Rev. Samuel Walker, M.A., rector of Whitechurch, Oxfordshire, 1723-68, who married the Mother of Anthony Whistler]. By Mr. Graves [Rev. Richard Graves, of Claverton, 'D.N.B.'].  
This poem had previously appeared in *The Student*, ii. (1751) 230-32.

326-7. Panacea, or the grand restorative.

328. The heroines, or modern memoirs, 1751.

In l. 12 Constantia is Constantia Phillips; in the following line P—ton and V—ne are Lætitia Pilkington and Frances Anne, Viscountess Vane.

329-30. The parting. Written [1748] some years after marriage.

The last three pieces are also by Graves.

330-32. Ode to memory, 1748. By William Shenstone, Esq.

Dodsley informed Shenstone on 25 March, 1755, that his pieces were much admired by Akenside (Addit. MS. 28959).

333-5. The Princess Elizabeth, a prisoner at Woodstock, 1554.

335-6. Ode to a young lady, somewhat too solicitous about her manner of expression.

337-40. Verses, written towards the close of the year 1748, to William Lyttleton, Esq. [afterwards Lord Westcote].

340-44. [Five] songs.

345-7. [Three] rural inscriptions.

348-57. Pastoral ballad in four parts, written in 1743.

The last six entries are also by Shenstone.

[361.] Music for the preceding ballad (pt. i. "Ye Shepherds so cheerful and gay"). By Mr. T. A. Arne ('D.N.B.').

Some correspondence took place in Nov., 1754, about this music (B.M. Addit. MS. 28959). Arne said that he could not allow it to appear without a fee. Walsh, the king's music printer, paid him under arrangement "20 guineas for every Collection of Eight or Nine Songs." Arne expected "six guineas for setting the other three parts." W. P. COURTNEY.

#### FIELDING AND SHAKESPEARE.

ONCE it was asserted in some magazine or newspaper that Walter Scott was the first to refer constantly to Shakespeare in his

novels. This assertion may not have been generally accepted. Perhaps it was contradicted. It certainly is not true. The older novelists, Fielding and Smollett, and especially Fielding, frequently allude to Shakespeare. Fielding often quotes him, and calls him the immortal Shakespeare. He does more than this. In 'Tom Jones,' in the ninth chapter of the fourth book, he writes:—

"Black George was, in the main, a peaceable kind of fellow, and nothing choleric nor rash; yet did he bear about him something of what the ancients call the irascible, and which his wife, if she had been endowed with much wisdom, would have feared."

This is partly the language of Hamlet:—

For, though I am not splenitive and rash,  
Yet have I something in me dangerous,  
Which let thy wiseness fear.

Again, in the seventh chapter of the fifth book:—

"Some of the company shed tears at their parting: and even the philosopher Square wiped his eyes, albeit unused to the melting mood. As to Mrs. Wilkins, she dropt her pearls as fast as the Arabian trees their medicinal gums."

This is much the language of Othello:—

Of one whose subdued eyes,  
Albeit unused to the melting mood,  
Drop tears as fast as the Arabian trees  
Their medicinal gum.

The whole scene in which Blifil is imposed on Sophia as a husband is a prose reproduction of one in 'Romeo and Juliet.' Sophia is Juliet; Mrs. Honour is the Nurse; Squire Western is Capulet; Mrs. Western, the Squire's sister, is Lady Capulet; and Blifil is County Paris. Blifil is a villain, and Paris is a gentleman. The characters are different but the situation is the same. The conversation between Sophia and Honour concerning Jones is quite a reminiscence of that between Juliet and the Nurse concerning Romeo. Here is part of it:—

"'Nay, to be sure, ma'am,' answered Honour, 'your la'ship hath had enough to give you a surfeit of them. To be used ill by such a beggarly, bastardly fellow!'

"'Hold your blasphemous tongue,' cries Sophia; 'how dare you mention his name with disrespect before me? He, use me ill! no: his poor bleeding heart suffered more when he writ the cruel words than mine from reading them. O! he is all heroic virtue and angelic goodness. I am ashamed of the weakness of my own passion for blaming what I ought to admire.'"

The above may be compared with the following:—

Nurse. Shame come to Romeo!

Juliet.

Blistered be thy tongue  
For such a wish! he was not born to shame:  
Upon his brow shame is ashamed to sit;

For 'tis a throne where honour may be crowned  
Sole monarch of the universal earth.  
Oh! what a beast was I to chide at him!

E. YARDLEY.

PETRARCH'S TWO GREYHOUNDS.—In the beginning of the *Canzone* numbered ccxxiii. in Carducci's edition Petrarch says that there appeared to him in a vision

Una fera con fronte umana da far arder Giove,  
Cacciata da duo veltri, un nero, un bianco.

(a wild beast with human face fair enough to kindle the love of Jove, that was chased by two greyhounds, one black and one white). These "duo veltri" so sorely bit "la fera gentil" (their fair quarry) that in a little time they killed her. Now of course "la fera gentil" is Laura, but what is the meaning of the "duo veltri"? They have been variously explained, but I think there can be no doubt as to the true interpretation, which sees in them the two swift greyhounds of Time, namely, day and night, which remorselessly pursue all mortal things, and never fail to slay their quarry in the end.

I wonder from what source Petrarch borrowed the idea of these two hounds. They remind us of the two dogs of Yama (the god of Death) in the *Veda*, which feast on the life of men, and on the other hand are often invoked to grant a long life. According to Max Müller they represent day and night, ever looking out for men, and at last hunting them down.

The hounds in Petrarch are black and white. So were the two mice in the story in the Arabian 'Calila and Dimna.' The story is told in Grimm's 'Teutonic Mythology' (1883), ii. 798:—

"A man, chased by an elephant, takes refuge in a deep well: with his hand he holds on to the branch of a shrub over his head, and his feet he plants on a narrow piece of turf below. In this uneasy posture he sees two mice, a black and a white one, gnawing the root of the shrub; far beneath his feet a horrible dragon with its jaws wide open; the elephant still waiting on the brink above, and four worms' heads projecting from the side of the well, undermining the turf he stands on; at the same time there trickles liquid honey from a branch of the bush, and this he eagerly catches in his mouth."

Grimm says that this fable was early and extensively circulated by Hebrew, Latin, and Greek translations of the entire book, and also found its way into various collections of stories.

Oxford.

A. L. MAYHEW.

"CRAKOWED" SHOES.—"Crakowes" is in the dictionaries; but the derivative "crakowed" does not appear to be recorded.

In 'Political and Other Poems,' ed. Dr. Kail, E.E.T.S., circa 1421, 93/137, occurs:—

She repreueþ my dagged cloþes,  
And longe pyked crakowed shou.

H. P. L.

SIGNS OF OLD LONDON. (See 10 S. vi. 45, 424.)—Prof. Henry Morley, in his 'Memoirs of Bartholomew Fair,' makes incidental mention of the undergiven houses (chiefly taverns) existing in London during the period 1660–1700. The signs are here listed in the order in which they occur in chaps. xii. to xvii. inclusive. Only a very small proportion of the signs are referred to in the index, notwithstanding its apparent completeness.

Crown, Duck Lane.

Hand and Shears, Cloth Fair.

Shoe and Slap, West Smithfield.

Hand and Pen, Holborn.

Stationers' Arms, Cornhill.

Swan, Hosier Lane.

Duke of Albemarle's Head, Duck Lane.

Blue Boar's Head, Fleet Street.

King's Head, Strand.

Sign of Charing Cross, Charing Cross.

King's Head, Smithfield.

Ram's Head, Fenchurch Street.

Rose, Bridges Street, Covent Garden.

Golden Lion, Strand.

King's Head, Charing Cross.

Eagle and Child, Stocks Market.

"Golden-Lyon," Smithfield.

Black Raven, West Smithfield.

Golden Hart, West Smithfield.

Greyhound, Smithfield Rounds.

Hart's Horn, Pye Corner.

"King Head," Smithfield.

King's Arms, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Cross Daggers, West Smithfield.

Crown, Aldgate.

\* With the exception of the "Buffle" (or "Buffaloe"), Bloomsbury Square, which is referred to in the epilogue under date 1733, the signs mentioned after c. 1700 appear to be dealt with in the index to the work.

WILLIAM McMURRAY.

TOOKE AND HALLEY FAMILIES.—Dr. Edmond Halley is said to have married Miss Mary Tooke, in the church of St. Mary's, Islington, circa January, 1682. The bride's father is described as "Mr. Tooke, Auditor of the Exchequer," but no person of that name has been found in any printed list of officials. He was probably descended from the family of Tooke of Norfolk. His widow, Margaret Tooke (born Kinder), made her will as of London (? parish of Aldermanbury), 13 Oct., 1710 (proved Dec. 9, 1714;



P.C.C., Aston, 250), and bequeathed to her grandson Edmund Halley, jun. (later surgeon R.N.), certain lands in Upwell, &c., which are identically described in the will of Mrs. Catherine Price (see 10 S. iii. 6). This conclusive evidence indicates that Surgeon Halley did not leave any issue surviving him, and that his wife Sybilla must have been previously married, for she in her will names two granddaughters (see *ante*, p. 89). The documentary proof of relationship between the Halley and Pyke families is, therefore, at present, confined to the will of Francis Halley (see *ante*, p. 263). These new data have been supplied by Mr. R. J. Beevor.

EUGENE F. MCPHKE.

1, Park Row, Chicago.

"BREEZE" IN 'HUDIBRAS.'—There is a curious blunder as to the meaning of this word in the edition of 'Hudibras' published in 1732, with woodcuts by Hogarth. Part III. canto ii. opens with the lines:—

The Learned write, *An Insect Breeze*  
Is but the mangrel Prince of Bees,  
That falls before a Storm, on Cows,  
And stings the Founders of his House.

*Breeze* here is so obviously the gadfly (A.-S. *brimsa*) that it is difficult to see how it could be misunderstood. Yet the "annotation" supplied in this edition, p. 290, is as follows:—

"An *Insect Breeze*; Breezes often bring along with them great Quantities of Insects, which some are of Opinion, are generated from viscosous Exhalations in the Air."

This note is reproduced in Zachary Grey's edition, 1744 (reprint, 1869, p. 248), with the additional comment: "See an account of blasts, Lord Bacon's 'Natural History,' cent. vii. § 696, p. 143"! The word must have been then quite obsolete; one would imagine, to be thus mistaken for "breeze," a current of air.

A. SMYTHE PALMER.

S. Woodford.

KIRKSTEAD CHAPEL, Lincs.—A few miles from Woodhull Spa, on the east coast of Lincolnshire, is a beautiful little Early English chapel, formerly the parish church of Kirkstead, but now disused. The building adjoins the site of Kirkstead Abbey, but, to judge from the block plan of the iconography of the abbey in Stukeley's 'Itinerarium Curiosum,' it did not form part of the monastery, but was probably formerly a wayside chapel.

The recent history of the chapel is curious, and is thus described by Allen:—

"The chapel is a donative of exempt jurisdiction, but appears to have had no stipend for the offi-

ciating minister, until it came into the hands of Mr. Daniel Disney, who, being a Presbyterian, appointed a minister of that persuasion to perform service there, with a salary of 30*l.* per annum. In order that the tenets which he professed might not want support in his parish, in 1720 he settled certain lands upon five trustees, the profits of which were to be applied to the maintenance of a Presbyterian minister at this place. This gift he afterwards confirmed by his will in 1732, and in addition bequeathed to the trustees the use of the chapel and the chapel-ground for the same purpose. On the death or alienation of the minister the trustees were to present the names of two [ministers] to the lord of the manor, who was to appoint one of them; and on his neglect or refusal, the trustees themselves were to make the appointment. Ministers continued to be nominated by the prescribed form until the death of a Mr. Dunkley, who had for many years received the bequeathed stipend, and whose demise took place in 1794. On that occasion the owner of the manor took possession of the estates which had been conveyed to the trustees, and appointed to the chapel a minister of the Church of England, paying him 30*l.* per annum. The trustees recovered possession of the estates by an action of ejectment tried at Lincoln summer assizes, 1812, but not the chapel. A new chapel was erected, and the Presbyterian form of worship re-established here in 1822."—Allen's 'History of Lincoln,' pp. 78-9.

I have been unable to obtain a report of the proceedings in the action for ejectment referred to above, and am assured by the Presbyterian body (who have most kindly assisted me) that there is no record of the litigation with regard to the chapel among their archives. It appears to me to be almost incredible that a lawsuit involving the possession of some 1,200 acres of land should have left no trace, and I hope that some reader of 'N. & Q.' will kindly suggest to me some source of information.

JOHN HEBB.

WILLIAM SEATON.—In the churchyard of St. Stephen's (Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion), Rochdale, there is a flat grave-stone with the inscription:—

"Sacred to the Memory of the late Rev. William Seaton, Minister of the Gospel, Who Departed this Life October 21st, 1852, aged 56 years. He was the last Male Descendant in a direct line from George 5th Earl of Winton, whose Titles, Honours, and Estates were confiscated to the Crown in the Scottish Rebellion, 1715."

George Seton, the fifth Earl of Winton, was of the seven earls who after the battle of Preston were tried for treason. He alone of them refused to plead guilty. He was sentenced to death, but succeeded in making his escape from the Tower by cutting his prison bars, crossed to France, and died at Rome in 1749.

The writer has a copy of John Pinkerton's 'The Scottish Gallery; or, Portraits of

Eminent Persons of Scotland,' 1799, containing many manuscript notes referring to the family of Seton (who are represented by several portraits), made by a former owner of the book, William Seaton. This was probably the William Seaton who died in 1852. I have also seen a religious work with the fly-leaf inscription "William Seaton, Colne." Could any one give me any information about this person—his birth, family connexions, and so on? As far as I have been able to ascertain, he was not minister of the church where he is buried, so his presence in Rochdale must be accounted for.

RACEDHAM.

LINCOLNSHIRE JEST.—I am reminded by my friend MR. PEACOCK's story of the match (*ante*, p. 396) of being told on the best authority that the proper thing for a maiden to do, when her lover is slack in coming to the point, is to hand him a sprig of thyme, to indicate that she thinks it's time.

J. T. F.

Durham.

"JOMMOX": "WUDGET": "WOMPUS."—I note these three unligated words merely to aid in their registry or educe knowledge. The first two were common in my Connecticut home fifty years ago.

"Jommox" is evidently the same as "jammock" given by Wright. It meant a hodge-podge of food on one's plate. The further use cited by him, of a crushed fruit or other such "squash," in the English sense, I never heard. As usual, a verb had been formed from it: "all jommoxed up." The form seems to preserve an older pronunciation than Wright's.

A "wudget" was a close-packed and crumpled bunch of something normally smooth and flat—evidently a close relation of Wright's "wuddle," to hold a child in a misshapen bundle. Bedclothes tossed in a heap on the bed or the floor were "thrown in a wudget"; the contents of a satchel jammed in anyhow were "a wudget"; more curiously, a necktie in a wisp around one's neck was "tied in a wudget." In Maine the form is "hudge," which is interesting as being the connecting link with "huddle"—undoubtedly the common parent (directly or through dead forms) of all: huddle, wuddle, hudge, wudget.

The third word has come into widespread use since my boyhood, no more in New England than elsewhere. Probably the readers of 'N. & Q.' are familiar with it, as meaning a huge, shapeless, unmanageable mess. "He has got a wompus on his

hands" will be said of a reformer tackling a social problem too heavy for his powers; "I had no idea my theme was going to grow into such a wompus," a student will say; and I have heard various Presidential messages indecorously, if accurately, referred to as "wompuses." I have no idea whether it is merely a quasi-onomatopœic nonsense-word or has a real origin. I heard it first about forty years ago; I do not know whether it had been long in use then.

FORREST MORGAN.

Hartford, Conn.

## Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

JOAN D'ARC.—Some five or six years ago I saw in the crypt of the Abbey of Saint-Denis, near Paris, an old slab pushed in a corner, and surely in the style of the fifteenth century, with an effigy of a woman clad in armour, and around the figure a Gothic inscription dedicating the ex-voto to "Monseigneur Saint-Denis" of "le harnois de la Pucelle." Curiously enough, the armour is black with gold rivets and fittings. I made sure at the time this slab must have been published, but I find no trace of it in the innumerable books I have consulted. Has any English traveller noticed and drawn it?

Meanwhile, there is a cross between Saint-Germain and Poissy erected by Dunois, after the trial for the rehabilitation of Jeanne d'Arc. I do not know of any drawing published.

CH. ROESSLER.

3, Rue Le Marois, Auteuil.

PINCUSHIONS.—Can any reader inform me when pincushions first came into fashion, and how pins were kept before that time?

ELEANOR D. LONGMAN.

18, Thurloe Square, S.W.

CROOKED PINS.—Can any reader inform me why crooked pins were considered lucky, and the origin of the idea?

ELEANOR D. LONGMAN.

FORD THE FIGHTING PREACHER.—*Mercurius Academicus* (2 March, 1646) gives a lively account of how one Ford, a captain under Col. John Bingham, Governor of Poole, attempted to preach in Wimborne Minster. The congregation refused to listen, in spite of the presence of the Parliamentary

officers; and at last Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper had to call upon "the Doctor Incumbent" to pacify them—in requital for which Cooper and others afterwards turned the said Doctor "out of his living, and banished him out of the county." I shall be much obliged for any further information concerning Ford or the Doctor. This episode, I think, probably belongs to the preceding year, 1645. I have consulted Hutchins, Walker, and Calamy.

A. R. BAYLEY.

St. Margaret's, Malvern.

**THE STONES OF LONDON.**—Are the round stones used for paving now being taken up in Great College Street, Westminster, the last survivors in London of a feature that once led to a familiar phrase? The flat stones in Abingdon Street, hard by, are of course quite different from those named, and are modern.

HIPPOCLIDES.

**AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.**—I am seeking the origin of the following, which is quoted from memory—probably incorrectly:—

Silenus, old drunken Silenus,

On his ass, with his paunch full of wine,

Comes, followed by countless Bacchantes,

Their brows all wreathed with the vine.

Evoi! Evoi! ———

They rend with their shouts the thin air,

And Bacchus, led slow on his leopard,

Sweeps by with his ivy-bound hair.

The three dashes in the fifth line stand for a Greek exclamation in three syllables, which I have forgotten.

I. H. P.

1. "Who does not venerate the Chief of that illustrious family, who, being stricken by misfortune, wisely and greatly turned his attention to 'coals'—the accomplished, the epicurean, the dirty, the delightful Micawber?"

2. So once of yore each reasonable frog  
Swore faith and fealty to his sovereign log.  
Thus hailed your rulers their patrician clod  
As Egypt chose an onion for their god.

J. L. W.

1. Toujours mécontent de ce qu'il vient de faire.  
Il plaît à tout le monde, et ne saurait se plaire.

2. Who referred to the Church of Rome as  
An old lady in Babylon bred,  
Addicted to flirting, and dressing in red?  
(? 'Ingoldsby Legends.')

3. Though with pistols 'tis the fashion  
To satisfy your passion,  
Yet were 's the satisfaction  
If you perish in the action?  
(Quoted in 'Melincourt,' chap. xxiii.).

R. L. MORETON.

"MAREBOAKE": "VIERE."—Turning over some old terriers and title-deeds (referring

to Buckinghamshire in the seventeenth century), I constantly meet with the words "mareboake" or "viere" or "veare" in the description of the portions of land. What is the precise meaning of these words?

R. B.

Upton.

**NASMYTH'S 'SCENE IN HAMPSHIRE.'**—Where is the 'Scene in Hampshire' represented in Nasmyth's National Gallery picture of that name? I should be glad to know the exact spot.

S. MEAD.

Faversham.

**HERALDS: THEIR ANOINTING.**—I should be glad of some information as to the anointing and inauguration of Heralds. By whom is the oil consecrated?

Is it necessary that a new Herald should be hallowed (I use the term because I do not know what other to employ) by existing Heralds? and, if so, by how many?

If a heraldic succession really exists, how far back and to what source can it be traced?

So far I have been inquiring as to English Heralds. Further, I would ask whether what is true of English Heralds is true of Scotch and foreign (e.g., Spanish) Heralds; or, if not, what the main differences are. In particular I wish to know whether there is a common source from which the English and foreign successions, if any, are derived. For all I know, it may be in the Kings of Arms that the power of transmitting heraldic order is vested. Indeed, it looks on the surface as if the triple grades of King of Arms, Herald, and Pursuivant were in some way analogous to those of bishop, priest, and deacon.

Will some expert be good enough to enlighten my ignorance?

R. JOHNSON WALKER.

Little Holland House, Kensington.

"KEELHAUL": "COBKEY": "MORRYOUNE."—In a volume of ancient tracts is an interesting treatise by Capt. John Smith, published in 1626 as an 'Accidence for Young Seamen.' In setting forth the duties of the various office-holders on shipboard the author says of the "Marshall" that he "is to punish offenders and to see Justice executed according to directions, as ducking at Yards arme, hawling under the Keele, bound to the Capsterne, with a basket of shot about his necke, and to pay the Cobty or the Morryoune."

"Cobty" I have found under 'Cobkey.' To "pay the cobty" or "cobkey" might be, I gather, correctly expressed "to serve the rope's-end." But for "Morryoune"

I have searched in vain under various spellings in a variety of dictionaries. Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' help me to the word? I expect to find that it is some more or less agreeable variety of the rope's-end, and probably the recipients could have told us all about it for some little time afterwards. Shipboard justice in old days was pretty severe, not to say brutal. As tracts bound in a volume are apt to be submerged when the volume is returned to its shelf, let me attach a buoy to this. It is "4. A.1 Voyages and Travels" in the Inner Temple Library, at present under 57\*. DOUGLAS OWEN.  
Savile Club.

[To *keelhaul* is fully explained in the 'N.E.D.' the first quotation being from the above passage. *Cobkey* is also explained, the first quotation being dated 1582. *Misbirth* is the last word issued by Dr. Bradley, so perhaps readers of 'N. & Q.' can supply information as to *morryoun* that may be useful for the Dictionary.]

**BUTCHERS EXEMPTED FROM JURIES.**—In the Second Prologue to 'Secret Love; or, the Maiden Queen,' Dryden writes:—

No Critick's Verdict should, of right, stand good,  
They are excepted all as Men of Blood:  
And the same Law shall shield him from their

Fury,  
Which has excluded Butchers from a Jury.  
I should be glad to learn something of this law. When, and why, was it passed? Is it still in force?  
T. M. W.

**SIR THOMAS LUCY.**—Can any of your readers give me a reference to a recent article in a magazine going to prove that Sir Thomas Lucy was not the original of Justice Shallow in 'The Merry Wives of Windsor'?  
G. S.

**ABBOTS OF CROKESDEN.**—In the *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, vol. ii. (1835), pp. 298–9, are extracts from the annals of Crokesden Abbey, co. Stafford:—

"MCCXLII. Partem reliquam D'n's Henricus de Meisham, Abbas domus vii<sup>te</sup>, sufficienter consumavit."

"MCCCLXXIV. Successit autem ei in regimine Cenobii, die beate Lucie sequenti, D'n's Henricus de Moysam."

"MCCCLXXXIV. D'n's H. de Moysam, Abbas vii<sup>te</sup> hujus domus, exoneravit se a cura pastoralis, et cessit oneri, propter impotenciam sui, die Sancti Barnabe apostoli."

"Under Abbat Henr de Meisam [1274–1284]."—P. 300.

Is it possible to find out whence these abbots came? There was a Harry de Meysham, of Ewloe, near Hawarden, in Flintshire, in 1268; a Richard de Meysham in 1333; and several others down to 1475 and on to recent times. Can these abbots

of Crokesden Abbey be identified as being connected with the De Meyshams of Ewloe?

ARTHUR MESHAM.

Pontruffydd Trefnant R.S.O., N. Wales.

**"LYING BISHOP."**—This name is given to a milestone between Clitheroe and Lancaster. The stone gives the distance to Lancaster as 16 miles; to Preston 10 miles. But an iron rod rising from the centre of the stone states the distance to Lancaster to be 23 miles; to Preston 15 miles. I have been told that a milestone is said to be "bishops" if corrected in this manner. Can any reader give a satisfactory explanation of the name? In the 'N.E.D.' "to bishop" seems to be applied only to horses. *The Stonyhurst Magazine*, unable to explain the name, has discovered "a hierarchy of such bishops" in the neighbourhood of the College.  
J. W. BROWN.

**BAFFO'S POEMS.**—I have a copy of the poems of Baffo, 1771. The book is thus described by Bonneau in 'Curiosa':—

"Le poesie di Giorgio Baffo, Patrizio, Veneto, 1771, in 8°, petit volume d'une rareté insigne, dont on ne connaît à l'heure qu'il est qu'un on deux exemplaires. Il en figure un, sous le no. 2971, dans le Catalogue Libri.....et nous avions la bonne fortune d'en posséder un autre, celui-là même qui appartient à Lord Pembroke," &c.

Is this book so rare? I should be glad to know, as a copy has come into my possession.

D. C. L. O.

**BURTON'S 'SCENTED GARDEN.'**—In the late Lady Burton's 'Life' of her husband there is a defence by her of her action in destroying the MS. of 'The Scented Garden,' on which her husband was engaged, she states, up to the time of his death. Lady Burton also says that the MS. was unfinished, and that there is no authentic copy in existence. Now, in the list of works by Burton appended to the life of Burton published by his niece, there appears 'The Scented Garden.'

Was the book referred to ever published? and what is the explanation of the above apparent contradiction? If published, is the work obtainable?  
R.

Kadina, South Australia.

[A French translation (1896) and an English version of it were privately printed, we believe, in the same year, but we do not know if they are complete or authentic.]

**BISHOP JOHN BEST, OF CARLISLE.**—The following is an extract from the parish registers of Bilston, co. Stafford:—

"1765, May 9th, on this day died at Bilston of a dead Palsy, with which she was struck the pre-

ceding day, in the 81st year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Best, widow and relict of the Rev. Edward Best, clerk, heretofore Vicar of Wednesbury, mother of Edward Best, clerk, the present Vicar of Wednesbury and Minister of Bilston. She was the daughter of John Jevon, heretofore of Tipton in the County of Stafford, gent., by Mary his wife, the daughter of John Harris, heretofore of Bradford in the County of Worcester, gent. She was interred on the 12th inst. near the remains of her late husband in a vault in the South Chancel of Wednesbury Church. Her said late husband was the son of the Rev. Edward Best, clerk, heretofore Rector of Elmley Lovett in the County of Worcester, and descended by a regular and continued succession of Clergymen from the Right Revd. John Best, who was consecrated Bishop of Carlisle upon the restoration of the Protestant Religion in the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth."

Edward Best, the husband of Elizabeth Jevon, was buried 12 Dec., 1718. He was the son of Edward Best, rector of Elmley Lovett, who died 17 March, 1707; and grandson of Edward Best, rector of Elmley Lovett, who was born circa 1580, and died 26 Jan., 1662, aged eighty-two. The pedigree of this family is given in *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, New Series, vol. iv. p. 234.

I should be glad to know how this Edward Best (1580 to 1662) was related to Bishop John Best of Carlisle (who died in 1570). If he were really a descendant of the Bishop, as stated in the register of Bilston, he must have been his grandson.

The Bilston registers during the Rev. Richard Ames's incumbency are full of most interesting entries, such as the one given above, and deserve to be printed by the Parish Register Society or the Staffordshire Parish Register Society.

W. G. D. FLETCHER, F.S.A.  
Oxon Vicarage, Shrewsbury.

ISLES FAMILY.—I shall be obliged for anything you can tell me of the family name of Isles. It is apparently a Scotch name of French derivation.

F. G. MCGREGOR.

Brisbane.

CLEMENT CROOLE was admitted to Westminster School in October, 1721, aged fifteen. Can any correspondent of 'N. & Q.' give me particulars of his parentage and career?

G. F. R. B.

WILLIAM CULLING was at Westminster School in 1732. Any particulars of his parentage and career are desired.

G. F. R. B.

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE'S DIARY.—In a letter dated 16 Oct., 1580, written to King

Philip of Spain by Bernardino de Mendoza, the Spanish representative in London, it is stated that "he [Drake] has given the Queen a diary of everything that happened during the three years he was away," &c.

I am anxious to find the whereabouts of the diary mentioned in this extract, and trust some of the readers of 'N. & Q.' may be able to help me. The diary is a narration of Drake's voyage round the world in 1577-9.

Inquiry at the Public Record Office has elicited the reply that "no diary of Drake is known to exist there." A similar response comes from Windsor.

Is anything known as to what has become of the royal archives possessed by Queen Elizabeth?

WALTER C. BROWN.  
144, Goodrich Road, S.E.

LEWIS ORMSBY, OF WHETHAM'S REGIMENT.—Lewis Ormsby, lieutenant-colonel of Whetham's Regiment (12th Foot), died 31 Aug., 1734. By his will, dated 27 June, 1734, he left 1,000*l.* to Lord Forbes and made him his executor. He mentions his mother, Eleanor Spence, widow; his half-brother and sisters, Ralph Spence, Sidney Leason, Mary Crane, Eleanor Fury, Hannah Hamilton, and Anne Crane; and his cousin german Lieut. Robert Browne, of co. Sligo. The 14th Lord Forbes was buried Aug. 8, 1734, aged thirteen. Any further information about Col. Ormsby would greatly oblige me.

H. L. O.

## Replies.

PAPAL STYLES: "PATER PATRUM."  
(10 S. vii. 368.)

THE MISSES MALLESON AND TUKER in their 'Handbook to Christian and Ecclesiastical Rome,' part iv., write at p. 334:—

"The title *Pope* was used in early times for all bishops; it means 'Father.' About 510 Ennodius of Ticinum employs it to denote the Bishop of Rome exclusively; but it is from the seventh century that it became customary, and Gregory VII. (1073-1089) made it the lawful and exclusive title."

"The abbreviation *P.P. Rom.*, *Papa Romæ*, Pope of Rome, belongs to the ninth century, when the word *Papa* was still not exclusively confined to the one Bishop.

"Tertullian (220), in his indignant remonstrance about the remitting power, ironically refers to Callistus by the title given to the Roman Emperors as high priests, and calls the Pope 'The Pontifex

\* "In a catacomb epitaph we have; *Sub Liberio Papa*; his successor Damasus is referred to as *Sub Damasco episcopo*."

*Maximus*, that is, Bishop of Bishops'; this Roman title, however, actually signified the Pope in the days of Leo I. (440-461), and is still used to-day."

As to this title, I may add that not only Constantine, but also his more Christian successors Valentinian I. (364-75) and Gratian (367-83), made use of it, as inscriptions still extant show. Towards the end of his reign, however, the latter, as Zosimus tells us (lib. iv. c. 36), laid it aside: *ἀθεμίστον εἶναι Χριστιανῶν τὸ σχῆμα νομίσας*. Theodosius the Great (379-95) never used it. To resume:—

"The title Holy Father was applied to Patriarchs and bishops, and therefore to the Pope, from the earliest days. That of 'Holiness' was a common title of veneration in addressing great prelates and others; Gregory the Great employs it when writing to the Bishops of Alexandria and Antioch, and Augustin of Canterbury; and St. Augustine in a letter to Juliana, the mother of Demetrias, asks her whether a certain book has reached 'Your Holiness.' In the West the title has been confined to the Pope since the time of Johannes Diaconus (sixth century).

"'Servant of the Servants of God' was a title adopted by Gregory the Great when John, Patriarch of Constantinople, assumed that of *Ecumenical Bishop*.\* It became a usual episcopal title, and Boniface, the English apostle of Germany, calls himself 'Servant of the servants of God' in a letter to Eadburga. It is still employed by the Popes; and was used by other bishops until the style *Dei et Apostolicæ Sedis gratia* was introduced. This was first employed by a Bishop of Cyprus who had been granted extended jurisdiction by the Holy See. Originally the Popes styled themselves vicars of Peter and successors of Peter, or 'Apostolic.' As early as 202-220 Pope Zephyrinus is addressed as 'apostolic'; and Tertullian quotes Matt. xvi. 18 with reference to the position of this Pope. Innocent III. spoke of himself as Vicar of *Christ*, and, as we see by her letters, this was perfectly usual by the time of St. Catherine. This title, and not Vicar of God, or Vice-Regent of God on earth, is the proper title of the Popes, the other being an abuse."†

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

St. Gregory the Great is believed to have been the first Pope who styled himself "Servus servorum Dei" (Southey, 'Com-monplace Book,' vol. iii. p. 397).

ASTARTE.

\* "A title conferred on the Patriarch by the emperors and by a synod held in 588. Pelagius, Pope of Rome, protested against it. Leo I. had declined it when offered to him at the Council of Chalcedon. Gregory's letters on the subject to John and to Eulogius of Alexandria are full of noble words."

† "When Leo III. crowned Charlemagne in 800 it was the Emperor who was regarded as God's Vice-Regent. The same principle was assiduously preached from English pulpits after the Reformation, with reference to the Tudors, the Stuarts, and the Georges."

SULPHUR MATCHES: MATCH-MAKER'S SONG (10 S. vii. 348, 396).—I well remember an old Brighton character, whose portrait is in the Pavilion and one in my possession, whose song was

Come, buy my good matches; come, buy them of me;  
They are the best matches that ever you see.  
For lighting your candle, or kindling your fire,  
They are the best matches that you can desire.

There was an old woman in Rosemary Lane;  
She cuts 'em and dips 'em, and I do the same.  
For lighting your candle, &c.

He also sold penny almanacs, and sang "Here's yer new book almanac for the New Year: only one penny." But in time the almanac doubled in price, and then his lay was altered to "Here's yer new book almanac for the New Year: only one tuppence."

The use of flint, steel and tinder was universal in those days. R. P. H.

I, too, well remember seeing matches of the kind described by J. T. F. (unsplit at one end), and am surprised that nobody has referred to them before in this correspondence. I do not remember them in use, but we had some in the house in the early fifties of last century. MR. PEACOCK'S amusing anecdote reminds one of Hawthorne's note: "Brimstone and wood; a scold and a blockhead: a good match!"

C. C. B.

"MATCHES" IN CONGREVE (10 S. vii. 269, 351, 397).—A small bundle of the old "tunder-box" matches which I have are tipped at both ends with sulphur. They are those mentioned by J. T. F., and both ends are for "business." The first matches I remember used were "Congreves," and they were thrice as thick, and twice as long, as modern wooden matches. The big red tips were the delight of boys, for a match screwed into a slight hollow in a stone wall would emit from half a dozen to a dozen loud cracks, besides sparks, before the "brimstone" was spent. The sparks sent out were capable of burning the fingers badly, and that, perhaps, was why "lucifer" became one of the match-names. I remember three early kinds of match-boxes: one made oval in shape with a lid, another round with lid and of stronger wood, and the big slide box—all to hold the big matches.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

The matches mentioned in Congreve were undoubtedly the old-fashioned brimstone matches which always accompanied the tinder-box with its flint and steel, because it was impossible, or at least very difficult

to light a fire or a candle directly by the ignited tinder, which usually consisted of charred linen or cotton rags, and was kept in a tin box provided with a closely fitting cover. The latter was the tinder-box.

In early times the matches seem to have been coarse strings of tow, hemp, cotton, or some such material, dipped in melted sulphur; but all these gave way to the simple wooden splint, one end of which was cut to a fine point, while the other was left thick, and both ends were coated with sulphur or brimstone. The word "match" is derived from an old word signifying the wick or snuff of a candle, but, like many other technical terms, it has changed its meaning. The first matches, however, were probably made of candle-wicking.

The matches made of wood, the ends being coated with sulphur, were in general use in my boyhood (seventy years ago), and I have made hundreds of them, perhaps thousands. They were the only kind in common use, and most families made their own, the job being generally assigned to the boys. The pointed end was used for getting a light from ignited tinder, which would not set fire to any considerable mass either of sulphur or any other material; the thick end was used for obtaining a light from burning coals which it might be difficult to fan into a flame.

The process of lighting a candle was as follows. By striking a piece of properly tempered steel with a sharp-edged flint, giving the latter a scraping motion, a shower of sparks was thrown down on the tinder and set it on fire; then it was easy to light the sharp end of the brimstone match, and with this to light the candle. In dexterous hands, with good flint, steel, and tinder, the process did not take long; I have lighted a candle in this way in forty seconds.

Gulliver in his 'Voyage to Laputa' tells us that when he reached one of the desert isles he had "about him his flint, steel, match, and burning-glass." The match here mentioned may have been rags, paper, or candle-wicking soaked in nitre. This was written prior to 1727 (the date of publication), and long before friction or, as they are sometimes called, lucifer matches had been thought of. Phosphorus had been discovered in 1669, and had been used in connexion with the old brimstone match; but in this case it served merely as a substitute for the flint, steel, and tinder.

JOHN PHIN.

Paterson, N.J.

In Hampshire the inhabitants used matches made of triangle-shape brown paper, the three corners being dipped in melted brimstone. My mother informs me that this method was still in use in 1840.

ALFRED SYDNEY LEWIS.

Library, Constitutional Club.

FLINT AND STEEL (10 S. vii. 329, 377, 396, 418).—MR. WELFORD asks if the steel was ever the moving body while the flint received the impact. It depended upon the material that was to be ignited. Charred rags in a tinder-box were always ignited by holding the steel over the box and striking it with the flint. The flint cut off a series of small shavings, which were ignited by the energy required to separate them from the steel mass, and these, falling on the tinder, set it on fire. These sparks will not (or will very rarely) set fire to a fine cambric handkerchief, and will not burn the hand. If they are caught on a sheet of clean paper and examined under the microscope, many of them are found to be fused globules of oxidized iron; others are minute curled shavings which show the blueing or blackening effect of intense heat. But when rags soaked in a solution of nitre or bichromate of potash were used, they were laid on the upper surface of the flint, the edge of which was struck with a scraping motion by the steel. The shavings or sparks were then thrown on the upper surface of the flint, and ignited the matter lying thereon. Thick brown paper soaked in nitre was often used for this purpose, and was known as "touch paper."

Both ways were used, according to circumstances.

JOHN PHIN.

442, 15th Avenue, Paterson, N.J.

In Hampshire the inhabitants held the steel in the left hand, striking with the flint in the right. There is an interesting little volume (published 1889) in "The Romance of Science Series," entitled 'The Story of a Tinder-Box,' by Charles Meymott Tidy, M.B., in which he explains the method of using the flint and steel; and on p. 15 there is an illustration of the flint and steel, tinder-box, and wood matches.

ALFRED SYDNEY LEWIS.

Library, Constitutional Club.

There must be many hale and hearty individuals still living who well remember the passing of flint and steel and the coming of congreve and lucifer. In my native county, Surrey, the steel was invariably held in the left hand by a loop handle, and

struck by a wedge-shaped flint held in the right, the spark produced dropping on the tinder in the box underneath, when a sulphur-tipped hand-made match, about 5 in. by  $\frac{1}{2}$  in., was applied and a flame obtained. I saw no machine-made matches in those days. The agricultural labourer lit his pipe by striking a roadside flint on the back of his clasp-knife so that the spark should fall on dry moss or other dry combustible matter which he carried in his pocket; whilst the skilled artisan and others would rely on the convex lens of the burning-glass, wind and weather permitting.

CHARLES SHELLEY.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (10 S. vii. 309, 374).—1. This same thought was expressed many centuries before Palladas by Hipponax. See the two lines quoted by Stobæus ('Florilegium,' 68, 8):—

Δύ' ἡμέραι γυναικός εἰσιν ἡδίσται,  
ὅταν γαμῇ τις κάκφ' ἔργ' τεθνηκυῖαν.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

University College, Aberystwyth.

The appeal to 'N. & Q.' from Iquique (*ante*, p. 389) has not been in vain. "No star ever rose or set without influence somewhere" is from 'Lucile,' by Owen Meredith, very near the end of Canto VI. Part II.

W. L.

The quotation inquired for by N. W. H. (*ante*, p. 389) is from Macaulay's essay on Leigh Hunt, *Edinburgh Review*, January, 1841; and the passage in which it occurs is thus given in his 'Essays,' Longman, 1858, vol. ii. p. 155, under 'Comic Dramatists of the Restoration':—

"It was the same with our fathers in the time of the Great Civil War. We are by no means unmindful of the great debt which mankind owes to the Puritans of that time, the deliverers of England, the founders of the American Commonwealths. But in the day of their power those men committed one great fault, which left deep and lasting traces in the national character and manners. They mistook the end and overrated the force of government."

W. S.

MIRAGE (10 S. vii. 390).—From a position near Fairlight, Hastings, I once saw the coast of France with startling distinctness. It was not till afterwards that I realized that it was an effect of refraction in the air. This was a case of mirage resembling the celebrated *fata Morgana*.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

This optical delusion is unpleasantly familiar to British riflemen. At the butts

or ranges on warm humid days the targets, seen through or in a mirage, seem to dance in the sunlight, and appear higher than they really are. Like wind and wet, a mirage is counted an active drawback to good shooting, and plays strange tricks with bullets.

WILLIAM JAGGARD.

SEINE, RIVER AND SAINT (10 S. vii. 348).

—There is no connexion whatsoever between the two, beyond that of locality. The source of the Seine is near Chanceaux, several miles from St. Seine, and in another township, altogether. St. Seine, the town, takes its name from St. Sejanus, and is always spoken of as St. Seine-l'Abbaye. Not only is it in another township, but on the other side of the watershed, its medicinal springs feeding the Tille, a tributary of the Saône. The water of the source of the Seine finds its way in wet weather to the Channel; that of St. Seine to the Mediterranean—in wet weather only, for in the summer heats the true source of the Seine is at Châtillon-sur-Seine, many miles below. The Municipality of Paris, in the early days of last century, had the Seine traced to its source, and erected an allegorical figure there, known to the whole countryside as "la Dame au Bain de Pieds." When the foundations were being dug, it was found that the Romans had been there already, and had done something of the same kind. At St. Seine-l'Abbaye the beautiful church is still in good condition.

H. HALLIDAY SPARLING.

15, Villa Davoust, Asnières (Seine).

The town of St. Seine-l'Abbaye is four or five miles from the source of the river. The abbey was founded by St. Seine, who was "the son of a *pagus* of Mémont," and lived in the sixth century. One of the legends of the saint is that he walked across France, and, wherever he was well received, he asked his hosts what they would like in return, and the general request was for drinking water, for there were no streams and few wells in that part of the country. On his return to the abbey he struck the rock, and sent forth the river, giving it instructions that it was to flow by the cottages of those who had entertained him, and dodge the habitations of the inhospitable. This accounts for the very serpentine course taken by the river. Incidents in the saint's career are represented in a series of fifteenth-century paintings on the back of the chancel screen in the present abbey, which is a very fine old church—



built 1255, and enlarged in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

ROBERT B. DOUGLAS.

64, Rue des Martyrs, Paris.

So far as I am aware, no St. Seine occurs in "the Romish calendar," and what Miss Costello mistook for "the saint who presides over the spot" is the figure of the river deity Sequana, part of the monument erected in 1867 by Jouffroy.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

That valuable little handbook Sir Harris Nicolas's 'Chronology of History' has "Seine, Sequanus, Segonus, or Sigo, abbot, died Sept. 19," in its 'Alphabetical Calendar of Saints' Days.'

ST. SWITHIN.

[MR. J. C. MARRIOTT also thanked for reply.]

'THE WRONG MAN' (10 S. vii. 407).—The Life of Charles James Mathews, edited by Charles Dickens, 2 vols., 1879, contains a 'List of Plays performed during Mathews's Managements of Covent Garden and the Lyceum,' drawn up by himself, and found among his papers. This states that the farce 'The Wrong Man' was played only ten times at Covent Garden (season 1841-2), and not eleven, as mentioned by MR. WALTERS in his query.

ALFRED SYDNEY LEWIS.

Library, Constitutional Club.

'A SHORT EXPLICATION' OF MUSICAL TERMS (10 S. vii. 409).—If the great public libraries between them possess no example, would it not be well to ask some music specialist like Mr. Reeves, of Charing Cross Road?

There is another edition, undated and apparently earlier, which is engraved throughout. Its title is 'Short Explication of such Words or Terms as are made use of in Vocal and Instrumental Music.' It is 8vo, on 18 leaves. The author may be Richard Leveridge, who published about that period a collection of songs similarly engraved throughout.

WILLIAM JAGGARD.

SIR THOMAS BLOODWORTH, LORD MAYOR 1665-6 (10 S. vii. 409).—He died 12 May, 1682, and was buried on the 24th at Leatherhead, Surrey, "where he had a pretty seat"—apparently the Manor House, of which he was lessee from Merton College. His claim to notoriety consists in the coarse remark which he made (2 Sept., 1666) at the commencement of the Great Fire of London, which occurred during his mayoralty. This will be found in (the uncastrated copies of)

Le Neve's 'Knights' (vol. viii. of the publications of the Harleian Society, 1873), where his pedigree is given. G. E. C.

ORDINARIES OF NEWGATE (10 S. vii. 408).

—It is very possible that there was a permanent minister appointed to Newgate before 1698, the earliest date given by MR. BLEACKLEY. Precisely a century and a half earlier (viz., in 1549), Latimer advocated the appointment of goal chaplains in the following words, which occur in a sermon preached before Edward VI. (quoted at 1 S. ii. 22):—

"Oh, I would ye would resort to prisons! A commendable thing in a Christian realm: I would wish there were curates of prisons, that we might say, the 'curate of Newgate,' the 'curate of the Fleet,' and I would have them waged for their labour. It is a holiday work to visit the prisoners, for they be kept from sermons."

Two hundred and thirty years later we find Howard the philanthropist describing the minister as then "waged" as follows:—

"The chaplain, or ordinary, besides his salary, has a house in Newgate Street, clear of land-tax; Lady Barnardiston's legacy, 6*l.* a year; an old legacy paid by the Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 10*l.* a year; and lately had two freedoms yearly, which commonly sold for 25*l.* each; and the City generally presented him, once in six months, with another freedom. Now he has not the freedoms, but his salary is augmented to 180*l.*, and the sheriffs pay him 3*l.* 12*s.* He engages, when chosen, to hold no other living."—Old and New London, ii. 442.

The last name in MR. BLEACKLEY's list is traceable at a later date than 1824. Elmes's 'Topographical Dictionary,' published in 1831, contains, at the end of the account of the prison, the name of "the Rev. Horace S. Cotton, D.D., Ordinary."

WILLIAM McMURRAY.

TENIERS AND MINIATURES (10 S. vii. 409).

—So many pictures by Teniers are on such a small scale that they may be reasonably classed as miniatures. MR. HEWITT will find exhaustive lists in John Smith's 'Catalogue Raisonné,' pt. iii. 256-444, and in the Supplement to that work, 405-72. Some of the pictures there described are smaller even than that referred to by MR. HEWITT. Many of Teniers's pictures are doubtless portraits, but the names of scarcely any have been preserved; there were doctors, boors, fishermen, and the rest. A portrait of a gentleman in black robe with fur, 6½ in. by 4½ in., was in the Blenheim Sale in 1886, and was again sold in Mr. H. P. Cunliffe's collection on 9 May, 1903, and this seems to be one of the very few examples in existence

of a real portrait, as distinct from a more or less imaginative domestic subject, by Teniers. The portrait of Charles II. de Lorraine-Guise, Duc d'Elbeuf, is therefore a very interesting example of an identified subject by this artist.

W. ROBERTS.

47, Lansdowne Gardens, Clapham, S.W.

**ST. GEORGE: GEORGE AS A CHRISTIAN NAME** (10 S. vii. 308, 375).—It is remarkable that this Christian name does not occur in Domesday Book (1086), Liber Niger (1166), nor Testa de Nevill (c. 1230). The earliest I remember to have met with who bore it was George de Cantilupe, the last baron of Bergavenny of that family. It was not given to him through his being born on St. George's Day, for he was born on Good Friday (14 April), 1251. He lost his father at the age of three, and his wardship was secured by Edmund de Laci, Earl of Lincoln, lord of Pontefract. When he was nineteen he was present at the settlement of a dispute between the monks of Pontefract and those of Bretton, made in the hall of the Friar-Preachers at the former place on 28 July, 1269, being "the Sunday before the feast of St. Oswald" ('Mon. Angl.', i. 653). I may add that his life was short, for he died 25 April, 1273, and his heart was deposited in the church of the Friar-Preachers named above, because his wife Margaret de Laci and their infant son were already lying there (*Coll. Top. et Gen.*, iv. 73). He left no issue, and John de Hastings was his nephew and heir.

The first Georgius was no doubt the nominal ancestor of the Georgians (the earth workers), according to the usual ancient method of writing ethnology in the form of genealogies.

A. S. ELLIS.

Westminster.

I have met with earlier instances of this name than have been as yet mentioned by correspondents. In my 'Notes from the Muniments of Magd. Coll., Oxford' (1882, p. 93), I have recorded a George de Cauncele in Wiltshire, circa 1270-80, and a George de Levetone in Somerset in 1350; and I added that the name is "frequent in 15th century."

G. E. C. in his 'Complete Peerage,' vol. iii. p. 199, remarks, in relation to George, Earl of Dunbar, born about 1336, that the name was "not, perhaps, very usual in England till the birth in 1449 of George Plantagenet, Duke of Clarence."

W. D. MACRAY.

Although your valuable correspondent W. C. B. says that "before 1700 George is not at all a common Christian name," good

old Camden ranges it under such as are "usual," and marks it as being

"a name of special respect in England since the victorious King Edward the third chose S. George for his Patron, and the English in all encounters and battels used the name of Saint George in their cries."—'Remains concerning Britain,' p. 80.

ST. SWITHIN.

I do not think the name George is so uncommon before 1700 as some of your correspondents assume. Looking through some Lancashire pedigrees and lists in 'Gregson's Portfolio,' I find the following early instances:

Stanley family.—George, Lord Strange, son of the second Lord Stanley, died 1497. Sir George Stanley, Kt., of Crosshall, Lancs, son of Sir James Stanley, died 1570.

Lydiates of Lydiate.—In the pedigree is given the achievement of George Ireland, born 1467.

Masey or Massey of Rixton.—George Massey had grant of lands in Cheshire for life from his father, 9 Jan., 1436.

Orrell of Orrell.—George Orrell, living in 1506.

Longworth of Longworth.—George, son and heir of Thomas Longworth, who was twenty-one in 1448. Another George Longworth, living in 1567, married Margaret Trafford, of co. Chester.

Pilkington pedigree.—A George is mentioned in a Rivington deed in 1478, though it is not known if he was a Pilkington.

In the musters of soldiers in the county of Lancaster in 1553 and 1574 the name George occurs 18 times. A. H. ARKLE.

Burke's 'Peerage,' under Sir Chas. Munro, quotes from Nisbet that William, Earl of Sutherland, in the reign of Alexander II. of Scotland granted a charter "carissimo et fidelissimo consanguineo Georgio Munro de Foulis." Alexander II. reigned 1214-49.

Georg' de Charnells (or Carneley) occurs in the Inq. P.M. 2 Ed. I. (1273-4). R. S. B.

In the registers of the ancient parish of Goodleigh Prior, North Devon, I have found George prefixed to the following surnames in the years indicated by the figures in parentheses: Ellys (1549), Burte (1556), Parkyn (1562), Smale (1565), Knight (1568), Blakmoor (1573), Downe (1578), Brother and Chapple (1579), Luerthye (1585), Gubb (1589), Hartnoll (1591), Willis (1599), Edger (1612), Pilman (1616), Striblyn (1625), Pasmore (1630), Davie (1643), Waller (1672), Warrin (1675), Shaw (1687), Gill (1689), Laramy (1694).

To judge from this evidence of one set of records in a small parish, it would seem that

before 1700 George was not an uncommon Christian name in this country.

F. JARRATT.

WORPLE WAY (10 S. iv. 348, 396; vii. 233, 293, 373, 417).—I lived in Wimbledon from 1860 till 1867. At that time Worple Lane was a road between hedges, with no houses on either side. The name of Walpole Lane was never heard. Maps may be relied on geographically, but names in them are not always trustworthy.

JOHN PAKENHAM STILWELL.

"BUMBLE-PUPPY" (10 S. vii. 306).—Before the "Doves" Tavern at the north-west end of Hammersmith Bridge was pulled down—the site being occupied now by flats, I think—there was to be seen in the garden of this favourite resort of Thomson the poet a bumble-puppy table of slate, placed upon uprights, and inclined slightly towards one end, which was furnished with a wooden frame. This frame certainly does not appear to make the table resemble in any way either that described in James Godby's 'Italian Scenery,' as quoted by MR. THORNTON, or that in Strutt's 'Sports and Pastimes,' where the game is said to be identical with "nine holes": and in both these cases it appears to be the game upon which bagatelle was founded. But in the "Doves" example a row of nine-holes form entrances for the ball to a corresponding row of stable-like partitions or pigeon-holes. I judge from a careful engraving in front of me, where there is not a single hole in the board, as in the bagatelle table. Was the "Doves" table then really intended originally for bumble-puppy? It seems rather to fit the description of nine-holes, and that nine-holes was a variant form of bumble-puppy, like the game of "troule-in-madame." Strutt in describing nine holes appears to think that, owing to the proscription of skittles by the magistrate, it was adopted in their place under the name of "bubble-the-justice," because it was a game not prohibited by name in the statutes. Then he describes a game, which, as "nine-holes," seems to answer the requirements of the "Doves" frame. He says that he had seen a pastime practised by schoolboys called nine-holes, played with marbles, which they bowled at a board set upright, resembling a bridge, with nine small arches, all numbered. If the marble struck against the sides of the arches, it became the property of the boy to whom the board belonged; but if it went through any one of them, the bowler claimed a

number of marbles equal to the number on the arch it passed through.

The Hammersmith board certainly seems to meet the requirements of those who played "troule-in-madame." In 'The Benefit of the Ancient Bathes of Buckstones,' compiled by John Jones at the King's Mede, nigh Darby, 1572, 4to, p. 12, we read, says Brand in his 'Antiquities' (Bohn, 1854, ed. by Ellis, vol. ii. p. 445):—

"The ladies, gentle woomen, wyves, and maydes, may in one of the galleries walke; and if the weather bee not agreeable to their expectation, they may have in the end of a benche eleven holes made, intoo the whiche to trowle pummates, or bowles of leade, bigge, little, or meane, or also of copper, tyune, woode, eyther vyolent or softe, after their owne discretion; the pastime *troule-in-madame* is termed."

Where is the "Doves" bumble-puppy contrivance now? and are there any other outlying taverns or ale-houses where the "table" used in the game survives?

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

CARLYLE ON PAINTING FOAM (10 S. vii. 310, 373).—Here are two earlier instances of the same allusion in Carlyle. On 10 June, 1831, he wrote to Goethe that he had been "for these last months.... busy with a Piece" [i.e., 'Sartor'], of which he says:—

"It is, after all, not a Picture that I am painting; it is but a half-reckless casting of the brush, with its many frustrated colours, against the canvas; whether it will make good Foam is still a venture."

—C. E. Norton, 'Correspondence between Goethe and Carlyle,' 1887, p. 285.

And in the concluding chapter of 'Sartor,' written about a couple of months later, he says of Teufelsdröckh:—

"Seems it not conceivable..... that striving with his characteristic vehemence to paint this and the other Picture, and ever without success, he at last desperately dashes his sponge, full of all colours, against the canvas, to try whether it will paint Foam?"

A note in J. A. S. Barrett's excellent edition of 'Sartor' (p. 360) says, without naming any authorities, that the painter who threw the brush was Apelles, when trying to paint the foam on Alexander's horse. But the story of the sponge and the painting dog is told of Protogenes, the contemporary of Apelles, e.g., in Lempière's 'Classical Dictionary.'

L. R. M. STRACHAN.

Heidelberg, Germany.

The next day after sending my letter of inquiry to you I found ample information about the foam allusion in Carlyle's 'French Revolution.' In the "Farewell" chapter of 'Sartor Resartus' is a clearer reference to the same story. Pliny the Elder in

chap. xxxv. of his 'Natural History' tells the anecdote of Nealces painting a horse and also of Protogenes delineating a dog. Plutarch's 'Of Fortune' gives the credit to Nealces, according to some texts. Dio Chrysostom is quoted as telling the story of Apelles. Surely three painters did not each throw a sponge at a picture with such astonishing results.

THOMAS FLINT.

Brooklyn, N.Y.

"MOTHER OF DEAD DOGS" (10 S. v. 509; vi. 32, 95).—It does not seem to me that the answer to the query about Carlyle's use of the phrase "Mother of dead dogs" has been given in any adequate way. The first use of the phrase which I have found so far is in his essay on Count Cagliostro. Then occur two instances in 'The French Revolution.' In a letter to Emerson in 1859 he used the same familiar phrase without quotation marks. But when did he use it for the first time? and was he quoting himself?

THOMAS FLINT.

BADGES OF THE CITY GUILDS (10 S. vii. 347).—As a member of six livery companies, I may say that it is the custom for a Master (or, as he is sometimes called, Prime Warden) to wear a badge as Master, also a Past Master's badge when out of office; but it is not the custom to wear a Past Master's badge except at a meeting of one's own company.

JAS. CURTIS, F.S.A.

CHARTERS TO CITY GUILDS (10 S. vii. 347).—King James gave certain rights to "the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of our City of London," &c., which are duly set forth in a curious 12mo volume with the following title-page:—

"Charters of the City of London, Which have been granted by the King's and Queens of England, Since the Conquest. Taken Verbatim out of the Records, exactly translated into English, with Notes explaining ancient Words and Terms, &c. By J. E. Printed at the Looking-Glass, over against St. Magnus Church, London Bridge. 1745."

But in a long legal rigmarole of several pages there is, I think, no particular allusion to any City company, the guilds being understood in the word "Commonalty."

In Herbert's 'Twelve Great Companies,' 1834, is a small engraving representing the livery dress of the time of the first James, taken from illuminations in the border of a second charter granted to the Leather-sellers by James I., the first having been received at the hands of Henry VI. (see pp. 63-4). James I. in the eleventh year of his reign recited and confirmed the whole of the charters of the predecessors of the

then Mercers, but without any extension of privileges (p. 227). In August, 1605, a notice on the Grocers' Company's journals declares

"that the new charter was read to the company in English by the clerk, when the whole of them with one voice and free consent gave greate approbation and allowance thereof."—*Ib.*, p. 314.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

I do not know of any list of charters granted in the reign of James I., but I think that Mr. C. Welch, the late Librarian of the Guildhall Library, published a small bibliography of the City companies.

JAS. CURTIS, F.S.A.

"THE OLD HIGHLANDER" (10 S. vii. 47, 92, 115, 137).—A Highlander of oak stands in the doorway of one of the shops in St. Heliers, Jersey. It is stated to be a magnificent specimen of a full-sized 42nd Black Watch Highlander. Tradition has it that it was originally the figurehead of a man-o'-war wrecked off the island of Alderney. It has been in the possession of a series of tobacconists for seventy odd years, and is now, or was until recently, owned by Mr. J. F. Belford, of St. Heliers. An illustration of this "dummy Highlander" appeared in *The Daily Graphic* of 22 Sept., 1905.

On 31 Dec., 1720, was opened a shop at 20, Coventry Street, London, at the sign of "The Highlander, Thistle, and Crown," by David Wishart. This shop was a favourite resort of the Jacobites, and is thought to be the first whereat a figure of a Highlander was placed. The figures have now become rare, but there was a very fine example in Bridge Street, Westminster, in 1899. See *The Builder*, 22 July of that year.

The Tottenham Court Road figure was illustrated in *The Daily Graphic* of 8 Sept., 1905, and in *Lloyd's Weekly News* of 6 Jan. last.

CHAS. HALL CROUCH.

Wanstead

TWO OLD PROVERBS (10 S. vii. 407).—As to "Toujours perdrix" see *L'Intermédiaire*, vols. xxxiii., xxxiv., and possibly xxxv.

According to one of the correspondents of that journal, a November number of *L'Illustration* for 1853 contains a story to the effect that once, when Louis XIV. was staying at Fontainebleau, Père Letellier reproached him for his conjugal infidelity, whereupon Louis gave orders that his reverence should have woodcocks, and only woodcocks, given him to eat. Though the priest was very fond of these birds, he soon tired of them, and lamented: "'Toujours des

bécasses ! 'Toujours la reine !' répondit le roi, et l'interdit fut levé des deux côtés."

According to another correspondent, the king was Henri IV., and the birds were partridges; and he adds that Büchmann ('Geflügelte Worte,' Berlin, 1895, p. 411) believes the proverb to be of Spanish origin: "Cansa de comer perdices."

In all probability the story is a very ancient jest. M. P.

'ROCK OF AGES': GLADSTONE'S LATIN VERSION (10 S. vii. 369).—There is no doubt that the authorized version of this translation is that which is copied on the memorial tablet in Hawarden Church. It was thus written in 1848, and published in the joint volume of translations by Gladstone and Lord Lyttelton in 1861 (see 8 S. ii. 463). The same version was set to music by Dr. J. F. Bridge for the Birmingham Festival of 1885, with Gladstone's permission, to whom, "with his permission," it was also inscribed by the composer. I had the honour of singing in the chorus when it was first presented to a London audience by Dr. McNaught on 10 April, 1886.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

'Translations by Lord Lyttelton and the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone,' published in 1861 by Bernard Quaritch, contains at pp. 143, 145, Gladstone's Latin version of Toplady's 'Rock of Ages.' The last line of the second stanza is "Salva me, Salvator unus!" This translation is dated 1848. The majority of the translations are by Gladstone, and I should suppose the proof-sheets were examined and approved by that distinguished scholar before publication, and consequently the line as quoted above was engraved on the memorial tablet in Hawarden Church, in preference to that given by the Rev. J. BROWN. I believe that only a limited number of copies of the volume were published. JAMES WATSON. Folkestone.

In 'Memorials of the West,' by Mr. W. H. Hamilton Rogers (1888), is a sketch of the life of Toplady, and in it is his 'Rock of Ages,' with Gladstone's Latin version on the other side. The translation of "Thou must save, and Thou alone," is "Salva Tu, salvator unus." E. A.

[W. C. B. also thanked for reply.]

KIRBY HALL, NORTHANTS (10 S. vii. 228, 275).—It would be more correct to say that this fine old mansion is in the parish of Gretton, and not in that of Deene, where

the Earl of Cardigan has a fine seat and park. It was spoken of as a probable place of retirement for George III., on account of its seclusion, when Napoleon I. contemplated the invasion of England in 1805. There is a fine coloured engraving of it in Nash's 'Mansions of the Olden Time,' published in 1839.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.  
Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

## Miscellaneous.

### NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

*Mulso's Letters to Gilbert White of Selborne.* Edited, with Notes and an Introduction, by Rashleigh Holt-White. (R. H. Porter.)

THESE letters, edited by the great-grandnephew of the famous naturalist, contain, says the dedication of the volume, "almost the only contemporary illustration of Gilbert White's character and career." The Rev. John Mulso was rather more than a year younger than White, whose friendship he secured at Oriel. That White's letters to Mulso have been destroyed is matter for regret. The two were intimate for fifty years without a break, and Mulso throws light on White's relations with Oriel, though he does not free him from the reproach (common in those days) of being a pluralist in a small way. Mulso's sister, Mrs. Chapone, calls him "a diverting animal" and "that comical creature." High praise must be given to Mulso for his affectionate and steadfast disposition, also for his farseeing appreciation of White as a future classic of natural history; but we can hardly rank him as a great or amusing letter-writer, though he has a pleasant, easygoing humour of his own. He has, like many men of his day in the Church, a rather too persistent zeal for advancement; and he is great on the subject of the domestic affections, which make happy homes, but not necessarily good reading. The letters, in fact, offer rather solid reading, though a reference to interesting matters here and there relieves the steady flow of Mulso's pen from 1744 to 1790. The editor was certainly wise in publishing the series without omissions and excisions; for no man can know what is of value for literary history now or hereafter. Lovers of eighteenth-century language and fashions will certainly be entertained, but this class is, we fear, not very extensive in these days. Mulso has some command of picturesque phrases, such as "a scambling, rantipole Life," "a shatter-brain Toad," and "super-Hoadleian periods." He was at school with Collins the poet, and met the author of 'Pamela' and 'Clarissa,' whom he praised for "his Studiousness to oblige and improve without ye air of Superiority," and "his extreme Tenderness to every proper Object of it that comes within his notice," this latter phrase, no doubt, indicating Richardson's partiality for the ladies. It is interesting to notice that Mulso quotes and appreciates Shakespeare as well as Horace. There are many references to White's talents as a writer of verse, and his turn for happy phrases, which are perpetually admired and treasured by the Mulso family. There is a good index, and the editor's notes are sound so far as they go.

*Historical German Grammar.* Vol. I. By Joseph Wright, Litt.D. (Frowde.)

PROF. WRIGHT, having disencumbered his shoulders of the great 'Dialect Dictionary,' takes up a new burden with unabated energy. The volume before us, which treats of the phonology, word-formation, and accidence of the German language, is the first of a series of historical and comparative grammars which he hopes to produce for the benefit of students who desire to make a scientific study of language. His own method is the strictly scientific one of the newest school of philology, and though it claims to be considered concise, the volume fairly bristles with facts and compressed information. Its fullness may be inferred from the Index, which registers over four thousand words, the morphology of which is discussed with more or less detail. The editor has secured the co-operation of Dr. Fielder for the second volume, which will deal with historical German syntax.

*The Nineteenth Century* begins with three Indian articles, and ends with two concerning Irish politics. Mr. Julian S. Corbett considers the important question of 'The Capture of Private Property at Sea,' in which the theory of international law so often yields to the exigencies of the moment in war time. It does not seem likely that the Hague Conference will do much towards a practical settlement of the points in dispute, though it may foster a talent for high-sounding ideals like those of the Emperor Alexander of Russia at the meeting of the Powers to settle the affairs of Europe after the fall of Napoleon. 'Orchard Cities' is an interesting article by Mr. F. A. Morgan, but we protest against the sub-title, 'The Gardenisation of England.' People of education should not use these ugly, impossible words. Mr. Morgan has been an editor, too. He suggests that Ireland is suitable for fruit-growing, and that "thousands of acres of apple, pear, plum, and cherry orchards should be laid down there," in place of the usual potatoes and other unprofitable crops. Herr E. König has a study of the writers who have treated the legend of 'The Wandering Jew,' beginning with a book dated 1602. Mr. A. G. Hyde has an article on 'Reviewers and Reviewed,' which steers clear of personalities, and conveys a good idea of the general habits and manners of the ordinary critic of to-day. Miss Eva M. Martin makes good fun out of 'Children's Competitions,' from which we gather that accurate spelling is a rare gift among the young. *Naïveté* and freshness are not wanting, though the humour of things misunderstood and misspelt is rather tedious when there is much of it. Mr. W. Tweedie, speaking of 'The Dogs of Baghdad,' mentions that ten years' residence in that city brought to his knowledge no case of rabies, in spite of the extremes of tropical, or sub-tropical, heat.

To *The Fortnightly Review* we always turn with the certainty of instruction and entertainment. Besides the usual political articles, it has a literary and scholarly side which offers good reading to a public overfed with sensationalism and arid actualities. Here we find a most interesting summary by Mr. W. S. Lilly of 'The Newest View of Christ,' i.e., that of Prof. Pfeleiderer, one of the rationalizing professors of Germany. "Hallucination, individual or collective, is, in short, the Professor's explanation of the alleged appearances of the Risen Christ." Many who read this sentence may go no further; but they will lose valuable criticism of the real

weaknesses and difficulties of the Gospels if they neglect the work of such scholars, which is gradually being made available to English readers. They can, for instance, get a succinct view of Prof. Schmiedel's contributions to the 'Encyclopædia Biblica' on the person and teaching of Christ for sixpence. We commend from every point of view some study of this new theology, for it has shown us how to get new data, from which we are free to draw our own conclusions. Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole has a well-written and temperate article on 'The Irish Battle of the Books.' The opening of his article shows his appreciation of the difficulties of the subject. Mr. St. John Hankin has a capital subject in 'Mr. Bernard Shaw as a Critic,' and has made a most capable survey of his author. He is clear and trenchant, and essentially sound, though we object to his statements here and there. 'Concerning Garden Books' is rather a poor article on a hackneyed theme by Ethel M. M. McKenna. Was 'The Garden that I Love' "the initiatory book of this modern literary development"? What of E. V. B.? To class in this category George Gissing's 'Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft' is ludicrous; and to say that "a strong sauce of personality" is needed is a commonplace. More knowledge of humane letters in general and of the essay is needed than is shown here, nor have the best modern examples of the real "garden book" been cited. They are, possibly, not the most popular. M. C. de Thierry dwells on the 'Colonial Influence in England,' mainly in reference to the nobility and gentry. Mrs. Stopes has a learned article on 'Elizabethan Stage Scenery,' with especial reference to the opinions of Mr. William Poel as presented by the Elizabethan Stage Society. She shows that the Elizabethans have left in their written records traces of scenery. Tapestry and "the player's house" will readily be admitted as customary by those who know the period well.

*The National Review*, after its 'Episodes of the Month,' opens with an article by Capt. Mahan on 'The Hague Conference: the Question of Immunity for Belligerent Shipping,' which should attract attention. Mr. T. M. Healy has a pungent discussion 'Of Mr. Gladstone's Legatees' regarding Ireland. Mr. Healy is of opinion that "had Mr. Birrell consulted the first quay-porter who handled his luggage at the North Wall, he would have been spared the pains of introducing the Irish Councils Bill." The ordinary man wonders at the quick change of ministerial duties, and thinks it a pity that a man who has just, presumably, mastered the difficult subject of education, should be passed over to another special sphere of which he knows little, or nothing. 'Missing Chapters in "The Garden that I Love"' is a pleasant return to an excellent book. 'The Unemployed Gentleman,' by Mr. Basil Tozer, discusses a question which is daily becoming more acute: "A new calling for men of culture and good education is badly needed." Mr. Tozer gives some striking examples of considerable powers which meet with no monetary equivalent. It is justly remarked that the system of "remittance men" has prejudiced the colonies against the ordinary gentleman. Miss Eva M. Martin has a melancholy poem in blank verse called 'Footsteps,' in which a young wife speaks of the approach of death. The rest of the magazine is mainly concerned with politics, being, as usual, able and rather intransigent.

*The Cornhill Magazine* maintains a high level of interest. The latest novel by the author of 'Elizabeth and her German Garden,' which has already been applauded in book form, here finishes its serial publication. 'Magdalen to Magdalene,' a little set of verses from the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford to Mr. A. C. Benson of Cambridge, is neatly turned, but is hardly notable. We know of many better occasional verses which remain unprinted, though they are not written, perhaps, to so busy a literary man as Mr. Benson. 'To Khartoum,' by Sir Henry Craik, is a record of great interest; he has good gifts for description, and he finds much to admire in the Gordon College at Khartoum, which, unlike many memorials of heroes, is flourishing under admirable management. Mrs. Richmond Ritchie in the twelfth of her 'Blackstick Papers,' deals charmingly with "Mabys" which means the Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants, and its gracious founder, Mrs. Nassau Senior. "Mabys" is now a middle-aged institution, but one full of life and vigour, and reflecting the utmost credit on the energy, tact, and kindness of the workers who control its fortunes. It has a magazine of its own, and thousands of votaries. Mrs. Ritchie gives a delightful account of a visit to the chief home of the Association, the Mount at Reigate. We wish that notices of such philanthropic work by sympathetic and experienced hands were more frequent in the press, instead of the oft-repeated adulation of the follies and frivolities of the smart. Mr. Thomas Secombe writes a well-considered article on 'Henry Fielding,' which will appeal alike to the expert and to the general reader who has little acquaintance with Fielding. Mr. Secombe has abundant knowledge, but we cannot praise his style. Mr. C. R. L. Fletcher in 'Wanted, More Knowledge,' refers to the tantalizing glimpses of social and legal procedure preserved in the records of the Sussex Quarter Sessions in the middle of the seventeenth century. Latin was, he found, rare in the entries. Persons convicted for capital felonies in many instances pleaded benefit of clergy, and got off with being burnt in the hand. Thieves were branded with the letter T on the "brawn of the thumb," but by whom and where remains obscure.

*The Gentleman's Magazine* has an article on 'Frederick, Prince of Wales,' by Lewis Melville, which is entertaining, but hardly novel in its material. Dr. N. E. Yorke-Davies considers the puzzling question of 'Harmless Beverages in relation to Health,' and writes with long experience in treating ailments of malnutrition by diet. Mr. Carl Bock has an article with illustrations on 'Chinese Beggars.' 'Sylvanus Urban's Notebook' might be better done, though we are glad to see that room has been found for a commendation of the Wyclif Society. The one thing that *The Gentleman's Magazine* ought to retain is a note of scholarship. This appears in the verses entitled 'The Incunabulum's Tale' by Mr. C. W. Brodribb, but the articles in general do not seem to aim at much more than the usual level of magazine-writing, which is not high.

*The Burlington Magazine* opens with a reproduction of a fine picture by Henry Wyatt, 'A Man with a Hawk.' Wyatt is comparatively unknown, and worked for Sir T. Lawrence. Hence it is suggested that some of Lawrence's pictures are really his. The present example is certainly remarkable. 'The Trend of the Art Market' is an

important short editorial. Mr. P. M. Turner, continuing his articles on 'The British School in the Louvre,' is severe on the pictures attributed to Gainsborough, Reynolds, and Raeburn. Only in the case of Lawrence is the artist properly represented there. 'The Water-Colour Method of Mr. William Callow' is the result of some questions put to the venerable master, who has reached the great age of ninety-six. Mr. R. E. Fry adds a note on the best paper for water-colours. 'Past Excavations at Herculanean' shows how beautiful were the treasures found in the submerged city by excavators between 1709 and 1876. This article has several fine illustrations. Dr. Hans W. Singer contributes some useful supplementary notes on some mezzotints by MacArdell and Valentine Green; and there is, as usual, a short summary of art in France, Germany, and America.

*The Shilling Burlington* which was published in the middle of last month is an able summary of its bigger parent. It offers such excellent comment and illustration that it is remarkably cheap. We can well believe that there is a wide public for it, as has, indeed, been acknowledged by those who thought it at the outset an unprofitable venture.

MR. A. H. BULLEN announces for immediate publication 'Early English Lyrics,' chosen by Mr. E. K. Chambers and Mr. F. Sidgwick, which has been in preparation over a year. It is an anthology of English lyrical poetry from the earliest days to 1550, and will be found to contain many poems new to the general reader. The poems are annotated throughout, and an essay on 'Some Aspects of Mediæval Lyric,' by Mr. E. K. Chambers, is included.

STUDENTS of Elizabethan drama are eagerly awaiting the second volume of Mr. W. W. Greg's edition of Henslowe's 'Diary.' This is now in the press; but the editor will issue through Mr. Bullen a companion volume, 'Henslowe Papers,' almost immediately. This volume contains reprints of documents, mostly at Dulwich, supplementing the knowledge derived from the 'Diary,' and also of certain dramatic "Plots," which were hung up in the theatre to assist the performers.

## Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

R. L. MORETON ("When late I attempted your pity to move").—J. P. Kemble's 'The Panel,' Act I. sc. i. See Mr. Gurney Benham's note on this in 'Cassell's Book of Quotations,' p. 184.

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# THE ATHENÆUM

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THE FINE ARTS, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

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ÉTUDES CRITIQUES SUR L'HISTOIRE DE LA LITTÉRATURE FRANÇAISE.

ARAMAIC PAPYRI DISCOVERED AT ASSUAN.

NEEDLES AND PINS. THE HOUSE OF DEFENCE. THE STRONGEST OF ALL THINGS.  
THE QUEEN OF A DAY. THE CARDINAL'S SECRET. SIR ELYOT OF THE  
WOODS. A NAVVY FROM KING'S.

WORKS RELATING TO CANADA.

THEOLOGICAL LITERATURE.

THE FIRST SIR JAMES STEPHEN. THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK. A CYPRESS  
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MR. FISHER'S POLITICAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND. THE LOYAL "SCOTTS" CLUB.

WILD FLOWERS OF THE BRITISH ISLES. DR. MASTERS.

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## LAST WEEK'S ATHENÆUM contains Articles on

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LANDOR ON CHARLES JAMES FOX.

COILLARD OF THE ZAMBESI.

THE FALL OF NAPOLEON.

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Wife from the Forbidden Land.

SOCIOLOGY.

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and Herr Reimers ; Gossip ; Performances Next Week.

DRAMA :—Gossip.

MISCELLANEA :—A Forged Signature of Charles V. of France.

## NEXT WEEK'S ATHENÆUM will contain Reviews of

G. FERRERO'S THE GREATNESS AND DECLINE OF ROME,

AND

COLERIDGE'S CHRISTABEL, EDITED BY E. H. COLERIDGE.

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(Continued on Third Advertisement Page.)

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1907.

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## Notes.

## THE "STRAWBERRY HILL" CATALOGUE.

In the volume cited at 6 S. v. 441 under the above heading will be found a curious error which, even after the lapse of twenty-five years (10 June, 1882), seems worth correcting. The contributor of the article writes:—

"For the sake of completeness I may record, in *limine*, two volumes descriptive of the villa, published many a long year before the dispersion of its contents.

"The earlier is entitled:—'An Account of Strawberry Hill as it was in the year 1710. By Charles, Lord Whitworth,' 8vo. Printed at Strawberry Hill, 1758. With vignette of Strawberry Hill on the title-page. The 'Advertisement' was written by Horace Walpole himself.

"The second is:—'A Description of the Villa of Mr. H. Walpole at Strawberry Hill, with an Inventory of the Furniture, Pictures, Curiosities, &c. Strawberry Hill: Printed by Thomas Kirgate, 1774,' 4to. A second edition of this volume, with additions, appeared in 1784, 4to; and its contents, with corrections, appear in the second volume of the collected works of the Earl of Orford, 1796, 4to."

The earlier volume referred to is, of course, the well-known "An Account of Russia as

it was in the year 1710. By Charles, Lord Whitworth," 1758—the fifth book printed at, and the fourth book to be issued from, the Strawberry Hill Press, but which had no further connexion with Walpole's "Castle of Strawberry."

The earliest attempt at a description of any of the contents of Strawberry Hill is the 'Catalogue of Pictures and Drawings in the Holbein Chamber at Strawberry Hill,' 1760, 8vo, pp. 8.

Martin and Lowndes, apparently following Baker, give the following title (with a date of 1772, assumed by Lowndes):—

"A Description of the Villa of Horace Walpole, Youngest Son of Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford, at Strawberry Hill, near Twickenham, with an Inventory of the Furniture, Pictures, Curiosities." Small 4to, pp. 65.

"This edition is stated by Kirgate as having been printed only for the use of the servants in shewing the house."—Martin.

Mr. Austin Dobson, however, in the Bibliography of the Press in his 'Horace Walpole: a Memoir,' says he has not met with it.

In the sale by Messrs. Hodgson & Co. in 1902 of the Strawberry Hill productions bequeathed by Walpole to Mrs. Damer are these two items, which the cataloguer suggests may possibly have been a part of the 'Description' (of 1772):—

"Curiosities in the Glass Closet in the Great Bedchamber. Sm. 4to, 4 pp., n.d."

"Pictures, Curiosities, &c., in the Cabinet of Enamels and Miniatures, and in the Glass Cases on Each Side of it. Sm. 4to, 18 pp., n.d."

Next came

"A Description of the Villa of Horace Walpole, youngest son of Sir Robert Walpole Earl of Orford, at Strawberry Hill, near Twickenham. With an Inventory of the Furniture, Pictures, Curiosities, &c. Strawberry Hill. Printed by Thomas Kirgate. 1774." 4to.

Finally appeared the definitive edition of the 'Description,' Strawberry Hill, 1784, 4to, printed by Kirgate, containing 27 plates and plans of Strawberry Hill.

Coming to the question of the Strawberry Hill sale catalogue, your contributor writes: "Of the Catalogue itself there are two editions." He states that the first edition contained so many blunders that it was decided to cancel the portion of the impression which had not been distributed and to employ an expert to recatalogue; also that the original issue of 250 pages contains the particulars of the entire twenty-four days, while in the corrected reissue, which "happens to extend to exactly the same number of pages, the record of the seventh and eighth days' sale is omitted, the pagination running on consecutively notwithstanding," &c.

A somewhat fuller description of the various catalogues relating to the Strawberry Hill sale may be of interest.

There are at least four of the sale catalogues:—

1. Portrait, xxiv. 250 pp. At the end of the Catalogue is the following:—

"Note.—Some inaccuracies will be discovered in the Catalogue, arising from a want of sufficient time for its examination, in order to be prepared by the time it was originally announced; these errors will be carefully rectified in the Second Edition, a small portion of which will be printed on large paper."

2. Portrait, xxiv. 1-53, 53\*, 54\*, 54-250=252 pp.

The title-pages of 1, 2, and 3 are alike, except for the announcement in 2 and 3 that "a few copies are printed upon large paper, at 12s. each," the ordinary catalogues being sold for 7s.

3. This is the large-paper copy. Portrait, xxiv. 1-90, 97-250=244 pp., the hiatus being simply in the numbering of the pages, and not in the text. At p. 88 is an announcement that the lots offered for 2 and 3 May (the seventh and eighth days of the sale) will be divided into smaller lots and sold after the conclusion of the present sale. This notice, dated April 16, 1842, states that a "very elaborate catalogue" will be ready on the 10th day of May.

4. This is the very elaborate catalogue, with vi, 131 pp. The "Collection of Rare Prints & Illustrated Works, removed from Strawberry Hill for sale in London," to be sold on Monday, June 13th, 1842, and nine following days, Sundays excepted. Price of Catalogue, 2s. 6d.

Two lists of "Names of Purchasers and the Prices" were published under the title of 'Ædes Strawberryianæ':—

5. 58 pp., giving the details of each of the twenty-four days' sales. Notwithstanding the fact that the collections in the seventh and eighth days' sales were withdrawn and their dispersal extended over ten days, the lots, purchasers, and prices are catalogued as if the sale had been carried out as originally advertised. The method is somewhat mysterious, but, at all events, in the summary of the various days' sales the totals of amounts received balance.

6. 20 pp., giving a list of purchasers and prices at each of the ten days' sales.

Nos. 1-4 were printed by "Smith & Robins, King Street, Long Acre," and Nos. 5-6 were "printed for J. H. Burn, 102, St. Martins Lane." No. 5 was published at 7s. 6d., with an addition of twenty-five

copies, on large royal quarto, price 15s.; and No. 6 was published in an "Impression Limited to Fifty Copies. Price, Three Shillings."

There should be mentioned also, as of interest to collectors, the humorous catalogue of 'The Classical Contents of Gooseberry Hall,' with its "Puffatory Remarks," sale fixed for "The 1st day of April and the 365 Following Days."

Very marked differences are found in Catalogues 1, 2, and 3. Nos. 2 and 3, which evidently represent the recataloguing, have the same number of lots in each day's sale, which exceed those catalogued in No. 1 on ten out of the twenty-four days.

The large-paper copy 3 often catalogues the same lot at greater length than 2, but it omits the seventh and eighth days entirely, while 2 follows 1 in this particular, and the 305 lots of the seventh and eighth days are expanded to 1,331 in the ten days' sale of No. 4. From p. 97 to p. 250 the discrepancies between the three catalogues are less noticeable.

I trust that I shall not be held too strictly to account in this attempt at a collation of Strawberry Hill catalogues, since, with the exception of Nos. 1 and 3, my catalogues are bound up in one volume, in what appears to be a contemporary binding. The binder, who must have been a Vandal, had unique ideas as to the arrangement of the matter entrusted to him and an absolute disregard of original covers, so that I cannot feel sure that nothing has been omitted.

E. P. MERRITT.

Boston, U.S.A.

[The original article on Strawberry Hill was by MR. WILLIAM BATES, a valued contributor to 'N. & Q.' for many years. He died 24 Sept., 1884, and notices of him appeared at 6 S. x. 280, 304.]

## GRANGER ANNOTATED BY CAULFIELD.

(See *ante*, pp. 65, 223, 323.)

Lady King [178].—"2l. 2s. I have bought the Lady King with her husband Sir E. King as a pair of Prints; the Lady is scarcer than that of Sir Edmund."

A copy occurred in the Musgrave Sale, 27th day, lot 27, and was bought by the Marchioness of Bath at 7l. This is the only instance I have been able to trace, but the print of the husband was included in nearly all the principal sales, and fetched about 2l. Caulfield in his 'Calceographiana' prices these two prints at 2l. 2s. and 5l. 5s. for Sir E. and Lady King respectively.

James, Marquis of Hamilton [366].—"7s. 6d. Thane has the plate."

Granger here refers to the portrait engraved by Martin D(roeshout), London, 1623. Of it he records that it is

"a whole-length in Armour, standing in a tent with fringed curtains. On a table is a helmet, with a large crest of bristles and ostrich's plumes; a small h. sh. I have seen some proofs of this print without the inscription: these were taken when the plate was much worn."

Bromley also writes (p. 48):—

"This plate, which is extant, was afterwards wrought off without the inscription."

The plate was not offered in Thane's stock when, on his death, it was sold by Jones at 11, Leicester Street, in several portions, during 1820. The only copy of the print that I can trace was priced 4s. in a catalogue of prints issued by the "Magazin des Estampes" of Cockspur Street, 1774. There are several other engraved portraits of this Marquis of Hamilton, but Granger and Bromley name only that already mentioned and an 8vo print engraved by Vaughan. Flindall in his 'Amateur's Pocket Companion; or, a Description of Scarce and Valuable Engraved British Portraits,' &c., 1813, p. 47, says:—

"James, Marquis of Hamilton, Earl of Arran, is another of those prints which I have not found noticed by Bromley or Granger, a Vandeyk. The print of James, Marquis of Hamilton, by Faithorne, was sold for 8l. 18s. at the sale of Mr. Graves's [sic] portraits," &c.

This last-named print was offered, but not priced, in Graves's catalogue of 1809, and presumably it was the copy included in the dispersal of his stock, when it was bought by Sir Masterman Sykes, at whose sale in 1824 it reappears as lot 1227, and was purchased by Molteno for 4l. 18s.

The Vaughan and Faithorne portraits appeared also in a sale by Richardson, November, 1815, when lot 105 was

"James, Marquis of Hamleton [sic], Earle of Arran and Cambridge, &c. Ro. Vaughan, sculp., and sold in Lombard Streete, by Roger Daniel, oval 4to in a rich dress, encircled with ribbands [sic] round the waist; arms over the portrait, extra rare. [4l. 13s. Dodd.]

"N.B. This portrait was not in Sir William Musgrave's or Sir James Lake's sales, nor does it occur in any recent printed catalogue."

Lot 106 was

"James, Marquis of Hamilton, large oval, in armour, by W. Faithorne, very scarce and brilliant impression. [4l. 4s. Dodd.]"

Of the Van Dyck portrait referred to by Flindall, copies were included in a sale by Richardson, May, 1815:—

"Lot 22. One James, Marquis of Hamilton, in armour, order of the Garter, helmet and trunchion [sic]. Ant. van Dyck, pinxit. Pet. von Lisebetius sculp. Joannes Meynæus, Excudit. Fine. [7s. 6d.]

"Lot 23. One ditto. [7s.]

"Lot 24. One ditto, in armour, left hand on trunchion, ob. 1649. Scarce. [18s.]"

This sale also included a copy of still another print of James, Marquis of Hamilton, namely, the small oval by Wenceslaus Hollar. It here sold with another portrait for 1l. 8s. This was not rare, although in earlier sales its value had been considered higher; thus in the sale by Philipe of the collection of John Barnard, April, 1798, it sold with one other for 3l. 1s.

Mr. Tiffin in his 'Gossip about Portraits: Principally Engraved Portraits,' 1866 (p. 167), names another of the same marquis:—

"There is a rare print by W. Passe of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, on horseback, 1625, which was altered to a portrait of James, Marquis of Hamilton. In its first state it has sold for very high sums. Caulfield marks it at 25l. In Mr. Marshall's sale in 1864 it sold for 13l."

The valuation by Caulfield here quoted occurs in his 'Calceographiana,' p. 12. With the exception of the single instance named, I cannot trace a copy of this altered print occurring for sale.

Lady Anne Barrington and Lady Mary St. John; H. Gascar, Sc. [177].—"7l. 7s. All the prints after Gascar's pictures are scarce, and some extremely rare. Mr. Bull has one of Lady Barrington, which he told me was worth 7l. 7s.

Copies occurred in the Gulston Sale and again in the Lake Sale. In an annotated copy of Bromley before me the print is identified as "the scarcest mezzotinto extant." In Richardson's sale, May, 1815, a copy sold for 15l. 15s.

Carew Reynell [99].—"12l. 12s. The print of Carew Reynell is very rare. Sturt had two at one time, but both in bad condition; he sold both to Manson, who sold one for 6l. 6s., and the worst he put into a sale, which brought 3l. 3s., but [it] was in very bad condition; a good one is worth 12l. 12s." Caulfield values this print in his 'Calceographiana' at 3l. 13s. 6d. only. A copy from the Mariette Collection belonged to Sir W. Musgrave. At the sale of his prints it was lot 112 on the 21st day, and was bought by Sir Masterman Sykes for 17l. 17s. At the sale of the Sykes Collection, 1824, it reappeared as lot 1,287, and was bought by Clarke for 17l. 6s. 6d. In a small sale by Dodd, 27 Jan., 1809, a copy was sold for 4l. 4s.—perhaps on one of the poor impressions referred to by Caulfield.

Mary Carleton [221].—Granger refers to only one print:—

"The true original picture of Mary Carleton, also called by the name of the German Princess; as it was taken by her own order, in the year 1663; Jo. Ch(antry) Sc."

Caulfield values this at 1*l.* 1*1s.* 6*d.*, remarking:—

"There are two prints of Mary Carlton—the one mentioned, and one in an octagon, aged 38, in the manner of Faithorne, and is worth 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*"

This octagon portrait was engraved by Caulfield, 1 Nov., 1793, and published in the first edition of his 'Remarkable Characters.' In his 'Calceographiana' he mentions both these portraits, valuing them at the prices named in his MS. note.

Flindall ('The Amateur's Pocket Companion') mentions another portrait of Mary Carleton:—

"The German Princess, with her supposed husband and lawyer"; F. Nicholls, delin. T. Basire, Sculp. This folio print has not been mentioned by Bromley or Granger. There are three men present; the lawyer is on his knee, with a sword held over him."

Anna Macallame [225].—"2*s.* 6*d.* Wilkinson has the plate."

This is Wilkinson of Fenchurch Street, author and publisher of the 'Londina Illustrata.' At his death the whole of his stock was sold by Sotheby in a succession of sales; in that held 13 April, 1826, lot 363 included 'Anna Macallame,' the copper-plate, and 20 impressions.

Caulfield re-engraved the print, for his 'Remarkable Characters,' but the original impressions, although of infrequent occurrence, were usually included in sales with a number of others, and rarely realized more than a few shillings.

This concludes the series of notes supplied by James Caulfield to an interleaved copy of Granger's 'Biographical History' (1775), vol. iv. I have not transcribed all his remarks; and the valuations by him and a later hand of all the prints mentioned by Granger must be dealt with in some other form, as they are not of sufficient general interest for these pages.

Caulfield probably made these annotations with a view to publishing a supplement to his well-known work 'Calceographiana,' 1814. Although these notes in some instances reflected on the business integrity of rival printsellers, and were therefore unprintable, together they formed as useful a "Printseller's Chronicle and Collector's Guide to the Knowledge and Value of Engraved British Portraits" as the volume that was published.

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# SARAH WALKER, "OLD CAM-PAIGNER": "MARQUIS OF GRANBY," PUBLIC-HOUSE SIGN.

IN 'Tales of the Wars' (London, published by William Mark Clark, 1836-9), vol. iii. p. 70, is a biography of Sarah Walker, who "lately was interred in the burial-ground of New Windsor." (The date of this number of 'Tales of the Wars' is 3 March, 1838.)

Sarah was born in 1750 at Northampton, her father's regiment, the Royal Horse Guards, "then called the Blues," being stationed there. He had then been twenty-two years in the regiment, "of which the celebrated Lord (afterwards the Marquis of) Granby was commander." She and her mother accompanied the regiment when it went to join the army under Prince Ferdinand. She recollected the battles of Minden, Wasbourg, and Paderborn. Her mother died at Paderborn from an injury received by the upsetting of a waggon with Lord Granby's baggage in it. Sarah and her sister were sent to Hesse Cassel (where she learnt French and German), their expenses there being defrayed by Lord Granby and Prince Ferdinand. Hesse Cassel having been taken by the French, they were detained there as prisoners until 1763, when peace was proclaimed. They were removed by their father and returned to England, where they lived with a man named Sumpter and his wife. Sumpter, having got his discharge from the Blues, and

"taking a public-house at Hounslow, was the first person who set up the now common sign of 'The Marquis of Granby,' his former excellent commander. At that house the Marquis's two sons used frequently to stop on their road between Eton and London."

Here Sarah reacquired her native language. She subsequently married a man named Walker, and after the riots in 1780 went to Windsor, where she afterwards lived and died. She had thirteen children; four of her daughters married soldiers. One of these daughters was wounded in the Peninsular War, and fell into the hands of some of Massena's troops.

When old, Mrs. Walker was for some time in very reduced circumstances. Her case was taken up by the Rev. W. J. Moore, the curate of New Windsor, who procured a liberal subscription. Among the donors were General Pigot, Viscount Ashbrooke, Sir Andrew Barnard, Sir Jeffrey Wyatville, Lord C. Paulet, Lady S. Bridgman, and Col. Hill, as well as "several officers of the Royal

Horse Guards, and of other regiments of the household brigade." King William gave her 5*l.*, and Queen Adelaide an annuity of 12*l.*

In 1836, on Easter Monday, 4 April, Col. Hill, on behalf of the Royal Horse Guards, presented her with a copy of the 'Historical Account' of the regiment (by Capt. Packe). In it was a long inscription, which is given in the text.

The expenses of her funeral were defrayed by Colonel, now (1838) General Hill.

Touching the visits of the Marquis of Granby's sons to the public-house called after him, I find that the name "Mr. Manners" appears frequently (1763-71) in 'Eton College Lists, 1678-1790,' edited by R. A. Austen Leigh, 1907. "Mr. Manners" means at Eton "The Hon. — Manners."

The questions whether there are in or near Windsor any descendants of "the old campaigner Sarah Walker"; whether the presentation copy of Capt. Packe's 'Historical Account' of the Blues is in existence; and whether Sumpter's public-house was the first "Marquis of Granby," are perhaps interesting.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

SIR WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL'S PARENTAGE.—As none of the obituary notices of Sir William Howard Russell, so far as I am aware, gave any particulars of his parents beyond their names, it is as well to place on record in 'N. & Q.' some facts which I have already communicated to the Liverpool papers.

Facing the Huskisson monument in St. James's Cemetery, Liverpool, at the foot of St. James's Mount, is a headstone bearing the following inscription to the memory of Russell's parents and younger brother:—

In memoriam

Marise,

Johannis Russell uxoris dilectissimæ,

Filiæ Pref: Joh: Kelly,

de Lily-Vale in Com: Dublin.

Obiit Maii xxx. 1840, Ætat 36.

Atque Joh: Howard,

Filii sec: Johannis et Marise Russell,

Div: Joh: Evang: Coll: Cantab: alumni.

apud Cloughton, Maii xxiv. 1847,

Obiit. Ætat 24.

Atque supra dict: Joh: Russell,

qui apud Londinum, Obiit Junii xxix. 1867.

Ætat 72.

Et in Coemeterio apud Mortlake sepultus est.

John Russell, who was a jeweller by trade, lived for many years in Liverpool, where he was shopwalker or manager at "Promoli's Bazaar," a shop on the south side of Church Street, belonging to Mr. F. L. Hausburg,

devoted to the sale of jewellery and miscellaneous articles. "Many who are now living," wrote Mr. Arthur Earle, of Child-wall Lodge, to *The Liverpool Daily Post* of 13 February last, in reference to my letter of the day before,

"must remember how Mr. Russell used to delight the boys and girls coming into the shop by starting one of the musical boxes which were sold there. He was a charmingly courteous old gentleman, with a rubicund face, and a good supply of fine white hair, always well kept, and by some means inclined to curl at the bottom. Knowing that my late brother, General Earle, was serving in the Crimea, he used to send my father, Sir Hardman Earle, his private letters from his son, which were most interesting."

John Russell lived for some time in Windsor View, off Lodge Lane, a spot in those days quite out of the town. He and his family are well remembered by relatives of my own who lived in Lodge Lane over sixty years ago. In 1849 he was living at Manor View, Cloughton, on the Cheshire side of the Mersey, and the inscription above suggests that he had removed there in 1847 or earlier. He had a third son, Fred Russell, born about 1827, remembered as an expert thrower of stones, who died while at school in Germany.

The beginnings of men who achieve eminence are so often misrepresented that it is well to demonstrate Sir William Howard Russell's very respectable middle-class derivation. The biographers of the future may thus know that the most distinguished of British war correspondents neither was born to the advantages of wealth and position, nor had to combat the disadvantages of poverty and lowly birth.

ALFYN LYELL READE.

Park Corner, Blundellsands, near Liverpool.

THE KEEPER OF NEWGATE.—In none of the standard works upon the recently demolished Newgate Prison is there a complete list of its Governors or Keepers. During the greater part of the eighteenth century the two Akermans—father and son—held the office. According to Knapp and Baldwin's 'Newgate Calendar' (1824), vol. i. p. 88, the elder Akerman occupied the position in 1729, and he was succeeded by his son, who remained the Governor of the prison until his death on 19 Nov., 1792 (*Gent. Mag.*, vol. lxxii. pt. ii. pp. 1062, 1150). This is the Mr. Akerman whose praises are chronicled by Boswell, and whose kindness and humanity to the prisoners under his care are often spoken of in the literature of crime.



The next Keeper of Newgate was John Kirby, who held the office until his death on 30 Aug., 1804. A Mr. Newman was Governor of the prison in 1814; and he was succeeded, about 1817, by a Mr. Brown. John Wontner, a former Marshal of the City of London, who lost a leg in a horse accident on 16 Nov., 1821, was the successor of Mr. Brown, and remained Governor for eleven years, until his death on 7 Nov., 1833 (*Gent. Mag.*, vol. ciii. pt. ii. p. 475).

A full list of these functionaries would no doubt prove of value to students, and along with the catalogue of the Kings of Bath and the Ordinaries of Newgate, which have been given previously in 'N. & Q.', might well be added to future editions of 'Haydn's Book of Dignities.'

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

Fox Oak, Hersham.

MR. D. M. MOORE: NEW YORK UNDER BRITISH RULE.—The following interesting item appeared recently in *The City Press* :—

"A SEVERED LINK WITH THE PAST.—A few days ago there passed away in the person of Mr. D. M. Moore, at the age of 83, the grandson of one of the last Governors of New York under British rule. The family's very considerable landed property was confiscated by the Republic, and the attempts afterwards made to regain it failed, although as recently as 1847 the then Ambassador to the United States, Lord Lyons, took a personal interest in the effort. Some twenty years ago Mr. Moore came to London possessed of an ample fortune. His speculations proved unsuccessful, however, and by degrees he was reduced to absolute penury. He was known personally to Mr. Choate and many leading Americans, but pride prevented him from taking any action that would have served to draw attention to his need. Eventually he was induced to seek the aid of the Mansion House. By the officials he was forwarded to the infirmary, where he remained in comfort and at rest until death came as a blessed release."

W. D. PINK.

'*CARTULARIUM SAXONICUM*.' (See 10 S. vii. 185, 287.)—PROF. SKEAT's note is very welcome. The proper way to deal with place-names is to trace them historically. I found that the '*Cartularium*' had abundant material for a basis of work, and presently set about a topographical index to the entire collection. About half of the charters are done, and the hopes of its being completed are much raised by the opinion of PROF. SKEAT that the thing will be a public service. I have occasionally glanced at Kemble's index to the '*C. D.*,' and with unsatisfactory results; but in the end I shall perhaps collate my work with his before considering it fit for publication. Thorpe's index to his '*Diplomarium*' is

worse than useless, being full of mere etymological speculations. The work is very arduous—much more so than might have been expected—and requires what may be called a topographical turn of mind rather than a disposition for speculative etymologies. With reference to Pagham, I did not give the county in such case because of an assumption that the student would see from the context to what county it belongs.

Here are three further interesting items :

349. Dunhamstye is probably Dunhamstead, near Oddingley, Worcestershire, and certainly not "Hempstead in Gloucester."

477. Wenbeorh, Wenbeorgen, has nothing to do with Hinton Ampner; it is now called Wanborough, but according to the charter was at one time Hynnyton. The adjacent village of Little Hinton presupposes a greater Hinton, which is the place in question.

528 (also 290, 312, 409). Dommuc is not Dunwich. The seat of the bishops of East Anglia was at Dommuc or Dommoc, a town near or on the site of Felixstow that has been washed away by the sea (9 S. x. 312).

I should mention that these notes apply solely to the title or heading of each of Dr. Birch's charters, where I have considered them erroneous; and are submitted to my fellow students with a view to correction if necessary.

EDWARD SMITH.

Putney.

BROOM PLANT AS FRENCH WORKMEN'S BADGE.—The writer of a review in the '*Bibliographie*' of *L'Intermédiaire*, 30 Août, 1906, observes that it was fitting M. Pierre Biétry should deal with the antecedents and signification of the movement of protest, which has shown itself among workmen, against the tendencies of State Socialism and its official representatives :—

"No one has put forward with greater pride this epithet of 'jaune,' born of an incident in a strike at Montceau-les-Mines, and the broom which symbolizes liberty of work, as the red eglantine represents irreducible and violent class hatred."

L. S.

HARDWICKE HOUSE, SEAFORD.—Hardwicke House, Broad Street, Seaford, an ivy-clad mansion bearing the date 1603 on a stone in the front, is about to be sold by auction. The house was formerly the old courthouse, and was at one time in the occupation of Alfred Tennyson. Extensive grounds are attached to the house, and there is an ominous note in the particulars of sale to the effect that if the property in its present character as a fine old historic mansion is

not used for private occupation, it could be adapted for a school, private hotel, or public institution, while some portion of the valuable return frontages might be advantageously developed for building purposes, without detriment to its value as a whole.

JOHN HEBB.

MRS. HANNAH GLASSE.—I have been for a considerable time trying to find out something substantial as to Mrs. Glasse's name and nationality, as the columns of 'N. & Q.' will show. I have succeeded with respect to both, and wish to record the facts in 'N. & Q.'

Turning to the Report on the MSS. of the Earl of Egmont, vol. i. part i., p. 2 (5 Nov., 1574), we find that Hugh McMourghe (McMurrough) Glasse and several others, natives of co. Wicklow, appeared before the court at Dublin Castle, and were sentenced—William Ashpoole (their chief) to pay a fine of 20*l.* Irish, and the other defendants 40*s.* each for riot.

Hugh McMurrough's name is given in Irish (Aodh MacMurchadha Glas (in English characters), but the attempt at phonetic spelling is primitive indeed. McMurrough is made M'Mourghe, and the adjective *glas*, signifying green or grey, is made Glasse—a surname. The spelling of the Irish word is partly adopted, but the pronunciation of it in Irish is entirely ignored.

JAS. HAYES, M.R.S.A.I.

Ennis

"THUMB-HAND SIDE"—RIGHT-HAND SIDE.—This remarkable expression is now and then heard in the neighbourhood of Sheffield, as, for instance, in the sentence, "Ye mun go down there, and keep to t' thomb-hand side." It is not in the 'English Dialect Dictionary,' or, so far as I know, in any other. It is strange that the right hand should be called the thumb hand, as if the thumb on the left were useless. What the phrase seems to imply is that the thumb of the right hand was exclusively used in grasping implements, such as hammers, so that the right hand came to be known, *par excellence*, as the thumb hand.

S. O. ADDY.

MASONRY AND RELIGION.—The religious basis of English Masonry is well known, and historically and politically interesting. The controversy between Grand Lodge and the Grand Orient of France has been the subject of much public notice, and rested on the exclusion by the Grand Orient, from the "rites," of all religious forms, and all

references to the "Grand Architect of the Universe." Its result has been that English Masonry is in communion with the *Rite Écossais* in France, the ancient Masonry founded at the Court of St. Germain by the Jacobites, but has not any relation with the Grand Orient, to which most French Masons belong. On a recent occasion the Dean of Gloucester appears to have preached a Masonic sermon in which he treated the religious basis of Masonry as equivalent to a Christian basis; but all documents available to the public upon the subject seem to show that Masonry is only Deistic, and not Christian. The admission of Mohammedans and other non-Christians to lodges under Grand Lodge confirms this view.

M. A. R.

### Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct

CHANTRIES AND CHURCH STORES.—In preparing for publication some old churchwardens' accounts I meet with allusions to pre-Reformation usages of which I feel that I ought to obtain a fuller understanding before completing my remarks thereon. To this end I venture to solicit authoritative answers to any of the following questions.

In many churches we find that there existed an altar at the east end of each aisle. Does the erection of a side altar imply the endowment in perpetuity of a priest distinct from the incumbent of the parish? or might an altar be installed without any such provision for its services, the expense being met by single or combined voluntary effort on the part of parishioners?

Bequests for the "foundation of a chantry" (a very loosely applied term) or "for the maintenance of a chaplain" are frequently so meagre as to have been quite inadequate to the entire subsistence of a man for the space of time covered by them. This and the fact that they were often only for a few anniversary obits or a few "month's minds" imply that (1) a priest and (2) an altar, not already monopolized or fully engaged, were available. Would an altar or a priest endowed by the founder of a church, or by a lay patron, or by a guild (let us say for the celebration of a *daily* mass for the benefit of the founder's soul), be open to such extraneous demands upon it or him?

I have read that by Canon Law it was not lawful at the same altar to say two masses on the same day (Rev. O. T. Reichel, 'On Canon Law,' vol. i. p. 98); also that chantry priests (who in all cases were bound to be at the vicar's command on "high" or "double" feasts) might assist in solemn masses in the capacity of deacon or sub-deacon, but *must not* receive the Eucharist more than once in the same day ('Gent. Mag. Lib. of Ecclesiology,' p. 69).

How can these two prohibitions be reconciled with the above considerations, and with the fact that in some churches the number of chantry foundations was greatly in excess of the number of altars, *e.g.*, in the old church of St. Paul, 47 chantries, 14 altars (Fuller, 'Ch. Hist.,' p. 350)?

Might the incumbent of the parish say "private" masses (by which I mean masses for private persons) by bequest or salary? and, if so, might he say them at the high altar, or must a side altar alone be used for such a purpose?

Does the reference to several "stores" in the parish accounts, such as the "Store of St. Katherine," the "Store of St. George," &c., amounting perhaps to seven or nine (each with its pair of "wardens" accounting to the head warden), imply the existence of as many local gilds? or might several such stores be supported by one gild, or merely by casual contributions?

What were the practical manifestations of devotion to the patron saint of a gild, short of founding a chantry altar to his or her honour, or of paying a chantry clerk to say a mass on that saint's feast day? Was there necessarily, in the church, an effigy or picture of each of the saints whose names were borne by the several stores? and did members of the gilds maintaining such stores sit near the images of their titular saints at church services?

In the case of a chapel being a distinct building, standing in a "borough" half a mile from the church, might this be properly described as—at one and the same time—a "chantry chapel" and a "chapel of ease"?

Of what nature, or on what grounds (in either or both the above-named capacities), were payments received from its wardens by the head warden of the parish church (both before and after the Reformation)? Could it have belonged *ab origino*, as it appears to have done in modern days, to the borough corporation? It is not named in the official list of suppressed chantries, 1549. Could it, if a chantry foundation,

have been exempted under clause xv. of the Act of 1 Ed. VI., cap. xiv.?

By Act of 21 Hen. VIII., cap. ciii. clause xix. no spiritual person, secular or regular, beneficed with cure of souls, may take any particular stipend or salary to sing for any soul. How is it, then, that down at least to 1540 I find regularly *xiiid.* per annum paid by the head warden to the vicar for keeping the anniversaries of two private persons, and for saying the Bede-Roll?

If, as I understand, gilds and chantries were dissolved by Act of 37 Hen. VIII., cap. iv., what was the need or effect of later legislation concerning their suppression?

I shall be glad of replies direct.

(Miss) ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

Sunny Nook, Rugby Mansions, West Kensington.

DR. JOHNSON AS A POTTER.—I should be much obliged for any information as to the authenticity of the following anecdote, taken from 'Old and New London,' vol. v. pp. 92-3:—

"It is recorded that Dr. Johnson had conceived a notion that he was capable of improving on the manufacture of china. He even applied to the directors of the Chelsea China Works, and was allowed to bake his compositions in their ovens in Lawrence Street. He was accordingly accustomed to go down with his housekeeper, about twice a week, and stay the whole day, she carrying a basket of provisions with her. The Doctor, who was not allowed to enter the mixing room, had access to every other part of the premises, and formed his composition in a particular apartment without being overlooked by any one. He had also free access to the oven, and superintended the whole of the process; but he completely failed, both as to composition and baking, for his materials always yielded to the intensity of the heat, while those of the company came out of the furnace perfect and complete. Dr. Johnson retired in disgust, but not in despair, for he afterwards gave a dissertation on this very subject in his works."

A little lower down his china is mentioned from Boswell, iii. 163 (Hill's edition), as "very beautiful, but nearly as dear as silver." This, by the way, is not quite exact, the passage standing thus:—

"The china was beautiful, but Dr. Johnson justly observed it was too dear; for that he could have vessels of silver, of the same size, as cheap as what were here made of porcelain."

Dr. Johnson wrote to Mrs. Thrale the next day:—

"I took Boswell yesterday to see Keddlestone, and the silk mills, and the china work at Derby; he was pleased with all. The Derby china is very pretty, but I think the gilding is all superficial; and the finer pieces are so dear, that perhaps silver vessels of the same capacity may be sometimes bought at the same price; and I am not yet so infected with the contagion of china-fancy, as to like

any thing at that rate which can so easily be broken."—'Letters of Dr. Johnson,' vol. ii. p. 35, Hill's edition.

I shall be glad if any of your readers can inform me in what edition of Johnson's works his dissertation can be found.

C. A. LLOYD.

17, Garrett Street Wellington, N.Z.

"AS POOR AS RATS."—This phrase is said to occur in Swift's 'Journal to Stella': where?

Q. V.

"BETTY," A HEDGE-SPARROW.—The other day a boy came to our house and told us that there was a bird's nest in the hedge near our garden gate containing five eggs. On being asked what nest it was, he replied, "A betty's." As inquiry failed to elicit any further information concerning the bird, I went to look at the nest, and found it to be that of a hedge sparrow. I had not heard this bird referred to by this name before, and I shall be glad to know if the appellation is familiar to readers of 'N. & Q.' resident in other parts of the country.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

PRINCESS ROYAL: EARLIEST USE OF THE TITLE.—Will any of your readers favour me with information respecting this title? I find in Burke's 'Peerage,' under the heading 'The Royal Lineage,' that "Anne, daughter of George II., who married William, Prince of Orange, in 1734," was styled Princess Royal. Is this the first instance of the eldest daughter of the reigning sovereign being thus distinguished? The daughters of George III., Queen Victoria, and King Edward VII. have been similarly dignified. So far as I know, the title is of Hanoverian origin; but it has been mentioned to me that Mary, daughter of Charles I., was styled Princess Royal both before and after her marriage in 1648 to William II., Prince of Orange; and their son William of Orange (William III. of England) became the husband of Mary, daughter of James II. If so, the title of Princess Royal points to a Stuart origin.

JAMES WATSON.

Folkestone.

AMERICAN MAGAZINE CONDUCTED BY FACTORY WORKERS.—*The Lovell Offering*, published in 1840, and continued monthly, was under the editorship of Abel B. Thomas, who stated that all the articles in the magazine were the productions of females employed in the mills, and that none had been materially amended editorially. Has this statement ever been disproved? All the

papers contributed to the volume I possess, which is an English reprint, with a commendatory introduction by Miss H. Martineau, betoken more ability than I should expect to find in the average factory hand to-day.

CIVIS.

MAISONS DE CORNEILLE.—Pourrait-on me renvoyer à un ouvrage qui donne des détails exacts (surtout les adresses) sur la maison où est né le Grand Corneille et les maisons qu'il a habitées depuis?

EDWARD LATHAM.

IRISH GIRL AND BARBARY PIRATES.—Can any one tell me where I shall find a poem describing the capture of an Irish girl by Barbary pirates? I remember the following fragments: "The O'Driscoll's Child," "She hath stabbed the Dey in full Serai," "When they led her forth to a death of fire, she only smiled, the heroic maid."

BARBARY.

"SHAM ABRAHAM."—What is the exact meaning of the slang phrase "to sham Abraham"? It seems to be out of use now, but was common fifty years ago. The earliest example I have met with occurs in *The Sporting Magazine* (1801), vol. xvii. p. 7.

K. P. D. E.

[The only authority for this phrase quoted in the 'N.E.D.' is Hotten's 'Dictionary of Slang,' 1860. But it is much older even than K. P. D. E.'s reference, for Goldsmith used it in 1750 in 'The Citizen of the World,' cxix. "He swore that I understood my business perfectly well, but that I *shammed* Abraham merely to be idle." The original meaning was to feign sickness or distress, an *Abraham-man* or *Abram-man* being a beggar. See the quotations under 1561 and 1633 in the 'N.E.D.' Abraham Newland was chief cashier of the Bank of England from 1778 to 1807, and his name appearing on bank notes, a secondary meaning was developed for the phrase, illustrated in a popular song of that period:—

I have heard people say that *sham Abraham* you may,  
But you mustn't *sham Abraham Newland*.]

KEBLE'S 'CHRISTIAN YEAR.'—On the Seventh Sunday after Trinity occurs:—

And far below, Gennesaret's main

Spreads many a mile of liquid plain,

(Though all seem gathered in one *eager bound*).

What is the meaning of "eager"? "Bound" has been explained as "leap."

JAMES MEW.

J. THOMPSON, PORTRAIT PAINTER.—In my possession is the half-length portrait in oil of a youth, inscribed in the right-hand bottom corner "J. Thompson Pinxit 1849"—evidently the work of an artist of some

considerable ability. From private information, it is certain the portrait must have been executed about the commencement of the year named—in all probability at Bradford, Yorkshire, where the youth's parents were living. I should be glad of any information about the painter and his attainments.

A. STAPLETON.

153, Noel Street, Nottingham.

**HALESOWEN, WORCESTERSHIRE.**—Apropos of a recent visit of our Archæological Society to the above town and neighbourhood, I raised in *The Birmingham Post* the question why our geographies seventy years ago taught that Halesowen was in Shropshire, though distant from its nearest point twelve miles at least. Receiving no response, I now submit the query to your readers.

HENRY SMYTH.

32, Stanmore, Road, Birmingham.

[Probably it was an outlying portion of a Shropshire estate.]

**THE "GOLDEN ANGEL" IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.**—An old letter that I have, dated 27 Aug., 1658, was sent from a place in Kent "to be left at Mr. Angell's at ye Golden Angell in Paul's Church yard," to be conveyed to a place in Berkshire. In books on London signs accessible to me I fail to find it. Was it an inn for carriers?

W. M.

**"SCIVROOGH."**—What is the meaning of this word? It occurs in the life of Lord Amherst by Henry Morris, author of 'The Governor-Generals of India' (1896). A Mahratta princess had visited her ladyship, and wrote that she had "on the top of her turban a waving plume of white feathers resembling the wing of the scivroogh."

R. S.

**DR. JOHNSON.**—We read much of Johnson's great size, massive frame, and so on. Is there any record of his height or weight?

T. M. W.

**OXFORD DIVINITY EXAMINATION.**—Archbishop Temple in his 'Life,' vol. ii. p. 431, describes his examination, Easter, 1842, and states that "the examiner and examined always stand during the divinity examination." Can any one say when this practice was discontinued? I was examined in December, 1850, and I am almost sure I did not stand up.

It is a pity that Hansell, a most able man, is printed as "Hanswell" twice.

F. HARRISON.

North Wrexhall Rectory, Chippenham.

## Replies.

### "EVERY MAN HAS HIS PRICE."

(10 S. vii. 367.)

THE editorial note to POLITICIAN's query is of special value because it assists to clear up what may even now remain a somewhat doubtful problem, which has been rendered the more dubious by the mistakes, not only in assumption but in mere copying, made by previous writers on the subject.

On the latter point, a striking instance is to be found in the quotation, in the editorial note, from Mr. E. Latham's 'Famous Sayings and their Authors,' wherein is attributed to Sir Robert Walpole the speech of 13 March (according to the 'Parliamentary History,' and not 26 February), 1734, containing the passage (as there given): "But in case it be a septennial parliament, will he not then probably accept the 500*l.* pension, if he be one of those men that has a price?" The fact is that that particular speech is recorded in the usually accepted authority as having been delivered, in the course of an historic debate on Bromley's motion to repeal the Septennial Act, by Sir William Wyndham, one of Walpole's most brilliant and persistent political foes.

The whole speech is to be found in 'The Parliamentary History of England,' vol. ix. pp. 454-65; but the portions essential to consideration of the present question are on pp. 460-61, for these contain the earliest known attack upon Walpole in connexion with the phrase now under inquiry. The late Mr. THOMAS KERSLAKE, as pointed out in the editorial note, suggested that the words about to be quoted "seem to exonerate Sir Robert Walpole from the authorship on two grounds: first, that it was 'an old maxim'; second, enounced by Sir William Wyndham, and not Sir Robert Walpole"; but the speech may be taken as it stands and the inferences drawn afterwards. "Let us suppose, sir," exclaimed Wyndham to the Speaker,

"a gentleman at the head of the administration, whose only safety depends upon corrupting the members of this House. This may now be only a supposition, but it is certainly such a one as may happen; and if ever it should, let us see whether such a minister might not promise himself more success in a septennial, than he would in a triennial parliament. It is an old maxim, that every man has his price, if you can but come up to it. This, I hope, does not hold true of every man; but I am afraid it too generally holds true; and that of a great many it may hold true, is what, I believe, was never doubted of; though I don't know but

it may now likewise be denied: however, let us suppose this distressed minister applying to one of those men who has a price, and is a member of this House."

Wyndham then went into details as to the amount of possible bribes, and put the point already quoted containing the words "if he be one of those men that has a price."

The use of the phrase "Let us suppose" at the outset did not, of course, prevent Wyndham's hearers in the House, and the readers of his speech outside, from knowing that it was Walpole's picture he was attempting to draw. "It was not indeed a true portrait of Walpole," as Mr. Justin McCarthy has observed in his 'History of the Four Georges'; "but it was a perfect photograph of what his enemies declared and even believed Walpole to be" (chap. xxi.). And Walpole used the same fashion of speech in reply, for he observed, "Let me too suppose"; and in his supposition he painted Bolingbroke with a brush dipped in vitriol. It was a mere oratorical formula on both sides; and Wyndham was as directly hitting Walpole because of his alleged belief "that every man has his price," as Walpole was assailing Bolingbroke in his denunciation of "a wretch who is a disgrace to human nature."

Upon the specific allegation with which I am now dealing, Walpole defended members from the imputation of being bribed, but added:—

"I will allow, Sir, that with respect to bribery, the price must be higher or lower, generally in proportion to the virtue of the man who is to be bribed; but it must likewise be granted, that the humour he happens to be in at the time, the spirit he happens to be endowed with, adds a good deal to his virtue" ('Parliamentary History,' vol. ix. p. 475)—

scarcely a very indignant repudiation of so serious and sweeping a charge as Wyndham had brought.

Unhappily, none of the London newspapers of the time, whether daily or weekly, gave a single line about the debate, whether as report or comment, though Bolingbroke's organ *The Country Journal*; or, *the Craftsman*, for 16 March, had a reference to "one Robert Fund, commonly called Rob.-Fund, who keeps a publick House in Westminster," which seems to be a burlesque attack on the Prime Minister's speech in this particular debate. But *The Daily Journal* and *The Daily Courant*, *The Weekly Journal*, *The London Journal*, and *The Grub Street Journal* were alike silent. Yet, in the consideration of questions of this kind, the nearest contemporary references are of

special value; and I take one such from a letter of 12 October, 1766, written by George Grenville (who not long before had been Prime Minister) to the Earl of Buckinghamshire. In this it was said:—

"Your honorable conduct has convinced them [the Ministry] of the falsehood of that opinion which has been so industriously propagated of late, that everybody is willing to treat with them, which is but a copy of the famous expression of Sir Robert Walpole's, that 'He knew every man's price.'"—Historical MSS. Commission, 'Report on the Manuscripts of the Marquess of Lothian,' p. 272.

What is the earliest or contemporary authority for the modified version of the phrase which defenders of Walpole now put forward? Mr. Justin McCarthy, in 'The History of the Four Georges,' takes it for granted that "posterity has fallen into a mistake" in accepting the traditional version; and Mr. John Morley, in his 'Walpole' in the "Twelve English Statesmen" Series, is even more emphatic, for he says:—

"Walpole has no doubt suffered much in the opinion of posterity, as the supposed author of the shallow and cynical apophthegm, that '*every man has his price*.' People who know nothing else about Walpole, believe and repeat this about him. Yet the story is a pure piece of misrepresentation. He never delivered himself of that famous slander on mankind. One day, mocking the flowery and declamatory professions of some of the patriots in opposition, he insisted on finding self-interest or family interest at the bottom of their fine things. '*All these men*,' he said, '*have their price*.'"—Chap. vi.

This is most circumstantial and precise, but where is the evidence? Until something more tangible is forthcoming than Horace Walpole's filial repudiation half a century after date, or Coxe's opinion as a biographer somewhat later, the original phrase cannot be brushed aside as merely a partisan invention.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

Sir Robert Walpole's remark to Mr. Leveson, as quoted by Mr. Latham, was recorded by Dr. King, who adds that Sir Robert lived long enough to know that my Lord Gower had his price as well as the rest (King's 'Anecdotes,' p. 44).

The saying was quoted in a different form by Richardson the painter, namely, "There was not one, patriot howsoever he might seem, of whom he did not know the price." ('Richardsoniana,' 1776, p. 178).

CONSTANCE RUSSELL.

Swallowfield Park, Reading.

I can assist you to some extent, perhaps, as I have a complete set of *The Bee*. The passage quoted by Mr. KERSLAK

occurs during the course of a speech by Sir William Wyndham in connexion with the motion for repealing the Septennial Act. The report of the Parliamentary debate on this subject began in No. 89 of *The Bee*, and extended into No. 96. The numbers are not dated, and in the circumstances perhaps this is immaterial, as the exact date and order of the various speeches may be obtained elsewhere. Walpole's speech came after Sir William Wyndham's and apparently just before the division which rejected the motion. The claim of priority, therefore, would seem to be in favour of Wyndham.

W. ROBERTS.

The first Lord Lytton seems to have firmly believed that Sir Robert Walpole was responsible for the saying "Every man has his price." Not only did he write a blank-verse comedy—probably the very worst he ever wrote, both as to comedy and as to verse—with the title 'Walpole; or, Every Man has his Price,' in which he makes the minister exclaim in Act II. sc. i.,

Every man has his price, I must bribe left and right,  
and again in Act III. sc. ii.,

Every man has his price, my majority's clear;  
but in 'Not so Bad as We Seem' Lord Wilmot narrates an interview with the statesman, in which this passage occurs:—

"'Sir Robert,' says I, 'we men of the world soon come to the point; 'tis a maxim of yours that all have their price.'—'Not quite that,' says Sir Robert, 'but let us suppose that it is.'"

CLIFTON ROBBINS.

HOUSES OF HISTORICAL INTEREST (10 S. v. 483; vi. 52, 91, 215, 356, 497; vii. 312, 413).—It is a long time since I ventured to suggest for the consideration of the London County Council that a commemorative tablet should be placed on Charles Lamb's Islington house, and two years ago I was informed that the Council was taking steps to have this done. I am unable to explain the delay that has ensued. No doubt whatever exists with regard to the house. It is no longer a detached building, and a third of it has been sliced away, but the principal rooms remain as they were in Lamb's time, and a curious old arm-chair in which the author of "Elia" is said to have sat when engaged on his literary work is still preserved in the office of Messrs. Webb & Co., the owners of the property. Any uncertainty which may have existed with respect to the house, and which the Editor's note shows is not yet entirely dispelled, has been due partly to the loose way

in which Lamb described his residence, and partly to the changes of nomenclature that have been made in the district. Lamb in his letter to Thomas Allsop (6 Sept., 1823) describes the cottage as being at "the end of Colebrook Row, on the western brink of the New River"; and in a later letter to Robert Southey (21 Nov., 1823) he says he is at "Colebrook Cottage, Colebrook Row, Islington. A detached whitish house, close to the New River, end of Colebrook Terrace, left hand from Sadler's Wells." It will be observed that in one letter Lamb describes the cottage as being at the end of Colebrook Row, and in another as being at the end of Colebrook Terrace, which has since been included in Duncan Terrace. Colebrook Row was on the eastern bank of the New River; Colebrook Terrace, or, as it was originally called, "New Terrace," was on the western bank. Lamb's cottage was really a detached house at the end of this terrace, facing Colebrook Row. In course of time the cottage was looked on as belonging to Camden Street, at the end of which it stood, and it was named No. 19, Camden Street. In 1890, when the third edition of Mr. Wilmot Harrison's 'Memorable London Houses,' as cited by the Editor, was published, the house still retained that designation. Mr. Harrison made a slight error in describing the house as 19, Camden Terrace, but in other respects he was correct. In the same year, 1890, the designation No. 19, Camden Street, was altered to No. 64, Duncan Terrace, which the house still retains. No. 64, Duncan Terrace, is therefore Colebrook Cottage, in which Lamb resided for about three years. The statement made by Mr. Laurence Hutton and some other writers that Lamb's cottage was No. 19, Colebrook Row, is probably due to a confusion with No. 19, Camden Street.

I have followed Lamb's spelling of "Colebrook" Row, although it is not correct. The word was not a contraction of "Colnbrook," as Talfourd seems to have imagined, but was the surname of Sir George Colebrooke, then Lord of the Manor of Highbury, in which the district was situated.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

MR. BRESLAR does not guide us correctly "In the Footsteps of Charles Lamb." Mr. Martin's work of that title is to be preferred. Of course George Dyer did not walk "down the steep shrubby declivity into the canal," but deliberately marched "right forwards into the midst of the stream that runs by us" ('Amicus Redivivus'). The New

River, or "Stream Dyerian," then ran open, level almost with the path in front of Lamb's cottage, not covered in and protected, as now, with shabby turf and iron railings. The steep bank of the canal, then (1823) perfectly bare, would have probably broken the neck of George Dyer if absent-mindedly he had walked down it.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

"MOKE," A DONKEY: NICKNAMES OF THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS (10 S. vii. 68, 115, 257, 415).—I regret that I cannot give MR. HEMMING a nickname of the Army Service Corps as distinct from the Land Transport Corps and the Military Train. Possibly there is one; but I do not think that "every regiment has its nickname." That can be said of most regiments, but not of all. There are very few without nicknames nowadays, if the old one-battalion regiments of infantry of the line are to be considered as absolutely amalgamated under their comparatively new local names. But there is no doubt that even now, after so many years of amalgamation, the regiments which are not made up of the old two-battalion regiments cling (in all good fellowship) to their old regimental numbers and battle honours; and therefore the nicknames of the old numbered regiments belong especially in the modern arrangements to the battalions which represent the old corps.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

HOEK VAN HOLLAND (10 S. vii. 188, 236, 254).—Reference should be made to the 'N.E.D.,' *s.v.* 'Hook' (9 and 11).

An early misrendering of the Dutch word *hoek* occurs in the 1598 translation of Linschoten's 'Voyagie,' where, in chap. 88, the English reads "a thick diamant, which is of so good perfection both in sides and hookes": in the original the last word is *hoecken*, here meaning angles or points.

DONALD FERGUSON.

On the east side of the Isle of Walney, N. Lancashire, there is a part which forms a peninsula, and of which the extreme point is called "Calf Hook End." This on the Ordnance map is marked "Cove o' Ken," owing to the engineer who made the survey not understanding the local dialect! The fields on this peninsula are known as the "Calf Hooks." On the west side of the island are other fields known as the "Thorn Hooks"; and although this coast is now quite straight, there are indications of a similar peninsula having existed. Hazel nuts and other remains of a wood have been

found at low-water mark, which, as there is a 38-foot tide and a shelving beach, is half to three-quarters of a mile from the present coast-line.

H. G. P.

"Hook" is the eponymous name of a Hampshire village lying at the junction of the river Hamble with the Southampton Water. A glance at a good map will show its appropriateness.

H. P. L.

The term *hoek* is frequently applied in Cape Colony to mountain ranges, in this respect answering pretty much to the English "fell"; and to other hilly and angular positions—all, however, inland: thus there are the Winterhoek range near Port Elizabeth; Winterhoek mountain (8,800 ft. high), about 70 miles from Cape Town; Keiskamma Hoek, Mohalies Hoek, &c. I do not think it ever denotes a headland running out into the sea, as in Europe; in this case the Dutch *hoek* has more the meaning of Eng. "bill," as in Portland Bill.

N. W. HILL.

Philadelphia.

THE GREAT WHEEL AT EARL'S COURT (10 S. vii. 406).—I had many opportunities of watching the erection of the Great Ferris Wheel at the World's Fair at Chicago (1893), and afterward more than once went round in it. It may be useful to add to MR. TOM JONES's notes relative to the Earl's Court Wheel the sizes, &c., of its rather smaller American rival.

This latter was named after the engineer who designed and constructed it (MR. G. W. Ferris). Its cost was 72,500*l.* The charge for two successive revolutions was 2*s.* 2*d.* The takings during the first three months it ran exceeded the whole expenditure connected with the undertaking. The Wheel was 264 ft. in diameter (hence 36 ft. less than that of the one at Earl's Court). It possessed 36 cars (separated by 28½ ft.). Each of these offered ample accommodation for 60 people. The axle was 33 ft. in diameter and 45 ft. long. It weighed 56 tons, and revolved at an altitude of 17 f. above the ground. The whole was worked by an engine of 2,000 horse-power, whilst another of equal capacity was provided as a safeguard in case of accident.

HARRY HEMS.

"RAMSAMMY" (10 S. vii. 407).—It is curious that this word should have acquired the sense of a drunken spree. Of course it is very well known as a slang term applied by Europeans to Hindus, much as we call a Scotchman Sandy or Sawney. It is derived



from the common Hindu personal name Ramsammy, more correctly Ramaswamy, "devotee of the god Rama." There are other names of the same termination, such as Krishnaswamy, "devotee of the god Krishna." Indian Mohammedans do not use these names, but have a similar class formed with the prefix "Ghulam." Among my correspondents I count a Ghulam Rasull ("servant of the Prophet") and a Ghulam Mohi-ud-din ("servant of the saint Mohi-ud-din").

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

Has not MR. R. ROBBINS confused this with *ramzacking*, which means a rough romp? The late Mrs. Hewett in her 'Peasant Speech of Devon' (1892) illustrates the use of the latter by the following sentence in pure West Country patois: "I'm purty near mazed, vur thews yer vokes 'ave abin *ramzacking* tha' 'ouze awl awver awl the arternoon."

HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

[Is *ramzacking* anything more than the local pronunciation of "ransacking"?]

"O DEAR, WHAT CAN THE MATTER BE?" (10 S. vi. 29, 57, 73, 92, 116, 152, 198, 454, 515; vii. 255, 315).—It may interest MR. PAGE to learn that the above line was parodied much earlier than W. B. H. intimates, viz., 'Pa: Mulligan's Courtship,' a rollicking song which was issued in a series of similar things between 1832 and 1847. They were published as a collection in 2 vols. at Glasgow in 1853. A new edition was afterwards published in the same place in 1878, with biographical sketches.

The song appears on pp. 212-13 of vol. i. of this issue, as follows:—

O dear! dear! what can the matter be?  
Och, botheration now! what can the matter be?  
Thunder and turf! why, what can the matter be?  
How Cupid my poor heart doth flail.

Then dear, &c.....  
Pewter and pots.....  
Cupid.....

Well! well! now nought can the matter be!  
Honey and sugar now.....  
Figs and praties since.....

Paddy no longer need wail.

The book is entitled 'Whistle-Binkie.' The name of the author of the song is not given.

R. SIMMS.

Newcastle-under-Lyme.

FLEETWOOD OF PENWORTHAM, CO. LANCASTER (10 S. vii. 302).—R. W. B. is quite correct in surmising that it was Jane Fleetwood, not her sister Honora, who became

Mrs. Hinton. Samuel Hinton, D.C.L., of Lichfield, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Chester, and had a second son Samuel, citizen and woollen draper of London, who married Susan, daughter of Thomas Nevill, of London, merchant tailor. This Samuel Hinton retired to Lichfield, where he died in February, 1691/2. By Susan his wife he had an elder son Samuel, born about 1665, who married Jane Fleetwood before 4 March, 1690/1. Samuel and Jane Hinton had a daughter (name illegible) baptized at Lichfield Cathedral on 23 Aug., 1696; a daughter Honor, baptized there on 17 Aug., 1701; a son Fleetwood, baptized there on 11 Feb., 1702/3; and William, son of Mr. Samuel Hinton, was baptized there on 30 June, 1706. "Mrs. Jenny Hinton" was buried there on 28 Sept., 1702; "Mr. Samuel Hinton" on 7 Dec., 1720; and "Mrs. Jane Hinton" on 6 April, 1723. Samuel Hinton, husband of Jane Fleetwood, was a nephew of Charles Hinton, of Lichfield Close, whom I have identified as the master of Elizabeth Blaney, the young woman who, if we could believe Boswell's tale, died for love of Michael Johnson. This romantic tale, however, is demolished in my work on 'The Reades of Blackwood Hill and Dr. Johnson's Ancestry,' from which I extract these few particulars of the Hinton-Fleetwood connexion.

ALEYN LYELL READE.

Park Corner, Blundellsands, nr. Liverpool.

'THE HISTORY OF SELF-DEFENCE' (10 S. vi. 489; vii. 155).—At the end of "The Canon of the New Testament Vindicated. . . By John Richardson, B.D." (London, 1700), among the "Books Printed for Richard Sare, at Grays-Inn-Gate, in Houlborn," there is mention of these:—

By Sir Roger L'Estrange.

The Genuine Epistles of the Apostolical Fathers St. Barnabas, St. Ignatius, St. Clemens, and St. Polycarp, the Sheperd [sic] of Hermas, &c., with a large Preliminary Discourse relating thereto. Octavo.

The Authority of Christian Princes over Ecclesiastical Synods. Octavo. Price 5s.

An Appeal to all the True Members of the Church of England, on behalf of the King's Supremacy, Octavo. Price 1s. 6d.

A Practical Discourse against Profane Swearing, Octavo. Price 1s. 6d.

The Principles of the Christian Religion Explained in a Brief Commentary on the Church Catechism, Octavo. Price 2s.

Also several Sermons on special Occasions.

The titles of these works suffice to show that, unless they were written by another man of the same name, Sir Roger L'Estrange was sufficiently theological to have been

able to write 'The History of Self-Defence.' But they are not mentioned in the account of him in the 'D.N.B.'

The letter of W. C. B. (*ante*, p. 227), about the writing of "president" for "precedent" being common at the time of Sir Roger L'Estrange, is a valuable result of my query.

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

ADMIRAL CHRIST EPITAPH (10 S. vi. 425, 517; vii. 38).—Still another example not hitherto noted in 'N. & Q.' will be found (copied from a tomb at Newhaven) in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for November, 1856, at p. 603.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

This epitaph, or a variant of it, as follows, may be found in the churchyard of Whitby, just where it might be expected:—

"An old man of eighty-two is made to say:—

From raging storms at sea

The Lord he did me save,

And here my tottering limbs is brought

To moulder in the grave.

Lancelot Moorsom, aged seventy-four, varies the matter thus:—

Tho' boreas blasts, and neptune waves,

Hath toss'd me too and fro,

By God's decree, you plainly see,

I'm harbour'd here below,

But here I do at anchor ride

With many of our fleet,

And once again I must set sail

Our Saviour Christ to meet."

From 'A Month in Yorkshire,' p. 99, 1858, by Walter White.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

Has the similarity of the idea expressed by Tennyson in the concluding couplet of his noble poem 'Crossing the Bar' been noticed?—

I hope to see my Pilot face to face

When I have crossed the bar.

T. M. W.

O. W. HOLMES ON CITIZENSHIP (10 S. vii. 249, 297).—The statement of O. W. Holmes that Dr. Hunter could not locate is not the passage Mr. OXBERRY refers to, but is in 'Elsie Venner,' chap. xx. §1:—

"There are people who think that everything may be done, if the doer, be he educator or physician, be only called 'in season.' No doubt,—but in season would often be a hundred or two years before the child was born; and people never send so early as that."

ALEX. RUSSELL, M.A.

Stromness, Orkney.

"AUTHOR" USED FOR "EDITOR" (10 S. vii. 226).—There is another eighteenth-century use of the word "author" which I do not think has been noted. The vendors

of special kinds of medicine who had invented them spoke of themselves as the "authors" of them. Greenhough's tincture, for instance, a famous preparation, the receipt for which is given in Dr. Paris's 'Pharmacologia,' 1833, p. 708, is described in *The Whitehall Evening Post*, 16 March, 1756, as being sold by "the Author T. Greenhough, Apothecary in Ludgate Street."

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

DR. JOHNSON: DR. JOHN SWAN: DR. WATTS (10 S. vii. 348).—I would suggest that the Dr. Watts referred to by Dr. Swan in his letter to Dr. Johnson may have been Dr. W. Watts, of Northampton. He was evidently practising in that town in 1757, some five years previous to the date of the letter quoted, as on 3 Oct. of that year he was a co-signatory with Dr. Stonhouse and others of an official announcement that Northampton was at that time entirely free from the smallpox.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

"BLACK HORSE" INN: DEAN OF KILLALOE, &c. (10 S. vii. 369).—Hatton's 'New View of London,' 1708, vol. i. pp. 8, 9, records four "Black Horse" Inns:—

1. At the N.W. end of Bow Street, Covent Garden.

2. On the N.W. side, and near the middle of Great Queen Street.

3. On the W. side of Water Lane, near White Friars.

4. In Finsbury Fields, near Little Moor-fields.

There were two Black Horse Yards: on the N.E. side of Windmill Street, near "Pickadilly"; and on the E. side of Nightingale Lane, near East Smithfield.

There was a Black Horse Alley on the N. side of Fleet Street, "the first Wd. from Fleet-bridge, a Passage to ditch-side."

There were also two Black Horse Courts: on the W. side of Alderagate Street, near Half Moon Alley; and on the W. side of the Minorities (by Tower Hill), about the middle.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

There was a "Black Horse" Inn in Shug Lane, near the end of the Hay-market and Piccadilly. Lane's 'Masonic Records' (1886), p. 93, says that a Masonic lodge was commenced to be held at "The George," Shug Lane, in 1765, and was held at 'The Black Horse,' Shug Lane, from 1767 to 1782, when it was removed to Westminster. This is the only mention I find of either 'The George' or 'The Black Horse' in a Masonic connexion. At "The White Hart,"

Shug Lane, a lodge was held in 1753, and from 1766 to 1772.

ALFRED SYDNEY LEWIS.

Library, Constitutional Club.

4. James Abbadie, D.D., was Dean of Killaloe from 1699 to his death on 25 Sept., 1727. See 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' vol. i. p. 1, and Cotton's 'Fasti Ecclesie Hibernicæ,' vol. i. p. 478.

G. F. R. B.

[H. L. O. and Mr. J. B. WAINSWRIGHT also thanked for replies.]

**MANSFIELD GOOSEBERRY-TART FAIR** (10 S. vii. 329).—These pies (for they are hardly tarts) are still made at Mansfield, and what is an old custom shows no signs of failing. A Mansfield friend tells me that they usually speak there of "Mansfield Fair Gooseby Tarts," and not of "Mansfield Gooseberry-Tart Fair." The custom of making these tarts or raised pies is very old, and my friend tells me that none can say when the custom began. The July fair of Mansfield, he says, is probably very much older than the custom of making "gooseby tarts" with pork-pie crust and shape. At the present time with every fair the confectioners and pork butchers fill their windows with them. My friend thinks the custom probably arose because gooseberries in July are always in just the right hard, green condition for the purpose. The gooseberries require to be small; and plenty of good, pure cane sugar should be used in the making. If large gooseberries are used, they shrink so much that when the pies are done there is but little fruit in them. Mansfield Fair is held on the Thursday nearest to 10 July.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Worksop.

"MATROSS": "TOPASS" (10 S. vii. 348, 411).—In Firth's 'Cromwell's Army,' p. 427, is to be found a statement drawn up by General Monk in 1657, wherein objections were submitted against abolishing certain officials, and among them

"The matrosses for amunition. It is humbly desired that their may bee two matrosses belonging to the stores of the trayne to attend for drying of powder that is decayed in Summer, helping to remove the tents, collers, and cordage to keepe them in good condition, alsoe to helpe the Comissarie in delivering out amunition to the officers that come to receive it."

Clifford Walton, in his 'British Army,' p. 733, says:—

"The term matross, matros, or montros, is evidently akin to the Dutch matroos, and the German matrosen, a sailor; but I am unaware of

the origin of the word in the sense of a gunner's assistant."

This is followed by a quotation from a letter dated London, 29 Jan., 1690/1, in which the spelling is "Montrosses." An illustration of their uniform in 1689 is in Clifford Walton's collection at the Royal United Service Institution.

In 'The Gentleman's Dictionary,' 1705, it is said that

"Matrosses are soldiers in the artillery, next to a gunner; their business is to assist the gunners about the gun, to traverse, sponge and fire, to assist in loading, &c. They carry firelocks, and march along with the store waggons, both as a guard, and to help in case a waggou should break down."

This description is repeated, almost verbally, in Watson's 'Military Dictionary,' 1758. The name seems to have become obsolete in 1783, when they were called gunners.

W. S.

I cannot see why "matross" should be looked upon as an Anglo-Indian word. It was in use in England in 1639 as meaning a soldier of the train—a distinct rank; *vide* Grose's 'Military Antiquities' (quoted from Rushworth), vol. i. p. 373.

The term was abolished in India in 1819, "gunner" being substituted for it, and the rank hitherto known as "gunner" was changed into "bombardier."

JOHN H. LESLIE.

Dykes Hall, Sheffield.

**TAILOR IN DRESDEN CHINA** (10 S. iv. 469, 536; vii. 292).—A man riding on a goat and hung about with sundry sartorial attributes was one of the Early Victorian ornaments which gave interest to my nursery chimneypiece. I presume, therefore that the model came to be imitated in baser clay than that used at Meissen. This figure was ever a cause of wonderment to me, as I could not imagine why the tailor was so treated by his maker. ST. SWITHIN.

**WILLIAM TALMAN, ARCHITECT: HAMPTON COURT PALACE** (10 S. vii. 288, 395).—I have examined the volume of drawings attributed to Talman in the library of the Royal Institute of British Architects in Conduit Street. It contains nothing which throws additional light on the lives of the two Talmans. There is a note in the handwriting of the late Wyatt Papworth, the Curator of the Soane Museum, to the effect that the designs for a palace, &c., are to be ascribed to William Talman, and the sketches to his son John Talman. Bound in this volume are some designs in sepia for stained-glass

in Upton Church, and a window with the initials C. P. and C. R., which are by another hand.

JOHN HEBB.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE SCHOOL AND THE "D.N.B." (10 S. vii. 383).—For "the Decani and Cantores," in the first paragraph of the second column, read "the pars Decani and pars Cantoris"—the south and north sides of the chapel. A. R. BAYLEY.

[The REV. COMPTON READE, an old chorister at Magdalen, sends a similar correction.]

'A SHORT EXPLICATION' OF MUSICAL TERMS (10 S. vii. 409, 454).—I possess a copy, which I shall be happy to show your correspondent if he will call on me at the Guildhall School of Music.

WILLIAM H. CUMMINGS.

### Miscellaneous.

#### NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

*A Tragedie of Abrahams Sacrifice.* By Theodore Beza. Translated by Arthur Golding. Edited by M. W. Wallace, Ph.D. (Sonnenschein & Co.)

THE 'Abraham Sacrifiant' by the Reformer Theodore Beza, published at Geneva in 1550, has been pronounced by a modern critic to be "The first French tragedy that shows a trace of true talent." It found a translator in Arthur Golding, who produced a faithful and spirited version of it in 1577. Only a single copy of this scarce work is known to exist—that in the Bodleian which formerly belonged to Malone; and it is here reprinted for the first time in a luxurious volume illustrated with facsimiles of the original woodcuts.

The strong situation and dramatic pathos of the tragedy in which the father felt constrained to sacrifice his only son made the story a favourite with the early playwrights, and it finds a place in all the well-known cycles of mystery plays.

Beza on the whole kept close to the narrative in Genesis, with the exception of introducing Satan among the *dramatis personæ*: not, indeed, as the customary Vice—Beza was far too serious a moralist to treat the subject with levity—but rather in the rôle of Chorus, as supplying an element of irony which alternately instigates and condemns a deed which, in its natural aspect cruel and barbarous, was as a spiritual act a marvellous exhibition of faith and self-surrender.

Dr. Wallace, of University College, Toronto, has supplied a copious apparatus in the way of notes and introduction. We have observed one instance where he has neglected an opportunity of pointing out a curious and interesting illustration of a passage in Chaucer. Beza represents Satan as saying (ll. 165-8):—

Tous ces peillars, ces gourmans, ces yurongnes  
Qu'on voit reluire avec leurs rouges trongnes,  
Portans saphirs, & rubis des plus fins,  
Sont mes supposts, sont mes vrais Cherubins.

This Golding renders (ll. 170-73):—

These lechours, drunkards, gluttons ouerfedd,  
Whose noses shine faire tipt with brazell redd,

Which wear fine precious stones upon their  
skinnies,  
Are my upholders & my Cherubins.

Closely parallel to this is Chaucer's description of the red pimpled face of the Somnour:—

A Somnour was ther with us in that place,  
That hadde a fyr-reed cherubinnes face.  
For sawcefelem he was, with eyen narwe.  
As hoot he was, and lecherous, as a sparwe.

'Cant. Tales,' 'Prologue,' ll. 623-6 (ed. Skeat).

It seems that the cherubim, being depicted as red, the symbolical colour of love in the Middle Ages, were made a byword for rubicund visages. Francis Thynne in his 'Debate between Pride and Lowliness' says of a "Vintener" "his face was redd as any cherubyn" (Shaks. Soc. Ed., p. 30). This favourite simile speaks volumes as to mediæval art.

*A Concise Dictionary of the Assyrian Language.* By W. Muss-Arnolt. (Williams & Norgate.)

THIS important work—essential to any one who wishes to study Assyrian—began to be published so far back as 1895, when it was expected that it might be completed in seven or eight parts. As a matter of fact, owing to the immense accession of new material in recent years, the work has so grown under the hands of the editor that it has taken nineteen parts, the last of which has now been issued. The words registered have full references given to published texts, with definitions in English as well as German.

The only fault we have to find is that in some instances derived words are separately entered as substantive words; e.g., *ummu*, capital, stock, investment, has an article to itself, whereas it is merely a tropical use of *ummu*, mother—capital in many languages being regarded as the parent of the interest which it produces as its offspring.

*The Yorkshire Archeological Journal.* No. 74. (Leeds, Whitehead & Son.)

THERE are but two papers in the present issue; both are, however, of considerable value as indicating original research pursued with great industry.

Gilling Castle is one of the most important mediæval buildings in the North of England. Mr. Bilson furnishes a sketch of the lives of the various owners thereof from an early period, and also a careful account of the building accompanied by excellent engravings. The Mowbrays possessed Gilling soon after the Norman Conquest; when they were divested of it does not seem certain, but it is probable that it was forfeited on account of the rebellion of 1106. The Ettons were sub-tenants, and Mr. Bilson finds them there in the latter half of the twelfth century. Pedigrees of this family are furnished which, so far as we can test them, are accurate. They seem on the whole to have been a quiet race. Though connected in blood or by friendship with some of the higher families of the county, they took little part in the rebellions and blood-fends which so long disturbed the northern shires. Thomas de Etton the younger was perhaps an exception. He was careless, violent, or very unfortunate; perhaps, too, he was a spendthrift. He certainly became deeply indebted to the York Jews. He also slew, as the Meux Chronicle records, a certain Jordan de Raventhorpe "propter sororem suam Ceciliam." About the middle of the fifteenth century the male line of Etton came to an end, and

for a short time Gilling was held by the Nevills, though the Fairfaxes were the next of kin. Sir Humphry Nevill, the holder of the property, was, like many others of his race, by no means of a peaceful nature. His life had been in peril more than once. At last he joined Robin of Redesdale's rising in 1469, and was captured by his kinsman the great Earl of Warwick, and beheaded at York in the presence of the King. About twenty years after this, Thomas Fairfax of Walton proved his right to the estate, and Gilling passed into his hands. He was succeeded by his son Nicholas, who for a time took a leading part in what is known as the Pilgrimage of Grace; but, unlike Aske and the others who suffered death, he escaped punishment even when, many years after, the Rising in the North occurred and

The Percy's crescent set in blood.

He seems to have shown at least a leaning to the old order of things, and one of his sons was a prisoner at Carlisle.

To trace the various occupants of Gilling Castle down to the beginning of the nineteenth century would occupy more space than we can afford. The castle, however, claims attention as a record of past times, although nothing remains above ground of an earlier date than the second half of the fourteenth century. It is like a peel-tower, but of much larger dimensions than any other existing example. Many additions have been made from Tudor times down to almost the present day, but its outward appearance has been little damaged. The great chamber, as it was called, now the dining-room, was built by Sir William Fairfax, and completed in 1585. It is probable that there is no finer example of a state apartment which has survived the destruction of three centuries. The sight of the painted glass alone is worth a long pilgrimage. It is not only very fine as to form and colour, but also must have great interest for every student of the heraldry and genealogy of Yorkshire, as it is nearly all devoted to heraldic display. The shields with their accompanying inscriptions are treated of at length by the writer, who also gives an account of the elaborate painted frieze which runs round the room, setting forth the arms of the gentry of Yorkshire with whom Sir William Fairfax was contemporary. This was always a very uncommon form of ornament, but at one time there were parallels to be found, though we are not aware that there are any others now in existence.

Mr. F. Royston Fairbank's account of 'The Last Earl of Warren and Surrey and the Distribution of his Possessions' is a highly important essay alike for the historian and the local antiquary. Much of the information the author has collected has remained unknown until now. The details of the long struggle regarding the divorce which the Earl endeavoured to force the authorities, ecclesiastical and lay, to provide for him will be new to nearly every one. They are highly curious when studied in the light of the canon law. Mr. Fairbank takes a more lenient view of the Earl's character than we can consent to do. "He was probably," we are told, "not one whit worse than the great majority in his own station." This is surely a view which is not borne out by what we know of the lives of his contemporaries. William de Anne, a Yorkshire squire, is twice mentioned by Mr. Fairbank. The "de" attached to his name is evidence that this old Yorkshire name was not, as

has been hastily assumed by some persons ignorant of the origin of surnames, a female name become hereditary. Its origin was evidently territorial. We have further proof of this. The de Annes are mentioned once at least, and we think oftener, in the early Rolls of Parliament.

#### BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.

MR. THOMAS BAKER'S Catalogue 510 is mostly theological. A copy of Daniel's 'Thesaurus Hymnologicus,' which is scarce, is priced 5*l.* 10*s.*, and there are many other works equally rare. We note a few general items: Smith and Cheetham's 'Christian Antiquities,' 1*l.* 16*s.*; 'Salmeronis Commentarii,' 1612, 1*l.*; De Lugo's 'Opera,' 8 vols., 4*to*, 10*l.* 10*s.*; 'Chrysostomi Opera Omnia,' 13 vols., 6*l.* 10*s.*; Butler's 'Lives of the Saints,' 1*l.* 4*s.*; Milman's 'Latin Christianity,' 9 vols., 1*l.* 15*s.*; Pinkerton's 'Scottish Saints,' 1*l.* 1*s.*; 'The Priest in Absolution,' exceedingly scarce, 3*l.* 15*s.*; 'The Sarum Psalter,' finely printed, small 4*to*, vellum, 18*s.*; Dodds's 'Church History,' 1*l.* 15*s.*; and 'Analecta Liturgica,' edited by Weale, 4*l.* 4*s.* There are books under Newman, Stanley, and Wilberforce. A complete set of the 90 'Tracts for the Times,' in 6 vols., is 1*l.* 5*s.*

Mr. Richard Cameron sends from Edinburgh his List 216, which has among Scottish items original MS. documents connected with the Nether Cowell Farmers' Society, Argyshire, 1784 to 1854, the Register containing the names of 400 members, 1*l.* 5*s.*; four books of choice old Scottish ballads, privately printed, 1868, 15*s.*; Chambers's 'Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen,' 12*s.* 6*d.*; Burns's Works, 5 vols., 8*vo*, calf gilt, 1813, 12*s.* 6*d.*; Cookburn's 'Memorials,' 16*s.* 6*d.*; Dalrymple's 'Fragments of Scottish History,' 1796, 16*s.* 6*d.*; 'The Edinburgh Daily Express,' 1856-7, 1*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* (containing a verbatim report of the trial of Miss Madeleine Smith); first edition of Hogg's 'Jacobite Relics,' 2 vols., a fine copy, 1*l.* 5*s.*; and Scott's 'Novels,' 48 vols., red cloth, as issued by Cadell, 1829-33, 4*l.* 15*s.* General items include 'Harleian Miscellany,' 10 vols., royal 4*to*, 1808-12, 2*l.* 10*s.*; the rare first edition of Pope's 'Rape of the Lock,' Lintott, 1714, 3*l.* 3*s.*; and Rapin's 'History of England,' 5 vols., folio, russia extra, 1732-47, 2*l.* 10*s.*

Messrs. S. Drayton & Sons, of Exeter, offer in their List 186 the last edition of 'The Encyclopædia Britannica' for 12*l.* 12*s.*; 'Blackwood,' from the commencement to December, 1902, 7*l.* 7*s.*; Finden's 'Byron Illustrations,' 3 vols., 4*to*, 1*l.* 18*s.*; Green's 'History,' 4 vols., 2*l.* 5*s.*; Hogarth, from the original plates restored by Heath, elephant folio, 1822, 5*l.* 10*s.*; Gell and Gandy's 'Pompeii,' 2 vols., 4*to*, full russia, 2*l.* 2*s.*; and Prof. Knight's edition of Wordsworth, 12 vols., 1*l.* 4*s.* The catalogue has Addenda devoted to Theology.

Messrs. James Fawn & Sons, of Bristol, have in their Catalogue XXXIX. (New Series) 'Picturesque America,' 6 vols., 6*l.* 6*s.*; 'Book-Prices Current,' vols. ii. to ix., 5*l.* 5*s.*; and British Association Reports, 1864-98, 6*l.* 6*s.* Murray's pretty pocket Byron, 6 vols., clean, in the original boards, uncut, is to be had for 5*s.* Doyle's 'Chronicles of England,' 4*to*, is 1*l.* 5*s.*; the Edition de Luxe of 'Romola,' illustrations on India paper by Leighton, 18*s.*; and the first edition of Johnson's 'Tour to the Hebrides,' 1785, 3*l.* 3*s.* Under Lamb is a large-paper copy of the edition published by Dent, edited

by Macdonald, 12 vols., half-vellum, quite new, 6/. A second edition of Ruskin's 'Seven Lamps' is priced 1/. 10s.; and Pope's Works, edited by Elwin and Courthope, 10 vols., 8vo, russea gilt, 4/. Under Somerset is a good copy of Collinson, Bath, 1791, 8/. 8s.

Messrs. E. George & Sons' List 45 contains Britton's 'Cathedrals,' 4 vols., 4to, 1814-36, 3/. 3s.; Britton and Brayley's 'Beauties of England and Wales,' 30 vols., 1801-18, 5/.; Britton's 'Architectural Antiquities,' 1807-14, 2/. 15s.; Lysons's 'Environs of London,' 9 vols., 4to, 1792-1811, 4/. 4s.; Stothard's 'Monumental Effigies,' folio, 3/. 3s.; and Berry's 'Encyclopædia Heraldica,' 3 vols., 4to, 2/. 10s. Messrs. George have also a Short List No. 52, devoted to Antiquarian, Archaeological, Bibliographical, and other Journals and Reviews.

Mr. James Irvine's Catalogue 92 contains a number of botanical works and books on gardening. These include 'Flora Brasiliensis,' now complete in 15 vols., folio, 1840-1906, price 300/. This work gives a description of all Brazilian plants, and contains 3,811 plates. The general items include the first edition of Swinburne's 'Bothwell,' 1/. 10s.; Schopenhauer's 'The World as Will and Idea,' translated by Haldane, 3 vols., 1/. 15s.; Bray's 'Life of Stothard,' 1/. 1s.; Coryat's 'Travels Through Europe in 1608,' 1/. 5s.; 'The Legitimist Kalender for 1899,' withdrawn from circulation, 1/. 1s.; and Montbard's 'Morocco,' 1/. 5s.

Mr. John Jeffery's List 110, of 90 items, comprises several of Quaker interest. These include Howgill's 'Dawnings of the Gospel Day,' containing 'The Popish Inquisition, newly erected in New England,' 1676, 2/. 2s.; Besse's 'Sufferings of the People called Quakers, 1650-89,' 2/. 2s.; and the American edition of Sewel's 'History,' New Jersey, 1774, 2/. 2s.

Messrs. Myers & Co.'s Catalogue 117 contains a unique copy of Jesse's 'London,' first edition extended to 6 vols. by the insertion of 665 scarce portraits, bound by Zaehnsdorf in levant morocco, 47/. 10s. Other extra-illustrated works are Knight's 'Pictorial Shakespeare,' 8 vols. extended to 15, full morocco, 35 guineas; and Napier's 'Peninsular War,' 10 vols., blue morocco, 25/. There are some choice items under Cruikshank. The rare first edition of Massinger's 'The Emperour of the East' is 9/. 9s.; Evelyn's 'Diary,' with life by Wheatley, 4 vols., half-vellum, 3/. 3s., and Hood's 'Comic Annuals,' 1830-39, 2/. 12s. 6d. A copy of 'Punch's Pocket Book,' 1847, containing plates by Leech and Thackeray, 12mo, limp calf, as published, is 1/. 15s. Under Genealogy is 'The Plantagenet Roll of the Blood Royal,' being a complete table of all the descendants now living of Edward III., 2 vols., 4to, 1905-7, 4/. 4s. There are lists under Occult, Topography, and Travels; and a small collection of interesting and rare items relating to Ireland. Among these we note Hamilton's 'True Relation of the Actions of the Inniskilling Men,' small 4to, very rare, 1690, 2/. 2s.; Temple's 'Irish Rebellion,' Dublin, 1724, 1/. 12s. 6d.; and Wilde's 'Beauties of the Boyne,' 1850, 1/. 12s. 6d.

Messrs. W. N. Pitcher & Co., of Manchester, keep well in front with their monthly lists. On the 1st inst. we noticed two of these, and now we have received No. 147. There is a scarce copy of Ainsworth's romance 'The Lancashire Witches.' It appeared in 'The Sunday Times' as a serial during 1848, and was printed for private circulation in

1849, and this is one of the copies, 3/. Other items include Eaton's 'Ferns of North America,' 3/. 3s.; Baring-Gould's 'Lives of the Saints,' 16 vols., 2/. 8s.; Vol. 1. of the first edition of Bewick's 'Birds,' Newcastle, 1797, 1/. 1s.; Browning's 'Poetical Works,' 16 vols., half-morocco, 5/. 5s.; Creighton's 'History of the Papacy,' best library edition, 5 vols., 5/. 10s.; Da Vinci's 'Literary Works,' 2 vols., 6/.; Edgeworth's 'Tales and Novels,' complete, 18 vols., 1832, 5/. 5s.; Freeman's 'Norman Conquest,' 6 vols., 8vo, very scarce, 7/.; and Brinkley's 'Japan and China,' Edition de Luxe, limited to 35 numbered copies, 25/. 4s. Maybe some devotee of the fragrant weed will like to invest 3/. 5s. in item 686, 'Tobacco Tortured, or the filthy fume of Tobacco refined; shewing all sorts of subjects, that the inward taking of Tobacco fumes is very pernicious unto their bodies, &c. and most pestiferous to the publick state, exemplified apparently by most fearefull effects, more especially from their treacherous projects about the Gun-Powder treason, &c.,' by John Deacon, small 4to, calf, London, 1616.

Messrs. Probethain send us Catalogues XI. and XII. They are both devoted to Oriental literature. No. XI. is confined to works relating to our Indian Empire, and, looking over its contents, one is inclined to think that not a subject of interest relating to it has been omitted. We have Briggs's 'History of the Rise of the Mahomedan Power in India,' translated from the Persian of Ferishta; the 'Annals of the East Indian Company'; and Forbes's well-known work 'Oriental Memoirs,' 1813, 6/. 6s. Law, the Mutiny, Military, Medical Science, Sport, Philology, and many other subjects have long lists; while Biography includes Clive, Hastings, Outram, Lumsden, Wellesley, and a host of others.

Catalogue XII. is devoted to China. We find Periodicals and Grammars and Dictionaries, the latter including Sir John Barrow's copy in MS. of a Chinese-Latin Dictionary, 3/. 3s. Under Religions is the *Journal of the Buddhist Text Society*, 1893-1906, 3/. 10s. History, Travel, and Law occupy 27 pages of the list. Under Korea, Chinese Dependencies, Russo-Japanese War, and Texts and Translations are many items.

Mr. A. Russell Smith's Catalogue 57 contains Noel Humphreys's 'Illustrations of Froissart,' in original publisher's half-morocco binding, 1845, 11/.; Lanquet and Cooper's 'Chronicle,' fine clean copy, 1565, 5/. 5s.; and Lloyd's 'Pilgrimage of Princes,' 1573, 8/. 8s. (only one other fine and perfect copy of the present volume, now in the British Museum, has occurred for sale). Under America, is 'Sir Francis Drake Revived,' 1652, 10/. 10s. This is the first collected edition of Drake's voyages. Under Broad-sides is 'The Last Will and Testament of John Donne, the Younger,' black border, 1662, 5/. 5s. In this he bequeaths his father's MSS. to Izaak Walton, and his doves to Thos. Killigrew, with quaint remarks on the fitness of each legacy. 'The Prince of Orange's Letter to the English Fleet,' 1688, is to be had for 3/. 6d. Among the Cruikshank items are 'Greenwich Hospital,' 1836, 3/. 3s.; and first edition of the 'Table Book,' edited by A'Beckett, *Punch* Office, 1845, 2/. 5s. A collection of Elizabethan tracts, including Peter Wentworth's 'Pithie Exhortation,' is 12/. 12s. Other items comprise Goad's 'Dolefull Even-Song,' 1623, 2/. 2s. (an account of the fall of the floor while Drury, a Jesuit, was preaching at Hunsdon House,

Blackfriars, then the residence of the French Ambassador); Withals's 'Dictionarie,' 1616, 3*l.* 3*s.* (contains phrases and proverbs, and was extensively used by the old dramatists); the first collected edition of Pope's Works, 1717, folio, 5*l.* 15*s.* 'Fairfax Memorials,' 1699, 3*l.* 3*s.*; and Sir William Sterling's 'The Monarchicke Tragedies,' 1616, 2*l.* (third edition, with the excessively rare portrait). Under Shakespeareana are many valuable items. A copy of 'Batman upon Bartholome his Booke de Proprietatibus Rerum,' folio, black-letter, 1562, is 22*l.* 10*s.* Douce says "Shakespeare was extremely well acquainted with this work." Another item is 'The Booke of Honor and Armes,' first edition of this rare treatise, 1590, 8*l.* 8*s.*; and we also note Brunes's 'Emblematum Zenne-Werck Voorghestelt,' 51 engraved emblems, Amsterdam, 1624, 3*l.* 15*s.* Halliwell-Phillips employed this book to illustrate the 'Taming of the Shrew.'

Messrs. Henry Young & Sons, of Liverpool, send us their Catalogue CCCLXXXI., which contains under Aldus, 'Pliny,' 1508, 3*l.* 3*s.*; 'Ovid,' 1515, 3*l.* 3*s.*; and 'Plautus,' 1522, 3*l.* 3*s.* Under Architecture we find Gotsch's 'Architecture of the Renaissance,' 9*l.* 15*s.* This is, as is well known, considered the finest work on the Tudor Architecture of England. Under Art Gallery is the first edition of the pictures in the Florence Gallery and Pitti Palace, Paris, 1789-1807, 30*l.* Under Binding is an example of English work, the book being the large-paper copy of the original edition of Shaw's 'Ancient Furniture,' Pickering, 1836, 2*l.* The first edition which Hogarth illustrated of 'Hudibras,' 1726, is 2*l.* 15*s.* Charles I. items include Warburton's 'Prince Rupert,' 3*l.* 10*s.*, and Skelton's 'Life,' 4*l.* 10*s.* A fine copy of the genuine original Elzevir edition of Cæsar, 1635, is 4*l.* 4*s.*; Hubbard's 'Journeys to the Homes of English Authors,' the special illuminated edition, 4*l.* 4*s.*; Gladstone's 'Studies on Homer,' 3*l.* 3*s.*; and Lever's 'Tales of the Trains: being some Chapters of Railroad Romance,' rare, 1845, 5*l.* 5*s.* This was published pseudonymously, and many collectors have never heard of it. A fine set of the first collected edition of the Waverley Novels, 41 vols., 1819-33, is priced 30*l.* This was published before Scott avowed himself as author, and before the general title of "The Waverley Novels" was adopted. At that time they were grouped into classes, as follows: Novels and Tales, 12 vols.; Historical Romances, 6 vols.; Novels and Romances, 7 vols.; Tales and Romances, 14 vols.; Notes and Illustrations, 2 vols.; total, 41 vols. There is a brilliant set of the Poetical Works, 11 vols., large paper, 1810-30, 7*l.* 7*s.*; also first editions of the 'Border Antiquities,' and 'Provincial Antiquities.' Todd's 'Spenser,' 8 vols., large paper, 1805, is 11*l.* 11*s.* Dibdin in his 'Library Companion' says: "I will not allow my 'Young Man' to take any rest till a well-coated copy of Todd's 'Spenser' glitter upon his shelves." Messrs. Young's catalogue is full of treasures, but we have space for only one more. We must, however, mention that among Napoleon items is a beautiful collection of 142 bronze medals, in four green morocco cases made in the form of books. They come from the Norman Court collection of Francis Baring. The price of the lot is 10*l.* 10*s.*

PROF. ALFRED NEWTON, whose death we regret to notice on the 7th inst. at the age of seventy-eight, was a distinguished zoologist, and one of the

first authorities on birds in this country. He was for many years an occasional contributor to our columns, e.g., in the Sixth Series on humming-birds and other birds; and in the Seventh on "Shepster," a name of the starling; and in the Ninth on the toucan and wild birds.

COLLECTORS of old documents will be pleased to learn that important communications from James II. after his deposition, dated from "Our Castle in Dublin," also from his descendant, dated a few days before the battle of Culloden, have lately been rescued from destruction. Among the first followers of James was Stewart of Appin, to whom were sent letters bearing at the head of each the signature of "James R." and at the foot that of "Melfort," also others signed "James R." with the signature of "Mar" attached, reading, "To our Trusty and Welbeloved Laird of Apine," &c. There is also the parchment, or royal warrant, written just before the battle of Culloden, proclaiming the descendant of the former Laird "Colonell." In that capacity Col. Stewart was very prominent in that engagement. Afterwards he seems to have fled with the Pretender to France, where the above documents remained some thirty years before reaching Edinburgh, where they were secured after considerable difficulty. There is also a letter from the descendant of the famous Earl of Mar to a friend, thanking him for congratulations on the restoration of his title. A great number of autographs and letters from prominent persons, extending over a hundred years, form part of a collection saved by Messrs. Darling & Pead, of South Kensington.

## Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

We cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

A. MATTHEWS (Boston, U.S.A.).—Bacon anticipated, *ante*, p. 345.

ERRATA.—In the Index to the last volume the entry under "Bosworth (Newton)" should read "d. 1848, his biography, 343." *Ante*, p. 445, col. 2, l. 4, for "shou" read *shon*.

## NOTICE.

Editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

## BOOKSELLERS' ADVERTISEMENTS (JUNE).

(Continued from Second Advertisement Page).

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## Notes.

## CROSBY HALL.

THE threatened destruction of this, the only important secular building in the City pre-dating the Great Fire, has received adequate publicity in the daily press. It is sincerely to be hoped that all the efforts now being made will ensure its preservation, but there must be a feeling of regret that it was only after its sale that the public learnt of its danger. The history of the Hall and its surrounding buildings forming Crosby Place is common knowledge, but there are a few pamphlets and references that are worth listing:—

Architectural and Historical Account of Crosby Place, London. Compiled from original sources, with Appendix of illustrative documents, by E. L. Blackburn.—Title and pp. ii and 95, front., 8vo, boards, 1834.

The author was the architect who superintended the restoration commenced 27 June, 1836.

Crosby Place, described in a Lecture on its Antiquities and Reminiscences. By the Rev. C. Mackenzie.—Title, dedication, and pp. 60, 8vo, cloth, London, 1842.

This is a reprint of the lecture delivered by the vicar of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, on 5 Aug., 1842, to the Crosby Hall Literary and Scientific Institution.

Architectural Antiquities and Present State of Crosby Place, with an Historical and Descriptive Account. By H. J. Hammon.—Pp. 16, 15 plates, 4to, cloth, 1844. Also issued on large paper.

A Memoir of Crosby Place. By the Rev. Thomas Hugo, M.A., F.S.A. Read at Crosby Hall, 28 Jan., 1856.—Included in *Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society*, vol. i. p. 35. Also issued as a pamphlet.

Dr. J. E. Cox in his well-known work 'The Annals of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate' (1875), provides a great deal of useful information respecting Crosby Place, derived, as he acknowledges, from the collections of Mr. H. R. Williams, who was a member of the firm of wine merchants for many years tenants of the crypt and vault. "Aleph" (Dr. Harvey) in 'London Scenes and London People' refers to this collection, and describes his visit to the Hall in 1863.

The first appeal for its preservation, sent out on 1 Dec., 1832, refers in a foot-note to "Historical and Antiquarian Notices of Crosby Hall, by E. I. Carlos," one of the committee. I have not seen a copy of this pamphlet.

On its being converted to a restaurant in 1868 (?) the proprietors, Messrs. A. Gordon & Co., published a pamphlet, 'Crosby Hall, the Ancient City Palace and Great Banqueting Hall: its History and Restoration.'

In addition to the majority of the preceding pamphlets and books the following circulars, &c., are before me:—

The appeal issued 5 June, 1833.

Prospectus of the Crosby Hall Literary and Scientific Institution (dated "1842" by Sir Henry Ellis).

Invitation to a soirée held 27 July (1842?). This has a very pretty engraving of the Hall, showing the minstrels' gallery.

Programme of a concert and entertainment by Miss Clara Seyton, February, 1846.

These dates correct some of those given by the Rev. J. E. Cox. Miss Maria Hackett's correspondence with John Nichols & Son, her publishers, respecting the several editions of her 'History and Description of St. Paul's Cathedral,' contains many references to her work in connexion with the preservation of Crosby Hall; but there is nothing of sufficient importance to be worth transcribing for these pages.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

39, Hillmarton Road, N.

## ROOD-LOFTS.

In the parish church of Moreton Hampstead, Devon, I have noticed a very curious contrivance for ascending to the leads of the south aisle. In many churches where an aisle roof is on a different level from that of the nave it is made accessible—presumably for the purpose of “ridding the gutter,” so familiar an item in old churchwardens’ accounts—by a “vise,” or winding stone staircase, in a special turret apart from the belfry or tower. At South Tawton there is a stair in such a turret, outside the south-west angle of the church, for the south aisle, and another stair, within the thickness of the walling, at the north-west corner, for the north aisle. Can any one tell me which is the earlier type of construction?

At Moreton Hampstead the turret is attached externally to the south side of the chancel, though it does not rise from the ground, but is corbelled out from the face of the wall, its base being at about half the height from the ground to the eaves. On examining the interior of the chancel I found a doorway high up in the south wall, opposite to the upper doorway of the disused rood-loft stairs in the wall of the north aisle. Evidently, in this case, the southern leads were attained by crossing the rood-loft and mounting the short flight of steps in the turret.

Abbot Gasquet in his ‘Parish Life in Mediæval England,’ p. 56, says that rood-lofts were sometimes entered *from without* the church, and he instances an outside entrance to a rood-loft at St. John’s, Winchester. May it be that the stairs in this or other instances originally reached higher than the loft, having exits both on the loft and on the leads? Mr. R. H. Murray, in a very instructive paper on ‘The Evolution of Church Chancels’ in the *Archæological Transactions* of the Birmingham and Midland Institute, gives instances of external entrance to the loft, from the churchyard, at Dunston in Somersetshire, at Watchett, and at Minehead. At the last there was also a stair inside the church, down from the southern end of the loft. In an article in *The Gentleman’s Magazine* signed G. C. (“G. M. Lib.,” ‘Ecclesiology,’ ed. G. L. Gomme,’ p. 85) we are told that in St. Michael’s, Beccles (between Decorated and Perpendicular periods), the priest’s door has a low, very small, flat-topped porch, over which is a doorway (without chamfer, dripstone, or moulding) on the probable level of the rood-loft, its sill being 9 ft.

from the ground. “What,” he asks, “was its purpose?” The rood-stairs, he adds, are in the north aisle. Several other of his questions on the subject of rood-lofts might have elicited interesting answers.

My conjectural explanation of the outside entrance to the loft is that it was for the use of lay musicians, vocal or (query) instrumental, who, it appears, were often itinerants engaged for special occasions, such as the Easter or Christmas celebrations, and were sometimes, as at Chagford, members of the local “Young Men’s Guild.” An outside entrance would obviate disturbance, and profanation, of the chancel by lay intruders.

A variety of different purposes has been assigned to rood-lofts; probably a chronological distinction between these uses might be established. According to Mr. Murray and other writers, the rood-loft was not a feature of English church-interiors until the fourteenth century. Before this we had only the rood- or “candle-beam,” stretching from wall to wall of the chancel, above the altar; and wherever Norman, Early English, or Decorated stonework contains rood-loft stairs, these are, Mr. Murray considers, after-insertions (chancel piers are often pierced for such) of the Perpendicular period.

At Lydford, where they are in the angle of the chancel and south aisle, and are evidently an afterthought, being extraordinarily contracted, and faultily close to a “squint,” the doorway is so high in the wall that the lowest step is only about on a level with the floor of the “squint,” or the shoulder of a sitting person. I have noticed the same peculiarity in some other churches, and have wondered whether the steps in the wall were supplemented by portable ones. But what are we to think when we find the stairs so narrow that it must have been perilous, if not impossible, for a stout man to ascend them? May one suppose that the earliest form of loft (whether attached to a screen or not is a secondary question) was but a slight gallery suitable for the slender acolyte to walk along, for the purpose of dusting or draping the high cross and images that stood on its front rail, and of lighting the candles ranged (in sconces perhaps, or on brackets) “before” these? The accommodation of musicians in the loft may perhaps have been a later development. And if the vicar with deacon and sub-deacon ever ascended to it, as is said to have been at one time customary, for the reading of

the gospel, neither of them can have been the proverbial "corpulent priest."

At South Tawton the stone newel-steps are about 18 in. wide (one is but 14 in.) and though I have climbed them myself, they must have been rather inconvenient for a large-built man. The loft or gallery here, however, must have been fairly wide, for the upper doorway is well within the chancel boundary, that is to say, to eastward of the pair of pillars that divide the choir from the nave, and in line with which the screen presumably ran. (I learn from builders' "specifications" that "the remains of the rood-screen" were only removed in 1881.)

Such screens generally carried on the top a "loft" or "aler," whose width projected either to east or to west, or was medially divided, being supported by massive "liernes," or by groined brackets on one or both sides of the screen. For a great variety of examples see the illustrations to the papers on 'Devon Rood-Screens,' by F. Bligh Bond, F.R.I.B.A., in *Trans. Dev. Assoc.*, vols. xxxv., xxxvi. Several instances are adduced where (as at Trent, West Somerset) the loft overhung the west side only of the screen, being supported at its outer edge by a beam putlogged into the north and south walls, or bearing on wooden posts.

At South Tawton, as I have pointed out, the position of the doorway shows that the loft must have overhung the east side of the screen, or both, if we assume the screen to have been in line with the pillars.

The same remark applies to Sampford Courtenay, where, by the way, there is a patchwork of odd stones just above the capitals of the chancel arch, which must surely have been ordained to be concealed by the front parclose of the loft.

In this church, as in those of Bovey Tracy and Chagford, the springers of the arches that radiate from the columns are so low that it must have been difficult to pass by these obstructions to the gangway, even by stooping very much, unless the loft were very wide, or unless the screen stood well to eastward of the piers. Where, as at South Tawton, Bovey Tracy, Chagford, and Sampford Courtenay (*inter alia*), the loft spanned the entire width of the church, thus dividing the nave aisles from the chancel aisles, and where, as in these cases, the latter were apparently used as private chapels, one wonders how the right of access by the priests or choristers to the rood-loft,

by means of stairs situated *within these chapels*, was reconcilable with the proprietary rights (foundative or prescriptive) of the occupants of the chapels.

Mr. Murray remarks that in many churches in the Western counties the screen stood, not across the chancel arch, but at one-third the distance from that to the west end of the nave, and that a papal decision assigned the chancel to the regular clergy, and one-third of the nave to the secular clergy, the rest to the laity. But in the case of a small parish church where there were no regulars, and certainly not a sufficient number of seculars to fill the chancel, but only a vicar, a chantry priest, and a parish clerk, how are we to account for the triple division of the interior? At South Tawton and some neighbouring churches the chancel, occupying the first bay, was of the whole width of the church (nave and aisles), but the sacarium or presbytery, which jutted eastward, was only the same width as the nave.

Should it be answered that the chancel was occupied by the choir, two objections might be raised: first, that, according to Micklethwaite and others, musical accompaniments to services were of very rare occurrence in small or rural parishes; and, second, that if, as we are told, the rood-loft was for the "prick-song singers," that space would, presumably, have sufficed.

It is said that "the organs" sometimes stood on the rood-loft; but surely the typical fifteenth-century wooden screens (such as we find at Bovey Tracy, at Exbourne, at Lew Trenchard, &c.), whose covings supported a gallery apparently not more than 4 ft. or 5 ft. wide, would not have been adapted to such a superstructure.

I shall be grateful if readers of 'N. & Q.' will communicate with me direct, and as early as possible.

(Miss) ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

Sunny Nook, Rugby Mansions, West Kensington.

### SHAKESPEARIANA.

'TROILUS AND CRESSIDA,' III. III. 196-200:

The providence that's in a watchful state  
Knows almost every grain of Plutus' gold,  
Finds bottom in the uncomprehensive deeps,  
Keeps place with thought, and almost like the gods  
Does thoughts unveil in their dumb cradles.

There seems to be a pretty general consensus of opinion that the last line, as we at present have it, is not exactly as Shakespeare left it; that "cradles," which leaves the metre incomplete, is in all probability a mistake of a printer or copyist; that the original was

something very different, less familiar and homely, more rarely conceived, and more finely expressed. To "unveil thoughts" we do not so much want to know about the cradle which contained them as to learn something about the thoughts themselves, to discover their features, the flash-lights which proceed from them, the notes, signs, subtle characters, by which alone the providential, watchful eye can hope to decipher and read them. Just as by watching the signs in the great heaven above us we may forecast the weather that is to be, so by careful observation of the lofty heights of the thought-sphere we may form a shrewd guess of what is passing *there*. Now it is evident that any word which we propose to substitute for "cradles" should bear some resemblance to it; should be Shakespearian in style, and, if possible, rest to a certain extent on Shakespearian authority; it should satisfy both the sense and the scansion, and should be a fitting finale to an exceptionally fine passage. Now I venture to think that we have such a word in "heraldry," pronounced, we may be sure, by many in that day, as it would be by not a few in the present day, "eraldry," and so written—cf. Italian *araldo*. Now suppose that *c* was set down for an *e* (the two letters are frequently confounded), and that *d* and *l* changed places (a common printer's error), and the hard word "eraldry" might readily pass for the easy word "cradles."

In confirmation of this conjecture I shall now quote a passage from 'The Rape of Lucrece,' l. 64, where Shakespeare, portraying the shifting flushes in Lucrece's face, says:—

This *heraldry* in Lucrece' face was seen,

Argued by beauty's red and virtue's white;  
and in the very first line of the next stanza, repeating the thought in slightly different language, he says:—

This *silent war* of lilies and of roses.

Here we have "heraldry" applied to the comings and goings in Lucrece's face, which the author explains as a *silent war*—in other words, "dumb heraldry."

PHILIP PERRING.

'MACBETH': THE THREE WITCHES.—In the 'Calendar of Ormonde MSS.,' N.S. iv. 140, is the following curious parallel of three Scottish witches:—

1678. "My Lord of Montrose and the Earl of Argyre, and my Lord Lauderdale and one who is now Master of the Rolls for Scotland, did meet three women fortune tellers, whom they thought witches, and had each his fortune told—Montrose

that he should be hanged on a very high tree, Argyre that he should be beheaded, and Lauderdale torn to pieces of the people, and the last that he should live to see all this come to pass. This Master of the Rolls, being sick like to die, sent every moment to see whether my Lord Lauderdale was well, but, after recovering, my Lord Lauderdale asked him how he came to send to him so often? He reminded his Grace of the speech the witches made them, and that as long as he was sure his Lordship was out of danger, he could not but hope to live."

Montrose was hanged in 1650, and Argyll beheaded in 1661. W. C. B.

'ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL,' V. II. : "PURR" (10 S. vi. 323, 505; vii. 144).—I am sorry the REV. C. B. MOUNT is unable to accept my interpretation of this word, as, without having read his remarks upon it, I might never have tried to arrive at its meaning, the play in which it occurs never having been a favourite with me. As I said before, MR. MOUNT gets very near to the meaning of "purrr" without, however, as I consider, hitting the nail upon the head. To say the Clown would never describe Parolles as "an 'evil smell' of Fortune's" is to ignore the conversation that takes place from the opening of the scene, which runs entirely on Fortune and on smells; hence it would be quite in keeping with the forlorn appearance of Parolles if the Clown called him "an odour of Fortune's," at the same time the speaker may easily be supposed to confuse the odour emitted from the vagrant's garments with the man himself, when he goes on to speak of him as having fallen into the fishpond of Fortune's displeasure. It was because my rendering of "purrr" fitted in well with what is said of Fortune, of her cat, and of the musk cat, that I ventured on such an irregular explanation of the term; while a play of words may also be intended between "perfume" and the "purring" of a cat. Words thus cut short may be as rare in contemporary literature as the monstrosity of a Manx cat is in England at the present day; but as a class they make their appearance certainly at the Restoration and afterwards, 'when *pant* for "pantaloon," *miss* for "mistress," *piano* for "pianoforte" (after 1709), and others begin to crop up increasingly.

I do not think MR. MOUNT's appeal to Viëtor will avail him much. That writer in his 'Shakespeare Phonography,' p. 45, says: "Once more we find Shakespeare on the side of the unlearned in pronouncing -ar, -or, -ur, as [er], probably approaching [ër]"; and he goes on to instance as rimes "tempering" and "venturing." The spel-

ling *pur* or *purr* I take to be merely phonetic; it was not pronounced *piurr*, as in "purify." On the analogy of "consume," p. 160, "perfume" would be pronounced *per fume*; while "peruse" was *per iuz*, and "persuade," *per suad*. It matters little whether the first syllable was uttered like *fir* in "ferment" or like *cur* in "incur"; "stir" rimed with "spur," "birds" with "herds," and "worshipper" even with "cheer" and "fear"; so that a nice distinction of phonetics is not here to be insisted on.

Had not the Puritans closed the theatres in 1642, we might have had a continuity of presentation in Shakespeare's plays, and the old traditions of acting them would have been preserved. We might then have been aided by the suggestive grimaces of the actors in this particular scene in grasping the meaning of such a singular word, as I imagine the audience of that day was. Those who have witnessed the performance of Molière's plays in a French theatre may have noticed much of this ancient "business" of the actor, which, though unwarranted by the play book, has nevertheless come down by tradition to the present generation, and serves to throw additional light on the author's intention.

Of course my explanation of "purr," though simple and feminine, is utterly ridiculous from the commentator's point of view; but one must bear in mind that the day of Euphuism was barely past. It was with the idea of the trouble which this passage had caused to critics in general that I thought the quotation from Horace apposite.

N. W. HILL.

Philadelphia.

'HENRY IV.,' PART I., III. i. (10 S. vi. 324).—It is somewhat surprising that this engineering project, to which DR. KRUEGER has drawn attention, has hitherto escaped the notice of the various critics and commentators.

From its source in the north-west of Staffordshire the Trent flows in a south-easterly direction, finally turning its course northwards towards the Humber. There is a considerable zigzagging of the river in the vicinity of Burton, and it was doubtless to two of these bends that Mortimer and Hotspur alluded as encroaching awkwardly on their territories. It seems that the proposition was to make a new river-bed for the Trent after the fashion of Cyrus at Babylon, but on a much larger scale, by digging a channel as the crow flies from the two outermost points of these windings,

namely, the extreme easterly and the extreme westerly. This would have the effect of straightening the river's course, and of allowing an even boundary to each party facing his fellow from the opposite bank.

Though a resort to textual emendation, however slight, is generally to be deprecated, I think the present crux can only be surmounted by such a method; and I would therefore propose to read "a little change" in both cases where "a little charge" occurs, inasmuch as the very essence of the context prescribes it. Glendower's remark which follows, "I will not have it alter'd," will, I trust, be deemed sufficient cause to justify this interpretation. As Hotspur, Glendower, and Mortimer were debating the partition of the country by the aid of a map displayed before them, the proposed alteration would naturally appear to their unscientific eyes only trifling upon the map; while in no circumstances whatever could a work of such magnitude be regarded by them as involving only "a little charge."

The difficulty surrounding the word "advantage" in the above passage can be got rid of, I believe, by construing it as "continuation" (like Fr. *davantage*), as it really signifies here *disadvantage*, which is evident from the manner in which Mortimer proceeds to put forward his claim.

N. W. HILL.

'HENRY IV.,' PART I., II. iv. 134: "PITIFUL-HEARTED TITAN, THAT MELTED" (10 S. vi. 504; vii. 145, 302).—Merely as a question of opinions, I should not ask 'N. & Q.' to give further space to this; but muddled facts should not pass. One of the replies to me is based on an assumption which exactly contradicts its own thesis—adopting Theobald's emendation, and explaining it by an argument pertinent only to the unemended form; the other involves at least a grave improbability. Here are the two forms side by side:—

(Ordinary) "Didst thou never see Titan kissing a dish of butter? Pitiful-hearted Titan, that melted at the sweet tale of the sun!"

(Theobald) "Didst thou never see Titan kissing a dish of butter? Pitiful-hearted butter, that melted at the sweet tale of the sun!"

Warburton's agrees with the sense of Theobald's, but puts "Pitiful-hearted Titan" in parentheses, which is liter—  
pedantry obscuring common sense, l



the sentence unconvivial, un-Shakespearean, and indeed unnatural.

AGLAUS says that the Helios myths explain perfectly the epithet "pitiful-hearted." But on his own acceptance of Theobald there is no pitiful-hearted Helios or Titan in the case; the butter claims the epithet. His remark fits only the common form. DR. KRUEGER says that "melted" is unobjectionable, because it refers to "the special case witnessed in the past." What special case? When was there a special case of butter melting in the sun, and so well known that The Prince's companions would comprehend the allusion at once? The preterite is not possible in such a connexion. Is it DR. KRUEGER's supposition that Prince Hal had seen that phenomenon only once, and was referring to his memory of the startling event? He was no adult biped if he had not seen it a hundred times.

But is Titan the sun? Certainly, if so, the common form is hopelessly out of court, for Shakespeare could never have written, "Pitiful-hearted sun, that melted at the sweet tale of the sun!" That is a negative argument for Theobald, I admit; but that preterite will not go down, and still convinces me that the reference is to some classical story. That is why, despite its plausibility, I cannot accept this meaning for Titan, who certainly never melted at his own sweet tale. Whether my suggestion is right or not, the other three forms seem to me assuredly wrong. And I wish AGLAUS would tell me where he finds that Titan-Helios was noted for tender-heartedness: I confess inability to find it in anything Shakespeare was likely to have known, or indeed anywhere else.

FORREST MORGAN.

Hartford, Conn.

"Pitiful-hearted Titan, that melted at the sweet tale of the son," seems to me certainly the right reading. And, as confirmation of this, I would call attention to the fact that Ovid in his 'Metamorphoses' calls the sun-god Titan in that part of his work where he mentions how the sun-god melted at the sweet tale of his son:—

Jungere equos Titan velocius imperat Horia.  
Book ii. l. 118.

AGLAUS refers to the wrong part of the story of Phaëthon. The passage in dispute may be paraphrased thus: "Did you never see the sun shining upon, and melting, butter? the sun, that melted at the tale of his son Phaëthon (see book ii. ll. 30-45 of the

'Metamorphoses'). If you did, behold again what you once saw in Falstaff sweating." "Pitiful-hearted Titan, that melted at the sweet tale of the son," is a parenthesis. The rest is: "Didst thou never see Titan kiss a dish of butter? If thou didst, then behold that compound, the butter, in sweating Falstaff." Theobald was wrong in making his alteration. E. YARDLEY.

BOTHA: THE NAME.—Now that the Colonial Premiers have come and gone, it may be interesting to many readers to inquire what is the origin of the name Botha. I take it to be a variant of the not uncommon Dutch surname Bote or Botte, which is derived from the old Low German and Frisian personal name Botho. Another Dutch family name, Botenga or Bottenga, is derived from the same root, by means of the patronymic suffix *-ing*, and means "the son of Botho." Presumably the English surnames Bott and Botting are from the same source. JAS. PLATT, JUN.

FATHERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. (See 8 S. ii. 327; iii. 34; iv. 249, 418; vi. 74; 9 S. viii. 147; xii. 33.)—Now that, for the first time in our Parliamentary history, the Prime Minister is Father of the House of Commons, the following extract from the 'Political Notes' of *The Times* of 23 May will bring these various references up to date:

"As a consequence of the death of Mr. Finch the title of Father of the House of Commons now devolves upon the Prime Minister, who entered Parliament as member for the Stirling Burghs after the general election of 1868, and has sat uninterruptedly for the same constituency ever since. But for the fact that Mr. Talbot was out of Parliament for a brief interval in the spring of 1878, owing to his retirement from the representation of West Kent in order to stand for Oxford University in succession to the late Lord Cranbrook, elevated to the peerage, there would have been the unusual spectacle of a tie for this much-coveted dignity. Like Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Talbot, Lord George Hamilton, Sir Alexander Brown, Mr. Round, Sir Charles Dilke, and Mr. Chaplin also first appeared at Westminster in 1868; but the three first-named did not seek re-election at the last dissolution, while the two latter have not sat continuously. Mr. Balfour joined the House of Commons in 1874, and Mr. Chamberlain in 1876. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is the seventh Father of the House of Commons since the passing of the last Reform Act, the other six being Christopher Rice Mansel Talbot, Charles Pelham Villiers, Sir John Robert Mowbray, William Wither Bramston Beach, Sir Michael Hicks Beach (now Lord St. Aldwyn), and George Henry Finch. It may be added that Mr. Finch was in attendance throughout the 'all-night' sitting of March 20-21, and was present at the luncheon given by Sir Alfred Jacoby

to celebrate the opening of the new 'Harcourt' dining-room, still wearing the dress suit which he had put on for dinner the previous evening."

POLITICIAN.

"ERASMUS ROGERS."—*The Edinburgh Review* for last April (No. 420, 273 ff.) has some severe remarks on the manner in which Acton's 'Lectures on Modern History' have been given to the public. It is not my wish to intervene in the discussion, but one criticism seems to deserve notice from its peculiar grotesqueness. In complaining of the lack of expansion or comment in the form of notes the reviewer says:—

"As it is, without any guide, the reader is left to wonder at the possible meaning which attaches to such a cryptic sentence as—'Erasmus Rogers..... was born at Rotterdam,' which, as it stands, can only refer to some unknown Rogers baptised Erasmus; and so it appears in the Index. But the character-sketch of this native of Rotterdam is clearly that of Erasmus; and if—in the darkness in which we are left—we are permitted to guess, we would suggest that the name 'Rogers' was probably not written in simple sequence, as it has been printed, but in the margin, or interlined, or inclosed in brackets, merely as a reminder to draw a parallel or point out a comparison between Erasmus and John Rogers, the protomartyr of the Marian persecution. It is, indeed, true that the resemblance *in saute pas aux yeux*—is not exactly obvious; but Acton seems to have rather affected far-fetched analogies, as perhaps more likely to catch the interest or to rouse the attention of his hearers."—P. 274-5.

Lest any one should be tempted to work out this enigmatic comparison, it may be well to mention that Pope Leo X.'s dispensation to Erasmus in 1517 is addressed "Erasmio Rogerii Roterodamensi." Possibly as Mr. F. M. Nichols suggests ('Epistles of Erasmus,' 1901, i. 39) the surname of Roger was derived from the mother's family.

WAINFLEET.

HOLLY LODGE, HIGHGATE.—Interest cannot fail to be aroused by the news as to the approaching sale by auction of the late Baroness Burdett-Coutts's historic residence and grounds, charmingly situated upon the slope of West Hill, Highgate. Pleasant memories must dwell in the minds of many around this suburban home of the great benefactress, and regret felt over an announcement which suggests the probable fate of the old white house, with its prized fifty acres or so of gardens and meadows. Must yet another delectable spot be added to the long list of vanishing landmarks? or is there a chance that public-spirited enterprise and generosity may again prevail to secure one more precious "lung" upon those Northern Heights for the benefit of

present and future generations of toiling Londoners?

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

GEORGE ROMNEY'S HOUSE IN CAVENDISH SQUARE.—In the fine work on George Romney by Messrs. T. Humphry Ward and W. Roberts, and in an article by Mr. C. Lewis Hind recently published in *The Daily Chronicle*, and entitled 'A House in Cavendish Square,' the number of Romney's house in the square is stated to have been 32. But, in fact, the number was 24. I have some personal interest in this question; for at No. 23, next door to Romney, lived my great-great-grandfather, James Clayton, and his wife Hannah (my "step"-great-great-grandmother), who was a granddaughter of William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania. The remainder of the lease of this town house (23) had been left to her by her father, Richard Penn, who had a house also at Sunbury, Middlesex.

In P. Boyle's 'Fashionable Court Guide' for 1792, first edition, these entries appear: (alphabetical section) "Romney, —, Esq., 24, Cavendish Square"; and (under 'Cavendish Square') "23, Mrs. Clayton; 24, — Romney; 25, Sir John Thorold." In the second edition (1792) the same numbers are given, and the artist's Christian name is inserted. And in Boyle's 'Guide' for 1796 Romney's number is still 24, while the spelling of his name is corrected. Further, these books indicate that there were only twenty-eight houses in the square. No. 24 still exists, apparently very little altered. It is a substantial eighteenth-century mansion. A Romney plaque should be inserted in the front of the house.

EDWY G. CLAYTON.

10, Old Palace Lane, Richmond, Surrey.

UGO FOSCOLO IN LONDON. (See 9 S. vi. 326.)—The house in Handel Street (formerly Henrietta Street) at the corner of Kenton Street, St. Pancras, where Ugo Foscolo hid himself from his creditors at a crisis in his career, is about to be demolished. The house has no interest beyond its temporary association with Foscolo, and its demolition is no cause for regret.

JOHN HEBB.

BEHEADING IN ENGLAND: EARLIEST INSTANCE.—In Southey's 'Commonplace Book' (i. 453) the reader is informed that the first example of beheading in this island is that of Waltheof, Earl of Northumberland. The fact, if it be one, he derived from Kennett's 'Parochial Antiquities,' i. 83.

N. M. &

### Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

'LORNA DOONE.'—I have undertaken to edit and illustrate a new issue of 'Lorna Doone,' which is to be published in the autumn by Messrs. Sampson Low & Co., Blackmore's original publishers. May I appeal to your readers for unpublished evidence, or for reference to published notes which one is likely to have missed, on the following points?

1. The historical facts regarding the Doones. The principal theories are: (a) that they are distorted memories of Danes, of the time of Alfred the Great; (b) that they were outlaws from the coast of Wales, across the Bristol Channel; (c) that they were a miscellaneous crowd of outlaws (Western men and men from further up country), of whom the remnants died at the beginning of the last century; and (d) that they were a Scottish party, of the time of Charles I., who remained in Devon for more than half a century, and then returned to their own land. It is possible that there is some truth in more than one of these theories.

2. The Doone legends earlier than the publication of 'Lorna Doone.'—The stories that can be clearly established seem to be of outrages: (a) near Minehead, a house sacked, but no person harmed at the time, though in consequence of the death of a young Doone, who had been wounded at the house, his comrades returned and slew every one in the house. (b) At Exford, where the Doones killed (and in one version ate) a child, saying:—

If any one asks who killed thee,  
Tell 'em 'twas the Doones of Badgeworthy.

Blackmore lays the scene of this at Martinhoe, and adds the abduction of Chris. Badcock's wife. (c) Parsonage Farm (?), Oare, Amaid (or the mother) hastily hid, leaving a child. The Doones said, "Prick the calf, and the old cow'll bellow," and pricked the child with their swords until it died, but the woman did not appear. (d) Yenworthy, a farm near Oare, was attacked, when a woman fired a "long gun," wounding one of the Doones so that his blood was tracked in the snow for miles.

So far as I know, (c) is unpublished, except by myself. It is a genuinely old story, gathered from the old folk, and seems

like a variant of (b). Can any one give me other stories or other versions, with assurance that they were known before 1869? I am particularly anxious to know of any *old* suggestion as to the final fate of the Doones, and stories of atrocities which are said to have stirred the country-side to their extinction.

3. Proofs of the legendary existence of others of Blackmore's characters *before* he wrote of them. Tom Faggus, Mother Melldrum, De Wichehalse, and certain other characters are well known in history or legend; but the originals of Jan Ridd, John Fry, Jeremy Stickles, and others are more difficult, though there have been claims of descent from Jan Ridd, and of relationship to "girt Jan," in plenty since 'Lorna Doone' was written. Of course, there are many Ridds (Redds or Rudcs) descended from those of the same name who lived in Exmoor in the time of Blackmore, or in the time with which he dealt in his story; but what one needs is to be quite sure which Jan Ridd was in Blackmore's mind, and whether any "girt Jan" really existed in tradition before 1869.

Any other suggestion elucidating the bases of the story will be gratefully received, followed up, and acknowledged.

Replies should be sent to me direct.

H. SNOWDEN WARD.

Golden Green, Hadlow, Kent.

[The Rev. Dr. Cox and others had some article on the subject in *The Athenæum* in 1905. See the numbers for 26 August and 2, 9, and 16 September.]

BARTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, WESTMORLAND.—Wanted, for a history of the school, notes of careers of masters subsequent to leaving the school, viz., John Martin, Thomas Preston, and Christopher Mickleton, between 1649 and 1673.

The years in the following instances denote the dates of leaving: Thomas Myers (1798), John Webster (1804), Henry Hogarth (1811), John Mattinson (1812), Henry Thompson (1822), Thomas Stockham (1862).

All but Stockham were, I believe, clergymen.

HENRY BRIERLEY.

Thornhill, Wigan.

CHIGWELL SCHOOL.—In 'Chigwell; or, Præteritos Annos,' a poem by James Smith, joint author of 'Rejected Addresses,' recording the memories of his schooldays, the following names of his schoolfellows occur: Belson, Chamberlaine, Black, Bates, Jack Cumberlege, Yates, Charles and Walter Burrell, Bolton, Cowel, Parker, Ware, Medley, and Roberts. The two Burrells were

the sons of Sir W. Burrell, the antiquary. Can any one help me to identify the others? I am assisting in the compilation of a Register of Chigwell School, and shall be glad if those who know of any old Chigwellians who were at the school before 1876 will communicate with me.

W. J. DARCH.

2, Hills Road, Buckhurst Hill.

**OFFICERS' REPRESENTATIVES.**—Would some of your readers kindly let me know the representatives of the following distinguished officers? It should not be difficult in England, I imagine.

Sir Alured Clarke, Governor-General of India, Field-Marshal, d. 1832.

Sir Phineas Riall, General, K.C.H., d. at Paris 10 Nov., 1851.

Sir Roger H. Sheaffe, Bart., General, d. at Edinburgh, 17 July, 1851.

DAVID ROSS McCORD, K.C.

Temple Grove, Montreal.

**LOWE AND WRIGHT.**—I should be extremely obliged to be put in communication for historical purposes with the family of the late Lord Sherbrooke (Robert Lowe), and with Mr. Robert Wright (or with his representatives, should he have joined the great majority), who published in 1864 a 'Life of Wolfe.' DAVID ROSS McCORD.

**SIR JAMES MARRIOTT, ADVOCATE-GENERAL 174.**—I should much like to know who at present represents him. His knowledge in unsuspected quarters has long surprised me.

DAVID ROSS McCORD.

**AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.**—I should be most grateful to any one who could help me to find the author of

The heart two chambers hath,  
Of joy and sorrow.

believe it to be a translation from Goethe.

I have set it to music, but do not wish to publish it with the author unknown.

FRANK LAMBERT.

Can any one help me to the words of an old navy song in which the following lines occur?

When we poor middies are pacing the deck  
With the wind and the spray all down our neck.  
I wish also to know who wrote

But when I came unto merry Carlisle,  
Then out I laughed loud laughter three.

CARNATIC.

**BILL STUMPS HIS MARK.**—Has it ever been suggested that Dickens took the idea of Mr. Pickwick's archaeological discovery from a French source? In the 'Paris

Oublié' of Charles Virmaître, published in 1886, I find the account of a stone dug up from a considerable depth, on Montmartre, in 1799, which bore this inscription:—

IC  
I LEC  
HEM  
INDE  
SAN ES

M. Virmaître says:—

"The Academy of Inscriptions was called together.....Some were of opinion that the inscription was Latin, that the stone was from the tomb of a martyr contemporary with St. Denis.....Others declared that it had served as an altar in a temple of Bacchus. At last, after many discussions, no agreement having been reached, a commission was appointed to consider the question.....It was the sacristan of the church of Montmartre who extricated the learned Academy from its difficulty. He explained the mysterious inscription in the following manner:

ICI le chemin des ânes.

Our savants, who had so often climbed the path that the stone indicated, were speechless.....Paris laughed for a long time over this comical affair."

W. H. HELM.

[The late F. G. Kitton in the 'Rochester Dickens' refers to Oldbuck's similar discovery of a supposed ancient inscription in Scott's 'Antiquary'.]

**WOODEN CUPS IN EAST ANGLIA.**—I have three wooden cups—two of them nine inches high, the third a little taller and bigger. They were given me by a native of Blythburgh, Suffolk, and came out of the church there during its "restoration" some time during the last century. The cups are of brown varnished wood, and do not look very old. Can any of your correspondents tell me what purpose they served? In this part of East Anglia the device of "Three Cups" is common as a sign: there are "Three Cups" inns at Colchester, Chelmsford, and Harwich, and a beerhouse at Ipswich. Moreover, the three cups occur on the font at Nacton (or Levington) and on the west front of St. Mary's Church, Trimley. These are villages between Ipswich and Harwich. But, most curious of all, the three cups occur on the notice-board of the church at Harwich.

No one seems able to explain what they mean. I think that my wooden cups from Blythburgh and all these other instances of the same device must have a common origin.

AUBREY STEWART.

Ipswich.

**CARDINAL NEWMAN'S BIRTHPLACE.**—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' tell me the exact site of the house in the City of London where Newman was born? Dr. Barry in

his 'Newman' (vol. i. of 'Literary Lives,' 1904) says: "Born in the City of London, not far from the Bank, on Feby. 21st, 1801."

It was proposed some years since to affix a tablet to the house in Bloomsbury Square where the future cardinal spent part of his boyhood. A medallion marking the site of the house where he was born would certainly add to the literary associations of the City of London.

FREDERICK T. HIGGAME.

FRANCIS KENDALL, citizen and Merchant Taylor of London, married, at St. Helen's Church, Bishopsgate, 29 Dec., 1670, Sarah, elder daughter of John Cope, citizen and Haberdasher of London (*Misc. Gen. et Her.*, Third Series, iv. 212). Francis Kendall, in his will, dated 1 Oct., 1673 (proved, with a codicil dated 2 Feb., 1673/4, by the testator's father John Kendall, 16 Feb., 1673/4, P.C.C. 26 Bunce), directs his burial, with his wife and child, in a vault in the church of St. Mary-at-Hill, Eastcheap, City of London. He possessed land in Aythorp, Essex, and refers to the children of his uncles Bromidge (one of the witnesses to his will was George Bromwich) and Tissard, to a cousin John Bennet, and to Kendall Heron and William Heron. Who was Edward Augustus Kendall, who in 1796 married Maria Webb? What was the link, if any, between this Maria Webb and Charles Newdigate Webb who was living 24 Jan., 1812; and also with Benjamin Webb, who married, in 1767, a Miss Newdigate, of Clapham, Surrey (8 S. xii. 87)?

I shall be much indebted for information—as full as possible—with regard to the above. Please reply direct.

REGINALD STEWART BODDINGTON.  
Worthing.

JEAN DE SCHELANDÉE.—Where can I find biographical particulars about him? Asselineau's booklet is very meagre in this respect. Prof. Saintsbury gives the dates of his birth and death, and briefly mentions his 'Tyr et Sidon,' but not his 'Stuartide' (which is full of Scottish history and topography) or his 'Tableaux de Pénitence,' both of which were dedicated to James I., King of Great Britain and Ireland. Francisque Michel does not mention him in 'Les Écossais en France: les Français en Écosse' (Londres, 1862). Have his 'Mélanges' been discovered?

L. L. K.

CEMETERY CONSECRATION.—In a popular reference book it is stated that the first cemetery consecrated in England was Kensal

Green, 2 Nov., 1832. But this is nearly four years later than the consecration of St. James's Cemetery, Liverpool, an old quarry, converted into a public graveyard, and consecrated 12 Jan., 1829, the first interment taking place five months after. It is the site of the new cathedral, now fast approaching completion.

Is any earlier consecration known than 1829?

WILLIAM JAGGARD.

FATHER PARSONS'S PORTRAIT.—On 3 November last (10 S. vi. 342) I referred to my selling to the late Lord Brabourne a portrait of Father Parsons. This engraving was probably sold at Sotheby's with the library of the Dowager Lady Brabourne. Will the purchaser be kind enough to tell me where a friend of mine might see it, in England, Scotland, or Ireland?

JAS. HAYES, M.R.S.A.I.

Ennis, co. Clare.

RUTLEDGE FAMILY OF CHARLESTOWN, SOUTH CAROLINA.—Information is much desired regarding the above family. To Hon. John Rutledge, of Charlestown, subscribed to the 'Practical Sermons on Select Passages of Scripture' by his kinsman to Rev. Thomas Rutledge, D.D. (1745-1814, published in 1794.

Has a pedigree of the family appeared in any American work dealing with the old families of the South? Being a descendant of the doctor—whose parentage, by the way, I am anxious to discover—I shall much appreciate assistance.

CHAS. HALL CROUCH.

5, Grove Villas, Wanstead.

'CADET ROUSSELLE.'—The note on the song in 'La Lyre Française' fixes the date of its composition about the period of the Directory. If this be correct, surely the name of the author is known. Can any satisfactory explanation be given for the recurrence of the number three in each stanza? Any information regarding the song will be welcomed. R. L. MORETON.

Heathfield, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks.

SIR ANTHONY COOKE'S WIFE.—The 'D.N.B.' article on Anthony Cooke states (xii. 76) that his wife was Anne, daughter of Sir William Fitzwilliam. But the same work, under Catherine Killigrew (xxx. 106) states that this lady was daughter of Cooke by Alice, daughter of Sir William Waldegrave. What is the truth?

H. PEMBERTON, Jun.

Philadelphia.

## Replies.

### 'THE KINGDOM'S INTELLIGENCER.'

(10 S. vii. 148, 238, 270, 395.)

THE first number of *The Parliamentary Intelligencer*, comprising the *Sum of Foreign Intelligence with the Affairs now in agitation in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for Information of the People*, "Published by Order," was dated 31 Dec.-7 Jan., 1659/60 (Nichols, 'Literary Anecdotes,' vol. iv. p. 52). The first number of *Mercurius Publicus* was dated 29 Dec.-5 Jan., 1659/60. A copy is in Wood's collection at the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. Both were "in a disguise," Royalist, and private enterprises. The first was written by Giles Dury, and the second by Henry Muddiman, for the express purpose of supporting General Monck, and in opposition to the official Parliament (or Cromwellian) papers *The Publick Intelligencer* and *Mercurius Politicus*—both of which were written by the salaried State journalist Marchamont Nedham. (Pepys's remark about Muddiman on 9 Jan. was a clear mistake, probably due to this secrecy, as the latter had "never writ anything of this sort before.") When the Long Parliament was dissolved Monck's Council of State "discharged" Nedham, and sanctioned *The Parliamentary Intelligencer* and *Mercurius Publicus*. The order is prefixed to *The Parliamentary Intelligencer*, No. 14, Monday, 26 March-2 April, 1660. This did not stop Nedham, who actually continued his papers until 12 April—*Mercurius Politicus*, No. 615. Copies are in both the Ashmolean and British Museums. Fox Bourne ('English Newspapers,' vol. i. p. 24) is therefore totally wrong. The Council of State, apparently on finding that Nedham still continued, then ordered the Stationers' Company to see that no other papers than Muddiman's and Dury's were put forth on Mondays and Thursdays. As this does not appear in the first order printed, the direction was probably given on 9 April, which will explain the error as to date in Whitelocke's 'Memorials.' Copies of *Mercurius Publicus* from No. 15, 5-12 April, 1660, to No. 33, 13-20 Aug., 1663, inclusive, are in the British Museum. The last number of the paper—for 31 Aug., 1663—is in the Ashmolean.

Copies of *The Parliamentary Intelligencer* from No. 14 above mentioned to the last number, No. 53, 24-31 Dec., 1660, inclusive, are also in the British Museum. Nos. 21

and 25, however, are missing. After No. 26 of this paper for 11-18 June, 1660, Giles Dury "giving over," Muddiman became sole official journalist until the end of August, 1663. The paper then stopped for a week, and No. 27 appeared for 25 June-2 July. There is to be found in it an account of the origin of the papers, which identifies the writer. The reason for changing the name of this paper to *The Kingdom's Intelligencer* with No. 1, 31 Dec., 1660-7 Jan., 1660/61, will be found stated in the last of the one and the first of the other. The printed Catalogue in the British Museum has not the slightest justification for attributing the latter paper to Sir John Birkenhead; nor are Prof. Masson ('Life of Milton') and Mr. Fox Bourne able to adduce any proof that he had any connexion with the Restoration newsbooks, other than as licenser. There is ample evidence to the contrary.

*The Kingdom's Intelligencer* will be found complete in the British Museum to No. 34, 17-24 Aug., 1663. Sir Roger L'Estrange's *News* and *Intelligencer* are complete in the British Museum to the *News*, No. 9, 28 Dec., 1665. For the month of January, 1665/6, they are to be found in the Ashmolean. There are no gaps in these two papers, except for the solitary number entitled *Publick Intelligence*, after which they started afresh. But with the year 1664 these two papers were paged and numbered together, irrespective of their titles, as if one paper.

There are many copies in existence of the much (and justly) criticized No. 1 of *The Intelligencer* for 31 Aug., 1663, many libraries having this number when they have few others.

There is an error in my first reply to W. J. C. (*ante*, p. 270). Nedham was a salaried "author," and so were the writers of the *Gazette*. The *Mercurius Publicus*, *Parliamentary* and *Kingdom's Intelligencers*, *News*, and *Intelligencer* were, however, the property of their writers.

The third paragraph of the catalogue of the Hope Collection is entirely wrong.

*The Parliamentary Intelligencer*, comprehending the *Sum of Foreign Intelligence*, No. 1, Dec. 19-26, 1659, given in Nichols's list, promptly came to an end, and is not the same as the other *Parliamentary Intelligencer* started in the following month.

The *Gazette*, of course, is in the British Museum; and so is *Current Intelligence*, except Nos. 2 and 24 to the end.

The British Museum collection of the papers of the period (Burney Collection) I believe, the most complete in existence.

and Dr. Burney's MS. catalogue of them is a reliable guide—not so the printed general Catalogue. J. B. W.

WILLIAM LEWIS HERTSLET (10 S. vii. 326).—I regret that my communication at the above reference turns out to be for the most part erroneous. I was misled, partly by misstatements in print, partly by incorrect oral information, and partly by a defective memory. With apologies, therefore, I ask for space for corrections, for the greater part of which I am indebted to a member of the Hertslet family.

William Lewis Hertslet was born on 21 Nov., 1839, and was the eldest son of William James Hertslet and Emma Wilhelmina (*née* Holtzendorff) his wife. He married on 6 June, 1880, Louise Coeler, and died at Friedenau, near Berlin, on 2 May, 1898, without leaving issue him surviving. For several years he had a free pass over all the German railways, but at no time was he a member of the German Reichstag (or of the Austrian Reichsrath). Besides 'Der Treppenwitz' he wrote a book on Schopenhauer, and he also wrote and published in Berlin in 1877 a tractate on the reform of the German coinage. He was also editor for many years of Saling's 'Börsenjahrbuch.'

The above-mentioned William James Hertslet was born on 29 Feb., 1816, and was the second son of Lewis Hertslet, the subject of a notice in the 'D.N.B.' xxvi. 275. He was appointed Vice-Consul at Memel on 18 Sept., 1835; Consul for Königsberg and Pillau on 7 June, 1856; and Consul for Prussia (E. and W.), Posen, and Silesia, to reside at Königsberg, on 15 June, 1875. He died at his post on 12 Jan., 1885.

The above-mentioned Lewis Hertslet was born on 25 Nov., 1787, and was the eldest son of Jean Louis Pierre Hiertzelet and Hannah (*née* Caldecourt or Caldecott) his wife. He was twice married, first on 25 Jan., 1812, to Hannah Harriet Jemima, d. of George Cooke, of Westminster (she died 23 Aug., 1828), by whom he left five sons and two daughters; and secondly to Mary Spencer, d. of William Wainwright, of Westminster, by whom he left a daughter.

The above-mentioned J. L. P. Hiertzelet was born at Rusille, parish of Les Clées Cerele Romainmôtier, Canton Vaud, Switzerland, on 11 June, 1749. There is no evidence that he had any connexion with the Foreign Office before 24 May, 1797, the date of his warrant of appointment as messenger in ordinary to his Majesty King George III.,

in which he is called Lewis Hertzlett. He died at Westminster on 19 June, 1802, leaving three sons and a daughter.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

"EVERY MAN HAS HIS PRICE" (10 S. vii. 367, 470).—The Editor asks for Horace Walpole's exact words in his letter of 26 Aug., 1785. They are as follows (copied from Mrs. Toynbee's edition of the 'Letters,' xiii. 314):—

"Sir Robert died, foretelling a rebellion, which happened in less than six months, and for predicting which he had been ridiculed; and in detestation of a maxim ascribed to him by his enemies, that *every man has his price*, the tariff of every Parliament since has been as well known as the price of beef and mutton; and the universal electors, who cry out against that traffic, are not a jot less vendible than their electors."

In a letter written by Horace Walpole on 4 May, 1771, he said:—

"My father is said to have said, that every man has his price."—'Letters,' viii. 452.

Finally, in a letter dated 25 Feb., 1742, Horace Walpole wrote:—

"The House met last Thursday, and voted the army without a division: Shippen alone, unchanged, opposed it."—'Letters,' i. 183.

To this passage is appended the following note, written by Walpole himself, though of course at a much later date:—

"William Shippen, a celebrated Jacobite. Sir R. Walpole said, that he was the only man whose price he did not know."

The italics in the first extract are Walpole's. ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Boston, U.S.A.

PAYNE AT THE MEWS GATE (10 S. vii. 409).—The well-known lines in Mathias's 'Pursuits of Literature,' commencing

Or must I, as a wit with learned air,  
Like Dr. Dewlap to Tom Payne's repair?

seem to me sufficient evidence of the literary character of Tom Payne's shop at Mews Gate—particularly as those lines continue, a little further on:—

And then to edify their learned souls  
Quote *pleasant* sayings from 'The Shippe of Foles.'

Another authority for the statement that Tom Payne's was a literary coffee-house is found in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. lxxix. pp. 171–2, where it is stated that Payne's

"little shop in the shape of an L was the first that obtained the name of a Literary coffee-house in London, from the knot of *literati* that resorted to it."

In the 'D.N.B.' Payne is dealt with by that very able biographer Mr. W. P. Courtney, and referred to as "a convivial, cheerful companion." There is a portrait

in existence representing him at whist with the cards in his hands. I mention this because I seem to read in Mr. ABRAHAM's query some doubt as to the lightness which characterized meetings at Tom Payne's. I think that there is much to be said for a theory that learned men, when they unbend, are the most lively and amusing, and I believe that those who met at Tom Payne's were often regular mischievous dogs in their ways.

Has Mr. ABRAHAM seen Austin Dobson's 'The Two Paynes' in the second series of 'Eighteenth-Century Vignettes'? It may be recalled also that Payne was "Frog-nalized," and this account will be found in 'The Bibliographical Decameron,' iii. 436. Some ten or twelve years ago I purchased at Puttick & Simpson's a quantity of MS. biographical papers relating to Payne, and these I still have somewhere, but cannot just at the moment find them.

A. L. HUMPHREYS.

187, Piccadilly, W.

The founder of Hatchard's in Piccadilly was himself an assistant to "honest Tom Payne." Some information concerning the bookseller's shop at the Upper Mews Gate, known for a time as the "Literary Coffee-house," may be found in my 'Charing Cross,' pp. 252-3. J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

PICTORIAL BLINDS (10 S. vii. 429).—Blinds similar to those mentioned by W. C. B., but too high up for me to judge of the material, were recently seen by me in actual use at a church in Vitoria. I do not know the name of the church, but of the two on the hill, it is the one that is slightly higher up, and on the right hand of the other, as you ascend from the Plaza in the direction of the third church (which in the last century was made, and still remains, a cathedral).

R. JOHNSON WALKER.

Little Holland House, Kensington, W.

These blinds were certainly being made and offered for sale as late as 1884, and it should not be a very difficult undertaking to find a considerable variety of them now. Messrs. Janes & Co., of Aldersgate Street, who were in business at Finsbury Pavement about 1876-80, and Messrs. Bell & Co., of Holloway Road, are names of makers that occur to memory. The material was a highly glazed (? oiled) calico, and the painting was effective more than artistic. One design, representing a house on fire by night, I can well remember. The most extensive use was made of them by Messrs.

E. Moses & Son, a large firm of outfitters in Aldgate, &c.; but these, of course, only represented trade models.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

I remember seeing blinds of this description in a house in Norwich when I was a child, about 1862. They were called, I believe, "Manchester blinds," presumably because they came from that city. Nearly thirty years afterwards (in 1889) an old lady in Philadelphia showed me such a blind as a great treasure, she having brought it from England some forty years earlier, when she emigrated from Lancashire in 1848.

FREDERICK T. HIBGAME.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (10 S. vii. 428).—VACUUS VIATOR will find his second quotation in Tennyson's poems, in an unnamed one beginning

Of old sat Freedom on the heights;  
but he has not quoted quite accurately.

STAPLETON MARTIN.

The Firs, Norton, Worcester.

The passage of Macaulay's 'History' inquired for occurs in the first chapter of the work, not far from the beginning, and closes the second of two paragraphs on the "peculiar character of the English aristocracy." This is the exact text:—

"Thus our democracy was, from an early period, the most aristocratic, and our aristocracy the most democratic in the world; a peculiarity which has lasted down to the present day, and which has produced many important moral and political effects." See the edition of the 'History' published in 1877 by Longmans in 2 vols., and there in vol. i. p. 20. THOMAS BAYNE.

[COL. F. E. R. POLLARD-URQUHART also sends the reference.]

The first of Mr. MORETON's quotations, *ante*, p. 448,

Et, toujours mécontent de ce qu'il vient de faire,  
Il plaît à tout le monde, et ne saurait se plaire,  
occurs near the end of Boileau's second satire ('Sur l'Accord difficile de la Rime et de la Raison'), which is dedicated to Molière.

EDWARD LATHAM.

[MR. J. B. WAINWRIGHT also thanked for reply.]

CHAPEL ROYAL, SAVOY: CURIOUS CUSTOM (10 S. vii. 429).—It was formerly supposed that an orange placed near the vessel that contained wine prevented it from spoiling. In Thomas Lupton's 'Seconde Booke of Notable Things' we find as follows:—

"Wyne wyll be pleasant in taste and savour, if an orange or a lymon (stickt round about with cloaves) be hanged within the vessel that it touch



not the wyne: and so the wyne wyll be preserved from foystiness and evyll savor."

Ben Jonson, in his Christmas Masque, says: "He has an orange and rosemary, but not a clove to stick in it."

CONSTANCE RUSSELL.

Swallowfield, Reading.

CAPT. WALTON'S DISPATCH (10 S. vi. 225).—At the above reference I pointed out that the "well-known" brevity of this celebrated dispatch was entirely mythical, giving as my authority Clowes's 'History of the British Navy,' vol. iii. p. 36. The legend, however, dies hard. In his recently published 'History of Scotland' (vol. iv. p. 262) Mr. Andrew Lang states—with reference to Byng's victory off Cape Passaro—that on this occasion "Capt. Walton wrote a despatch famous for its extreme unlikeness to the bulletins of Napoleon," and then quotes what Clowes points out is only the *opening sentence* of Walton's letter.

T. F. D.

HOCK: HOG: HOGA (10 S. vii. 401).—This article is precisely of such a character as to fill a philologist with despair. There is no more deplorable method of arriving at truth than to toss together a quantity of words which have no relation to each other, merely because they seem to have some superficial similarity. The unreasonableness of such a method cannot be made clear, simply because it would occupy very many pages to disentangle such a tangled mass.

A little investigation, or a mere reference to the 'N.E.D.,' would have extricated some at least of these unrelated words from the heap. Take, for example, *holly-hock*, which we are told means "the tall flowering plant," merely for the sake of connecting it with the German *hock*! But it means "holy mallow," and the *hock* in it is allied to the Welsh *hocys*, mallows, from the early A.-S. *hocc*, a mallow.

Next, take the verb *to hock*. This is allied to the A.-S. *hōh*, a heel; see *hough* in the 'N.E.D.'

Next take the sb. *hog*. Since the article in 'N.E.D.' was printed the A.-S. form has been found; it was originally *hogg*, a strong masculine.

I decline to go through this tiresome jumble. Let it suffice to say that *hock*, a mallow, *hough*, a hock of an animal, and *hog*, a pig, are all totally distinct words; and none of them has any connexion whatever with "the root-notion of *high*." Why

we should be expected to explain all these things over again, I do not know.

The point is, of course, that "the root-notion of *high*" ought not to be expressed by such a form as an imaginary English *hock*, when we know all the while that the A.-S. form was *hēah*, from a Teutonic form \**hauh-oz* (again see 'N.E.D.'). *Hock* is mere modern German; and Old English (let me say just once more) is not derived from modern German. The *hoga* to which we are referred is nothing but a Latinized form of the Norse *haugr*, a hill, which is not the word "high" itself, but only a derivative from it.

Briefly, the article cannot be considered seriously.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

For many years Hock Stapler (pronounced Stáp-ler) has been the title of the horse that draws the mowing-machine at Winchester College. *The Wykehamist* for 21 June, 1877 (vol. iii. p. 82), contains a poem on the death of the then recent bearer of this designation, which is there spelt Hoch Stapler. The same words are also used to denote the said horse's stable in Lavender Meads. Mr. Wrench's 'Winchester Word-Book' ignores this "notion." How old is it? and what is its derivation? In Herrick's 'Hesperides' is a poem called 'The Hock-cart or Harvest-home.' Did Hock Stapler originally draw this cart?

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

Hocktyde festivities, which still continue to be observed at Hungerford, seem to have been universally kept in England in the time of the Tudors.

In Sir W. Scott's story of the pastimes held in honour of Queen Elizabeth's visit to Kenilworth it is said that the Hocktyde festivities had been suppressed by the clergy, and that the Queen was petitioned to have them revived.

It is clear that these festivities, celebrated as they were in many different strange ways in different parts of the country, must have originated in an older festival common to all.

The money collected at the "fest of Hokkes" was given "to the Church worke" at Sarum in 1499 for the "fabricam ecclesie," or, as elsewhere stated, for "pious purposes," though some seems to have been also spent on drinks and food for the people assembled. The last Hocktyde entry in the churchwardens' accounts at Sarum is in 1581.

During this year's Hocktyde at Hungerford one of the customs kept up was "shoeing the colts," who were only released on paying 5s. Is this but another form of exacting a

tribute, which elsewhere is done by retaining passers-by with a rope across the road, kissing the women, or chairing the men?

At St. Thomas's, Sarum, there is a common entry for the gatherings "at Hoktyde and Frick Friday."

What is the earliest record of Hocktyde?

T. S. M.

These instances of *hock* may be useful:—

1222. Manorial tenants pay wardpenny "in termino de hokedai," and have pasture rights from "hokedai" to "ad vincula" ('Domesday of St. Paul's,' pp. 74, 105, and see the editor's note on p. civ).

1240. Tenants pay customary rents at Christmas and at "Hokedey"; and there is a payment called "Hocselver" ('Register of Worcester Priory,' pp. 106, 110, 114, 117, 153).

1283. Services are to be rendered from "Hokedei" to Michaelmas; and the quarter days are St. Thomas, Ap., "Hokeday," St. John, and Michaelmas ('Customs of Battle Abbey,' pp. 4, 31, and often, and glossary, p. 165).

1297. Tenure of land in Somerset began at "la Hokeday" ('Placita coram Rege, 1297,' Record Soc., p. 12).

13th cent. The courts of a Devonshire manor were held at Michaelmas and at "le Hokedai" (*Genealogist*, N.S., vi. 172).

1343. Parliament was opened "l'endemeyn del Hokeday" ('French Chron. of London,' 93).

1357. A Hampshire lease dated "Hokeday" (*Genealogist*, N.S. xi. 10).

1638. Court of Hungerford Manor, Berks, "called the Hocktide Court" ('Wiltsh. Inquis. p.m.,' Record Soc., p. 268).

1642. "April 25, Hockday" ('Diary of John Rous,' 121).

There are some interesting historical notes on hockday in *The Assoc. Archit. Soc. Papers*, v. 54, 61; and I may add a reference to 7 S. i. 324. W. C. B.

I should like to add a few items to my former communication.

A note of mine from Bracton ('De Legibus Consuet,' vol. ii.) runs:—

"According to ancient custom he may be said to be of any one's family who has dwelt in the house of another person for three nights, because a first night he may be termed *uncuth* (A.-S., unknown), but on the second *gust* (guest), on the third night *Hoghenehyme* (*agen hina*. A.-S., his own hind or domestic)."

Is the interpretation of the last word incontrovertible?

In 'The Romance of our Ancient Churches,'

by Sarah Wilson, 1899 (p. 165), from the churchwardens' accounts of (as I understand) Cheddar, the curious item is quoted: "paid Richard Crispin's *hog* and maide for Whitelymeinge of the yle that was built, ijs. vd."

At Chagford, a Stannary town, as early as 1480, accounts are rendered to the headwardens by two men, "custod' Instaur' de le hogynstore," in 1488 described as "custod' de le hogner's store," in 1500 and 1502 as wardens of the goods and chattels of "the store of the hogners."

In a Clerical Subsidy Roll (Exeter 24/9) temp. Ric. II. I note as the name of one of the clerics of the Deanery of Dunsford "Pet' Hogeman." E. LEGA-WEEKES.

[For Hockday see also 5 S. v. 364; xi. 329, 494; and for Hocktide at Hungerford, 5 S. i. 339. *Hogget*, a yearling sheep, also a year-old colt, will be found in the 'N.E.D.,' which further supplies an immense number of quotations under *hog*, *hoggaster*, *hoggerel*, &c.]

MIRAGE (10 S. vii. 390, 453).—The phenomenon described by PROF. SKEAT is not infrequent—in fact, it is almost usual on the French and Italian Riviera di Ponente, i.e., east of Genoa.

In certain states of the atmosphere, and generally in the early morning or evening, the island of Corsica is seen well up above the horizon, with the mountains of the interior towering above the coast-line, and appearing to be at a distance of 25 or 30 miles. The nearest point of Corsica to this part of the mainland is about 100 miles, while the mountains are perhaps 10 or 15 miles further off. The convexity of the earth prevents the possibility of directly seeing any such distance, even from the hills lying behind Mentone, San Remo, or Allassio; but on several occasions I have seen Corsica with great plainness while standing on the shore at one or other of those places. Allowing a height for human eyes of, say, 6 feet from the ground, I think the "offing" is not more than a few miles off, though of course the horizon extends largely with every foot of rise. W. C. J.

A description of a mirage seen on the Thames was given by Dr. Wollaston (Secretary of the Royal Society) in 1797. Abroad, the mirages seen by Kléber's army in Egypt in 1798, and by the French army in Syria in 1799, are well known; and another remarkable one is described by Lord Roberts in 'Forty-One Years in India,' vol. i. p. 393.

R. B.

Upton.

**SPRING-HEELED JACK** (10 S. vii. 206, 256, 394).—More than thirty years ago jumping pranks were played many nights on the sentry over the magazine by the canal near the South Camp at Aldershot. It was a lonely post at some distance from the guard-room. Jack used to spring across the canal while the sentry, pacing his beat, was walking away from it, and then on to the man's shoulders, sorely frightening him, and usually disarming him by carrying off his rifle. The pranks were popularly attributed to a lively officer of Rifles; he certainly was not convicted of them, and I do not know that he ever acknowledged himself to be spring-heeled Jack.

ALFRED C. E. WELBY.

**"LYING BISHOP": MILES OF VARYING LENGTH** (10 S. vii. 449).—I cannot answer Mr. J. W. Brown's query, but I wish to ask another question on the same subject. Seeing that the two supposed errors on the milestone in question are very nearly exactly proportionate to one another, I desire to seek information whether the fact may not be that the milestone indicates miles of a different length—viz., about 2,640 yards—from that of the standard English mile.

This leads me to ask a further question. Do any of your readers know of the existence of any stones—I cannot say milestones—which still continue to record obsolete measures of length?

When motoring last year along the high road between Madrid and Toledo, I noticed that there were still several stones left which gave distances not in kilometers, but in leagues. This is an interesting link with the past; but I have myself not noticed anything of the sort elsewhere.

R. JOHNSON WALKER.

Little Holland House, Kensington, W.

Though not directly relevant to Mr. BROWN's query, there is one detail of his communication to which I should like to refer. His citation of the old and the new mileage computations, whereby 16 miles have been corrected to 23, and 10 miles to 15, would lead the ordinary reader to suppose that the original inscription blundered grossly. If, however (as I assume to be the case), the latter was a century or so old, the discrepancy is open to logical explanation. I think such as have any experience of old-time mileage computations will bear me out that English miles used to be much longer than at present—I believe about half as long again—and that this variation

between the old and the modern style will be found to account for the discrepancy between the inscriptions of the two periods. I may mention that an old local historian calls it 12 miles from Nottingham to Newark, whereas we now call it 20.

A. STAPLETON.

158, Noel Street, Nottingham.

To "bishop" a horse is to make an old one look young, or a bad one a good one. A milestone is therefore said to be "bishopsed," probably, when it underrates distance, as in the case of that between Clitheroe and Lancaster. J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

If the 'Slang Dictionary' (Farmer and Henley) is correct in saying that the word to "bishop" a horse's teeth arises from the name of the man who invented the "fake," it is an easy transition to other senses, as in the case quoted. Compare to "burke," &c. H. P. L.

[The length of the English mile was discussed at 9 S. iv. 497; v. 133, 496; vi. 94.]

**CROOKED PINS** (10 S. vii. 447).—I can remember that it was lucky to find a crooked pin some fifty odd years ago. Pins were then dear, and better looked after than now. No one thought of leaving a pin lying on the ground when it was seen, and our mothers used to say:—

Who see a pin and pick it up,  
All the day will be in luck;  
Who see a pin and let it lie  
May come to want before they die.

Or "want a pin before they die." Crooked pins were straightened out, and again used. The luck in a pin, whether crooked or not, may be because one is an odd number.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Workshop.

**PINCUSHIONS** (10 S. vii. 447).—As pins were made in England in the time of Henry IV., the use of cushions for holding and preserving pins may be fairly old. When I was a lad pins were prized much more than they are now, for they were dearer. I remember that in most houses there were large pincushions, some stuffed with waste bits of rags, others filled with sand. Nearly every woman wore a stock of pins on her dress over the left breast—a pincushion, certainly. The large cushions were also stuck with pins and needles, but the pins on the breast were handier when sewing was going on; and as all the women did their own needlework—except perhaps dressmaking—there was always a deal of

needlework about a house, and how beautifully this was done the contents of our grandmothers' boxes and clothes chests testify. The heavy pinchusions were used for pinning work to—work which had to be stretched while it was done. Otherwise the ladies pinned the work to their knees.

I remember, too, that there were pin-poppets and needle-poppets in which the articles were kept. The poppets were round, made of wood or metal. An old metal one I have is long enough to hold tape needles, darning needles, and the short bent packing needles; and at the present time it contains some beautifully made old tape needles, a large double pin, and some old silver thimbles. This pin-poppet is embossed all over, and has a hinged lid.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Workshop.

ENGLISH CANONIZED SAINTS (10 S. iii. 25).—At the open meeting of the British School of Rome held on 23 March last Mr. J. A. Twemlow proved that St. John of Bridlington was canonized by Boniface IX. on 24 Sept., 1401.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

[A summary of Mr. Twemlow's paper will be found in *The Athenæum* of 13 April, pp. 449-50.]

PILLION : FLAILS (10 S. iii. 267, 338, 375, 433; iv. 72; vi. 274, 313; vii. 272, 316).—Jago ('English-Cornish Dictionary') gives "*Flail*, füst, fyst, vüst, vyst, vysk," and notes that the leather which joins the two pieces of wood in a flail is called the "*keveran*." In Williams's '*Lexicon Cornu-Britannicum*' I find "*Fust*, s.f., a staff, a club, a flail; pl. *fustow*"; he adds that in late Cornish it was changed in construction into *vüst*. "*Fusta*, v.a., to beat, to thresh." Price ('*Archæologia Cornu-Britannica*, 1790) gives virtually the same information.

P. JENNINGS.

St. Day.

DR. ALLISON may be interested in the following jottings from Le Gonidec's dictionary. In old Cornish and Breton the flail is *just*; in modern Breton, *fre*. In the latter, *just fre* is "*manche de fléau*"; *pengap* (*pengab*) is "*garniture de cuir sur le manche et sur la gaule*"; while *stag fre* is "*lien entre manche et gaule*." I have also consulted hereon M. Loth, Professor of Celtic at this University.

H. H. JOHNSON.

Rennes University, France.

There used to be a favourite old glee concerning "*Dame Durden*," who "*kept five*

serving-men to use the spade and flail." One never hears it now, and what its date may be I cannot say, though I have an idea it may be found in the '*Book of English Song*.'

In '*Peveril of the Peak*,' chap. xxxii., there is a description of the "*Protestant flail*." See further Note W, "*Silk Armour*."

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

"POWWOW": ITS MEANING (10 S. vii. 265).—In Leicestershire about fifty years ago, as I have been given to understand, a meeting of clergymen for consultation was in one rectory, at any rate, known as a "*powwow*."

ST. SWITHIN.

PENNY WARES WANTED (10 S. ii. 369, 415, 456; iii. 16, 98, 235, 312).—On p. 248 of "*King James His Speech to Both Houses of Parliament, On occasion of the Gunpowder-Treason*:" London, Re-printed by His Majesties Printers, M.DC.LXXIX." Paper 7 of '*The several Papers and Letters of Sir Everard Digby*' begins as follows: "*I have found your pennywares but never that in the Wascoat till this night*."

E. S. DODGSON.

'LINCOLNSHIRE FAMILY'S CHEQUERED HISTORY': WALSH FAMILY (10 S. vii. 349).—CURIOUS will find a very instructive article by Mr. C. F. S. Warren in *The Bookworm*, vol. iv. (1891), reviewing "*an almost forgotten book*," the title-page of which is as follows:—

"*The History and Fate of Sacrilege discovered by Examples of Scripture, of Heathens, and of Christians: From the beginning of the World continually till this Day*. By Sir Henry Spelman, Kt. Wrote in the year 1632. A Treatise omitted in the late Edition of his Posthumous Works, and now published for the Terror of Evil Doers. London, Printed for John Hartley, over-against Gray's Inn, Holborn. 1698."

Mr. Warren closes his article by saying

"that the law of the punishment of sacrilege continues even now to operate, that it is no fiction, no fancy or idle dream, but that it is, and will continue to be, an actually living and existing and abiding sanction."

A. H. ARKLE.

"WAX AND CURNELS" (10 S. vii. 267, 338).—These were always spoken of as one or a double complaint, and the one was so far related to the other in the probability that a cold produced both. A Derbyshire woman's explanation would run: "*A stopt-up yer, an' lumps i' th' neck*." I may add that I have never heard of "*wax an' curnels*" here.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Workshop.

"DUMP" (10 S. vii. 426).—As the illustrations brought together by my friend MR. PICKFORD conveniently show, the term "dump" has two separate purposes to serve, and it is important to remember that it represents two distinct words. There is the one that is used in connexion with value—for the counter employed in the game of chuck-farthing, the amount paid for a glass of rum in the Australian bush, and so forth—and there is the other that is associated with music and the throes of a mental dilemma. "Dump" in the sense of a medal may be connected with Icel. *dumpa* to thump, whence also comes the term, "dumping," familiar in discussions on Free Trade; while the other word is manifestly allied to "damp," which is a very significant monosyllable when applied with reference to a reduction of spiritual exuberance. In Scotland, at the present time, when a man is said to have "ta'en the dumps," it is known that he is out of temper and had better be temporarily left to his own reflections. The musical dump and the doleful dumps are associated in an interesting and suggestive fashion in the last scene of the fourth act of 'Romeo and Juliet.' When Peter, with his heart full of woe, pleads with the musicians to play him 'Heart's Ease' or "some merry dump" whereby he may be comforted, the second player snappishly responds, "Not a dump we; 'tis no time to play now." This leads to some swift, incisive wrangling, which induces in Peter the determination to dry-beat his antagonists with iron wit, and he calls upon them to answer him like men as he rehearses thus:—

When griping grief the heart doth wound,  
And doleful dumps the mind oppress,  
Then music with her silver sound  
With speedy help doth lend redress.

THOMAS BAYNE.

"TAPING SHOES" (10 S. vii. 206, 259).—A very old Launceston shoemaker tells me that while for certainly seventy-five years he can recall the use of the words *soleing* and *tapping* in regard to boots and shoes, he always understood them to mean the same thing; but the better class would use the first, and the working class the second.

DUNHEVED.

The Rev. J. Trounsell Mugford, vicar of Treleigh, Cornwall, in an interesting article in the February issue of *The Church in the West*, entitled 'Life in a Cornish Parish 100 Years Ago,' referred to "the old parish chest with its three locks." Upon reading YGREC's statement that no such chest

existed there, I wrote to the reverend gentleman in question, and he tells me in reply that he described not his present church, but his former one at Lanteglos (near Fowey, in the same county).

My corrector is right in adding that the parish of Treleigh does not possess a "fifteenth-century church"; but before referring to it as such, I consulted Kelly's current issue of the 'Cornish Directory,' wherein the edifice is distinctly defined as "Perpendicular." The two definitions being accepted as synonymous, I trust I may be excused for perpetuating an undoubted inaccuracy—one which I am grateful to YGREC for pointing out. HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

## Miscellaneous.

### NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

*The Greatness and Decline of Rome.*—Vol. I. *The Empire Builders.* Vol. II. *Julius Caesar.* By Guglielmo Ferrero. Translated by A. E. Zimmern. (Heinemann.)

WE are very glad to see these two large volumes on a subject of perennial interest made accessible to the English public in a capable translation. They represent the views of a young Italian writer who shows both erudition and freshness. He does not rely on, or, indeed, boast acquaintance with, standard English works such as that of Merivale. It is true that he speaks of the work of the late A. J. H. Greenidge with due appreciation, but his authorities are mainly continental, as is shown by his Bibliography at the end of the second volume.

He has not the brilliance of M. Boissier, but he is possibly sounder, and everywhere—though he writes in a somewhat florid style, and deals largely in motives which must remain unproven—he gives us the impression of mastery of his complicated subject, while notes at the bottom of the page refer the scholar to the original sources or writers of history who have provided the materials for judgment. The great merit of the book is that it is not only scholarly, but also thoroughly readable. History is meant to be read, and no amount of laborious exposition by the most painstaking specialist is of any use, if the specialist cannot write. The Preface explains at once that the author's endeavour is to "find a clue to the immediate, accidental, and transitory motives which have pricked on the men of the past to their labours; to describe vividly and whole-heartedly their vicissitudes and anxieties, their struggles and illusions, as they pursued their work; to discover how and why, through this work, the men of one generation have often, not satisfied the passions which spurred them to action, but effected some lasting transformation in the life of their society."

The vigour and enthusiasm described are amply manifested in the pages before us. The first chapters, being of the nature of a summary, are the least attractive; but once launched on the main period the reader will find abundance of interest. Signor Ferrero boldly introduces references

to modern politics, and on the whole effectively. Thus we hear of Pompey's durbar, of the Tammany Hall of Rome in 58 B.C., and of the great Pogrom in Asia Minor in 88 B.C. The figures who dominate the closing years of the Republic are the subject of striking character sketches. We realize better than we ever did before that Clodius, for all his rascality, was an admirable organizer whose manoeuvres did something substantial for the good of Rome, as well as the egotistic cackling of that great and timorous orator Cicero. Lucullus appears not merely as the promoter of good dinners, but also as "the Napoleon of the last century of the Republic." Pompey, "the typical grand seigneur," is set down—we think correctly—as essentially a weak man in spite of his fine qualities.

Cæsar is, of course, the chief figure, and we cannot object to the remarks concerning Mommsen's "fanatical admiration for his hero." According to Signor Ferrero, Cæsar was always impelled to action by immediate motives—was, in fact, an opportunist. The same might be said of the majority of statesmen, ancient and modern, whose career has been at all lengthy. We think it, however, fair to say that Cæsar was "a persistent intriguer and unscrupulous man of business, as daring in his designs as he was remorseless in their execution," but one who never lost a certain caution, preventing irreparable blunders. Signor Ferrero dwells on his talents for literature and oratory, emphasizing that completeness of ability which is Cæsar's great gift, and has dazzled his critics into making a demi-god of him. Cæsar was best qualified of any man to rule Rome at the time of his death, but we cannot agree with the authorities who think his assassins had no genuine patriotic feeling. It is shown here that in 44 B.C., as king in all but name, Cæsar relaxed his authority on many points where he should have been firm; he would not listen to advice, and he allowed his friends to steal public money wholesale. Cæsar, Signor Ferrero explains more than once, was not a great statesman in spite of his splendid and varied endowments: "Under twentieth-century conditions he might have become a captain of industry in the United States, or a great pioneer or mine-owner or empire-builder in South Africa, or a scientist or man of letters in Europe with a world-wide influence over his contemporaries." We do not see much in this fanciful reference to modern conditions; there is more in the idea of the author that Cæsar is to be regarded as the Arohdstroyer, though it may be said that he never had a real chance to consolidate the fabric of Italian society. Signor Ferrero points out that for long after Cæsar's death the forces of dissolution were far from exhausted. It took a long course of civil war to establish Augustus in the principate.

We notice that Cæsar's remark to Brutus, "Tu quoque, Brute, fili mi," current in a shorter form, is rejected by Signor Ferrero as "merely a piece of sentiment tacked on to the fantastic legend which makes Brutus the child of Cæsar."

In Brutus our author does not believe. He "was one of those spoilt children of fortune who succeed in winning general admiration for achievements they have not yet performed." There is a just account of the merits and defects of Cicero. We know too much to admire him; indeed, with all the tortuous turns of his mind divulged to us in his letters, we are almost in the position, as Jebb says, of his valet, and he is certainly no heroic figure. A note (ii. 105) makes the ingenious suggestion that

the scarcity of letters of his for the year 52 B.C. is due to the fact that his correspondence was published under Augustus, and subjected to a censorship which removed severe strictures on Cæsar's conduct. We do not know why, in the excellent index which adds much to the value of the book, the orator is called M. Tullio Cicero. There are a few other obvious traces that the book is a translation, e.g., a clumsy expression like "most best-known"; but on the whole Mr. Zimmern has done his work very well, preserving to a high degree the somewhat florid rhetoric of the author. The book as history is far in advance of Froude's 'Cæsar,' which covers roughly the same ground, and it shares with Froude that vividness which makes history attractive to the ordinary man. We look forward with pleasure to the perusal of the author's later volumes, which are to take us down to the break up of the Empire. Here the author will find decadence to portray worthy of a disciple of Lombroso.

*The Law of Hammurabi and Moses.* Translated from the German of H. Grimme by the Rev. W. T. Piltner. (S.P.C.K.)

THE S.P.C.K. are to be congratulated on this little book, which will give the ordinary reader a good idea of the main features of the great code of Babylonian law which preceded and was contemporary with the Mosaic system. We find in the first place a translation of the brochure of Prof. Grimme on 'The Law of Hammurabi and Moses,' in which he comes to the conclusion that whatever is common to the two codes is traceable to a common old Semitic source. In the second part the translator develops the history and archaeology of the subject as shown in the Patriarchal law, the culture of early Israel, and the system of Levirate marriage. The final chapter illustrates by the present law of Palestine a section of Hammurabi's Code; and by way of appendix there is a translation of these laws of Hammurabi which Prof. Grimme compares in detail with the Mosaic laws of 'The Book of the Covenant.'

The date of Hammurabi—whose *stela* (column) was discovered in 1801 by French investigators—may be placed before B.C. 2100, according to our German authority: this alone is enough to give great interest to his laws. That he is the Amraphel of the Bible—one of the four kings of the East successfully attacked by Abraham—is tentatively put forward; but we have seen so many of these identifications made and denied with equal confidence that we cannot pay much attention to such guesses. Abraham, we have heard it said, was an Arab sheikh, and it seems that the Patriarchs lived under a dispensation suggesting the Code of Hammurabi, who represented the power of Babylon, at that time a far-reaching empire of great commercial prosperity. This Code, however, is a record of advanced civilization rather than primitive thought, and it is pointed out that the Mosaic enactments of the later Pentateuch, differing from those under which the Patriarchs lived, are probably founded on the old customary law of Semitic tribes, which is by no means the law of Hammurabi. And of this Semitic law there remain traces among Bedouin tribes of to-day. Such are the paradoxes and surprises of the unchanging East.

Mr. Piltner's essay is an able amplification and commentary on Prof. Grimme's. It is well "documented" by references at the bottom of the page.

various learned publications. Sometimes it uses the words "proof," "prove," where they are hardly justified by the summary of argument put before us. It may, indeed, suggest likelihood, which is the best word for the scientific observer. Apart from this occasionally excessive confidence, and awkward phrases here and there (a "law" is said to be "persecuted" and grammar is certainly put aside once or twice), we can recommend this volume as a fascinating summary of what is virtually a new and important literature. It would be interesting to have from the learned author and translator a long book on a subject which he is evidently well qualified to explain. Meanwhile we congratulate him and the Society which publishes his present essay on bringing before the general public some of the results of scholarship concerning the Bible. To ignore such results is idle in these days; and merely to abuse scholars of proved capacity and undeniable honesty is worse than idle, being a confession of weakness.

We are much pleased with *Our Homeland Churches and How to Study Them*, by Mr. Sidney Heath, illustrated by the author and Miss Ethel M. Heath (Homeland Association). It is a light and small volume, well suited for the pocket. The text is, moreover, excellent, showing a greater knowledge of a difficult subject than we find in many books of much higher pretension. The engravings, of which there are many, far surpass those which are but too common in guide-books.

Two classifications of English ecclesiastical architecture are given: first we have the author's own, and beneath it that formulated many years since by the late Edmund Sharpe. Both will be found useful by the immature inquirer, but we are glad to find a caution attached bidding the student to bear in mind that dated lists of this kind are only approximate, "as each style merged by slow degrees into the next." Thus it seems evident that the Early English, or, as some prefer to call it, the first Pointed, made its appearance later in the North than it did in the Midlands and the South. This conclusion, which may be easily accounted for, is too often disregarded by those who ought to know better.

We are glad to find that Mr. Heath draws attention to the obvious fact—obvious, that is, to any working antiquary who lives in a rural district—that many of our churchyards are far older than the churches themselves. There can be no doubt whatever that some of them were sacred spots while our Saxon forefathers buried their dead there when they were still heathen. The writer knows of five such churchyards, not far removed from each other: this is proved by the numerous fragments of urns which are constantly found by the sextons when engaged in digging new graves. The author has done a service to history by drawing attention to this subject.

In the notice of the Saxon nave of Greenstead Church, Essex, the author points out that it is constructed of trees split asunder, set upright close to each other, and gives it as his conclusion that they are boles of the sweet chestnut. This has long been a popular opinion, and, as we have never visited the place, we are not in a position to controvert it; but we may remind him that there are experts who regard them as oak.

To many readers the last chapter will be the most serviceable, as it gives simple but precise rules

as to how an old church should be described. Many years ago the Cambridge Camden Society issued a loose sheet on this subject, but much more has become known since then, so that Mr. Heath's instructions are needed.

The plate which faces the title-page shows the foundations of the Romano-British church at Silchester which were uncovered a few years ago. When the discovery was made there were some who questioned its being the base of an ecclesiastical building, but further consideration has now, we believe, removed all doubts on the matter.

THE reviewing of novels does not come within the scope of 'N. & Q.,' but we must notice the four books of "Handy Modern Fiction" just published by Messrs. Collins, since they constitute a wonderful achievement in book-production at a cheap price. For sevenpence can now be procured a nicely bound and well-printed book which goes easily into the pocket of the wayfarer, and should provide him with much pleasant entertainment. We have re-read *The Golden Butterfly* and *The Great Refusal* in this issue with much satisfaction, and we look forward to reading *The Secret Woman* and *The Brown Eyes of Mary* in leisure hours of this summer. Only the confirmed book-reader, perhaps, can realize the full advantages of light weight, solid binding, and handy form, for he can, and does, suffer much discomfort from heavy books, paper books easily torn, and shocking type which is enough to ruin any eyes. Both the expert and the general reader will, we are sure, join in making this present series a success, though the outlay involved in producing it must be very considerable.

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W. E. HARLAND-OLLEY ("Sidesmen's Duties").—Sidesmen are discussed at 7 S. viii. 45, 133; 8 S. vii. 227, 337; 9 S. i. 349; ii. 14.

P. D. J.—No exact rule can be given. We prefer to use "more often" and "most often."

CORRIGENDA.—*Ante*, p. 456, col. 2, l. 11 from foot, for "painting" read *painting*. P. 459, col. 1, l. 19, for "Fielder" read *Fiedler*.

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## JOSEPH KNIGHT.

ON Sunday last, after some weeks of illness, Joseph Knight passed to a peaceful end in his seventy-ninth year.

Since 1883 our venerable and well-loved Editor had been looking after 'N. & Q.' All those who have had any communication with him, either personally or by letter, will realize how great is the loss that we feel to-day, when we have to work without the charm of that gracious personality to aid and encourage us, deprived of that ripe and spacious outlook over the world of men and letters which was a marvel alike in its length and its brightness. Those who have been closely associated with our Editor cannot as yet appreciate their loss. He, the youngest of veterans, the brightest of scholars, the readiest of learners when he did not know, the kindest of teachers, seemed privileged to live for ever. His many excellences, especially his zeal for scholarship as the greatest thing in the world, and his wonderful endowments of physical strength and high spirits, suggested other centuries than those in which we live. He was an example to himself, and did not seem subject to the ordinary rules of life. Men certainly of no greater powers than he have obtained much wider recognition, but he has the rarest of claims to regard. He made innumerable fellow-creatures the brighter for his acquaintance. He was happy in his life, and a cause of happiness in others. He had a genius for friendship, and a delicate regard for others which led him to forget himself. He never advertised, never pushed himself forward.

What our late Editor frequently impressed on me was that Westland Marston was the one man who was an inspiration to him and who led him to do his best work. Marston's parties formed a centre of good talk and cultivated Bohemianism distinguished by the presence of many famous men of letters. Dr. Sebastian Evans, the accomplished scholar who translated the 'History of the Holy Graal,' was another friend singled out in former days for special intimacy. But the endless procession of friends who rejoiced in the radiance of Joseph Knight cannot be counted. No man, I think, was so widely loved; and not even his extraordinary memory could hold the names

of all who claimed his acquaintance everywhere, well knowing the pleasantness of that privilege. Joseph Knight was never old in spirit, and his friendships with men younger than himself were a striking feature of his life. During his last years the writer of this notice sat daily beside him, and was proud to receive as much of his confidence as any one. That handsome face and noble brow could not fail to express distinction and intellect; but day after day, as he unfolded fresh stores of knowledge, "the wonder grew" that even that big head "could carry all he knew."

He was probably as complete a man as will be seen for many a day—a successful amateur of life as of books. His reminiscences would have made a most entertaining volume, but he was too kindly, too great a gentleman, to run the risk of offending the sensibilities of others by his records of the past. Not that there was really any danger of such intimate revelations on his part. He was no De Quincey, to lay bare with venomous veracity the frailties of his fellows: when he had occasion to touch on such faults, it was done with a delicacy that few could equal. He was, as might have been expected, the recipient of many confidences in letters from famous men.

He came to London rather late, having been employed in his father's business as a cloth-worker; but he had been from his earliest days imbued with literature beyond his years. When he was elected *Dux* of his school—a position, no doubt, obviously his alike from his alertness of wit and personal charm—the only question as to his promotion (settled by his fellows) was whether a boy who had the disability of knowing Pope's and Byron's works could be elected; but his popularity won the day. He was somewhat kept back by ill-health before this period, and, being allowed to run free as he liked, set himself to reading widely. Consequently, when he went to school he had a good deal of undigested knowledge of his own acquiring, and his natural ability sent him up quickly through form after form, without that grounding in grammar and such solidities which clever boys usually get for their partial delay and subsequent advantage.

He always regretted that he did not know Latin well; but he made himself

a good French scholar, writing reviews in that language for *Le Livre*, and understood both Italian and Spanish. Throughout his life he was a resolute bibliophile, if not a bibliomaniac, and his splendid library (which had to be extended to a room in the next house to his own by the taking down of the dividing wall) included many rare poets. There were bargains to be had then. He once bought an edition of Wither for a halfpenny which afterwards sold, I believe, for some twenty pounds. He had at different times in his life three book-plates.

Mr. John Morley, then of *The Pall Mall Gazette*, was the occasion of his entering dramatic criticism, and during Knight's first years in London the two in conjunction are credited with writing most of *The Literary Gazette*. *The Athenæum* shared for many years with 'N. & Q.' the better part of his literary activities, and to the last he wrote important reviews, by no means confined to the drama, in both papers. Further work on the stage was contributed to *The Sunday Times* (where his articles were always eagerly followed), *The Globe*, and *The Daily Graphic*. His latest effort in the book way was a little introduction to Sheridan's plays for Mr. Frowde's "Oxford Edition." Previously he had written a life of 'David Garrick,' and a record of D. G. Rossetti (1887) for the "Great Writers" Series, the merits of which have long been recognized by the judicious. He also edited the rare 'Roscius Anglicanus' (1886), and reprinted with Lawrence & Bullen a volume of his *Athenæum* notices of plays from 1874 to 1879, which contains an excellent portrait of him surrounded by his books. His lives of actors and others in the 'Dictionary of National Biography' represent a good deal of careful research in a compact form. He wrote for some years a monthly record as "Sylvanus Urban" in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, and his style was one which showed to great advantage in a "causerie." His interests were many; in his earlier days he played chess, billiards, and the piano, and to the end of his life he was a constant card player.

In his favourite clubs, the Garrick and the Beefsteak, he enjoyed unequalled popularity, being always a mine of good nature and good talk. He was an artist in speech as in writing, nimble-witted and

quick at repartee, with a Gallic neatness of expression. Chancellor Christie once said, when he was asked why he did not go into literary circles, that he preferred his own society. "Epicure!" was Knight's concise and complimentary retort. Kindly as he was, he preserved his independence, and those who ventured on undue liberties, whether they were lords or commoners, found themselves sternly rebuked. He was once asked to take the place of an art critic on a daily paper. "You know more than he did," said the questioner. "Yes, but—" was the reply, and the conscience of the expert in that "but" is a great thing. To his fellow-critics, when their interests combated his, he showed, as I happen to know, unexampled generosity. What he spoke of with most pride was his part as the leading spirit in getting the whole of the *Comédie Française* over to this country to act in 1871. Here, he contended, he had made history, a precedent which was fruitful of good for both nations.

He was always a lover of poetry, of which he had great knowledge. Shakespeare and Milton were, I think, most in his mind; he quoted constantly from both with equal felicity. He did some excellent sonnets and translations himself. *The Athenæum* for Jan. 13th, 1906, has a neat rendering by him of the 'Sonnet d'Arvers.' His extraordinary keenness and freshness in the appreciation of fine letters suggested a scholar of the Renaissance rather than of our present day. He bewailed the loss of public taste, the prevalence of snippets, the commercialism of all forms of writing. But he held with unabated optimism that scholarship was to come again, and to be held in due regard as the fine flower of the human mind.

If there were more like him who were eminent both as scholars and men of the world, the heaven of the honourable minority would work the quicker. But, alas! he is dead, and we are not likely to see his equal. His life was so full and various that it is difficult even to summarize its main points. That I have given any adequate idea of his vivid charm and personality is hardly to be hoped. But I have recalled, to the best of my power, the points which he wished to be emphasized in any account of him.

VERNON RENDALL.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1907.

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## Notes.

## DR. GEORGE ROGERS AND PADUA UNIVERSITY.

(See ante, p. 404.)

DR. GEORGE ROGERS published in 1682, "sumptibus Benj. Tooke ad insigne Navis in Cometerio Divi Pauli," his Harveian oration of the previous October, and added thereto his Latin oration at Padua in 1646 "docturæ gradu suscepto." The book-seller, Tooke, appended some verses "auctarium sive superpondium poeticum," originally printed in 1646 "Patavii, typis Pauli Frambotti," which had been—so runs the Latin note—communicated to him by John Downes, M.D. John Evelyn records in his diary or memoirs that on 15 Aug., 1682, there came to visit him "Dr. Rogers, an acquaintance of mine long since at Padua. He was then Consul of the English Nation and student in that university, where he proceeded Doctor in Physic." Rogers presented him with a copy of this Harveian oration.

Rogers entered the University of Padua on 12 Nov., 1644, and on 1 Aug., 1645,

was elected Consul of the English for 1645-6. He took his degree of M.D. in 1646. The authors of the Latin verses were (1) Joan. Abdy, Cons. Nat. Angl.; (2) Thomasius Croyden, Anglus; (3) Joan. Euelinus, Anglus; (4) Alex. Falconer, Nat. Scot. Cons. (5) Richardus Danby, Angl.; (6) Rich. Harris, Ang. Edm. Waller, Anglus, followed with a set of English verses.

The verses of Evelyn are apparently unknown to the editors of his diary. He saw Padua for the first time in June, 1645, and returned to it next month, entering at the University on 30 July. On this visit he remarked that

"about y<sup>e</sup> court walls are carv'd in stone and painted the blazons of the Consuls of all the nations that from time to time have had that charge and honour in the University, which at my being there was my worthy friend Dr. Rogers, who here took that degree."

Evelyn again returned to Venice, but, hearing that he had been elected *Syndicus artistarum* at Padua University, he hastened thither to free himself from that honour, somewhat to the annoyance of his countrymen, who "had labour'd not a little to do me the greatest honour a stranger is capable of in that Universitie" (August, 1645). He was there for the greater part of the time between October, 1645, and March, 1646. At the close of the last month he travelled from Padua to Vincenza with Waller, Capt. (afterwards Sir William) Wray, and Mr. Abdy. In October, 1667, Evelyn made a present to the Royal Society of the

"Table of veins, arteries, and nerves, which great curiosity I had caused to be made in Italy out of the natural human bodies by a learned physician and the help of Vesalingius (professor at Padua), from whence I brought them in 1646."

The table was the work of Fabritius Bartoletus, that professor's assistant. It was transferred in 1780 to the British Museum ('Diary,' ed. Wheatley, 1879, i. p. xxi). I cannot say whether it is still in existence.

John Abdy, whom Evelyn calls "a modest and learned man," was elected on 3 Aug., 1646, Consul of the English for 1646-7. In J. A. Andrich's lists of the English and Scotch at Padua (1892) his name is misprinted on p. 146 as Cebdy. He was the third son of Anthony Abdy, alderman of London (who died in 1640); and on 22 June, 1660, he was created a baronet of Moores in Salcot, Essex. He died about 1662 without issue. Sir John Bramston in his autobiography (Camden Soc., 1845) says that he "was at Cambridge, a scholar of Trinitie College, afterwards fellow there, and at last a Baronet also: rarely seen 3 brothers alius together Baronets."

Thomas Croyden entered Padua University 6 Jan., 1646, and took the degree of M.D. on 30 Oct., 1648. Evelyn says (4 June, 1651) that Croyden, "coming out of Italy and from Padua, came to see me on his return to England." Particulars of his life will be found in Foster's 'Alumni Oxon.'; Munk's 'Physicians,' i. 280; Welch's 'Alumni Westmonast.' Like Abdy, he was a fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Alex. Falconer was Consul of the Scotch for 1646-7.

Richard Danby entered Padua University 25 Jan., 1646.

Richard Harris entered 30 July, 1645, and took the degree of M.D. on 14 Feb., 1648. See Munk's 'Physicians,' i. 342.

W. P. COURTNEY.

### CHERTSEY MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

(Concluded from p. 366.)

26. To the Memory of the best of Husbands | And the most excellent of Men | Charles James Fox | Who died September 13th, 1806, Aged 57 | and is buried in Westminster Abbey, His Most Affectionate Widow Places this Tablet | A Patriot's even course he Steer'd, | Mid Faction's wildest Storms unmoved, | By all who mark'd his Mind revered | By all who knew his Heart beloved | R. FitzPatrick.

27. In Memory | of | the Rev<sup>d</sup> Peter Cunningham | late Curate of | this Parish | died June 24th, 1805 | in the | 59th year of his age.

28. Colonel William Axtell | of | Beaumont Cottage, Chertsey | died | September 2nd, 1795 | Aged 75.

29. Sacred | to the Memory of Vice Admiral | Charles Stirling | Many years proprietor of Woburn Farm | in this Parish | who died on the 7th day of November, 1833 | in the 74th year of his age. | His remains are interred by the side of his Father | Sir Walter Stirling | in a Vault in the Parish Church of Harmondsworth, Middlesex. | This Tablet | is erected by his four surviving children, as a | Tribute of respect to the Memory of | a kind Father and an excellent Friend.

Arms: Arg., on a bend engrailed azure, between two roses gules, seeded or, barbed vert, three buckles of the fourth, all within a bordure of the fifth, impaling Groote of Hamburg.

30. Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord. Rev. xiv. 12. Sacred to the Memory of | William Evans, Esquire, of Twyners, in this Parish | whose Mortal Remains are laid in the Adjoining Churchyard. | Engaged for many years in Commercial Pursuits | He was highly esteemed for his Integrity | and for his Uniformly Honourable Conduct. | He was a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant | for the County of Middlesex | and in year 1840 served the Office of a Sheriff of

London. | Sincere and constant in his Friendships, | Liberal and Cheerful in his Charities, | Humble and Unobtrusive in his Piety, | He died greatly lamented | May 19th, 1856, aged 71 years. | This Tablet is erected by his Niece Lavinia Evans Jennings | as a grateful tribute of Affection | to the Memory of her beloved Uncle.

Arms: Arg., on a chevron gules, between three martlets sable, two swords in saltire ppr., pommels and hilts or, entwined by a double chain of the last; impaling Gules, a lion rampant arg. supporting a (? staff) or; on a chief of the second three roses of the first. Crest: a lion rampant holding in his dexter paw a scimitar.

31. Erected by the Parishioners of Chertsey to the memory of | Captain Edward Dyer, H.E.I.C.S. | who for thirty years faithfully discharged the duties of Honorary Secretary to | various Charitable and other Institutions in the Parish. Born 5th Decr., 1802, Died 29th April, 1886.

32. In Memory of | Mabel Anne, wife of George Best, | of Bretlands in this Parish | and of the Middle Temple, London, Esq<sup>r</sup>. | She was the only surviving child and heiress | of John Bretland Hollings, late of Eaton Mascot, Salop, Esquire: | and was taken to her Eternal Rest, June 15th, 1832, aged 34. | Her Mortal Remains are deposited in a Vault at Hampstead. | He who sorrowing survives her | can but imperfectly express by this humble tribute | his estimation of her unassuming Piety, | Her sincere and constant affection. | His trust and consolation is in that Scripture | "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord" | Rev. c. 14, v. 13 | G.B.

Arms: Arg., a chevron gules, between three bunches of arrows sable, tipped or, tied gules; over all an inescutcheon, Quarterly, 1 and 4, Arg., a chevron sable, in chief four crosses pattée fitchée of the last; 2 and 3, Quarterly, 1 and 4, Or, a lion rampant gules; 2 and 3, Arg., a tree erect vert.

33. Sacred | to the Memory of | George Cathrow, Esq. | late of Alnmers in this Parish, | who departed this life | February 26th, 1842 | in the 67th year | of his age.

34. To the Glory of God | and in memory of | William Anthony Herring, of this Parish; | who entered into rest on 1st January, 1901, aged 75 years. | He was a large employer of labour; and, being sincerely devoted to the | best interests of his native Town, was a munificent supporter of all good works, | especially of those connected with this church and parish, | which he faithfully served for many years as Vicar's churchwarden. | In addition to many noble gifts, some of which are recorded on | the tablets in the baptistery of this church, he gave during his life the | sum of over 1,400*l*. for the purchase of the site and towards the erection of | All Saints' Church, Eastworth, | and, by will, he left the following benefactions, viz., | 10*l*. 3*s*. 25*d*. of land in Chertsey Mead, and 25*l*. a year from the rent of | the property known as "Sandham," was left towards | the support of the officiating minister at All Saints' Church, Eastworth: | for the building of a house for whom he also left 500*l*. in trust, to accumulate. | For the expense of this parish church

he left 300*l.* in trust. | For coals to be distributed every Christmas, | among the deserving poor of this ecclesiastical parish, he left 100*l.* in trust. | Also in loving memory of his devoted wife | who in life was associated with him in the above good works. | This tablet was erected by subscription. E. R. Parr, M.A., Vicar. | "Well done, good and faithful servants,.....Enter into the joy of the Lord." | St. Matt. xxv. 21.

35. †To the Glory of God | and in dear memory of | my beloved husband | Isaac Harrowsmith | for many years | a resident | in this Parish : | who died at Guildford | March 26th, 1900 | aged 76 years.

36. Erected by the County of Berkshire in memory of | Private William Joseph Moir, 58th Company Imperial Yeomanry, | Aged 22 Years, | who died of enteric fever at | Lindley, South Africa, | on January 13th, 1901.

RUVIGNY.

Galway Cottage, Chertsey.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE PORTRAITS IN 'THE TOWN AND COUNTRY MAGAZINE.' (See 10 S. iv. 241, 342, 462, 522 ; v. 54.)—Since I compiled my list of identifications of these portraits for 'N. & Q.' I have had the opportunity of comparing my catalogue with one drawn up by Mr. C. Van Noorden, of 5, Essex Court, Temple. After discussing the subject with Mr. Van Noorden, who has devoted a great deal of research to these interesting problems, I have come to the conclusion that many of my identifications are wrong. Below I give a list of my mistakes :—

Vol. IV. (1772).—P. 401. The Inflexible Patriot—Charles, 2nd Marquis of Rockingham.

Vol. XII. (1780).—P. 9. The Hardy Commander—Lord Howe.

Vol. XIII. (1781).—P. 625. The Patriotic Senator—Sir George Savile.

Vol. XV. (1783).—P. 401. The Careful Commander—Robert Monkton.

Vol. XVI. (1784).—P. 513. The Approved Candidate—Lord Rodney.

Vol. XVIII. (1786).—P. 9. Dorcas and Dorinda—Robert Merry and Elizabeth Brunton.

Vol. XXII. (1790).—P. 51. The Royal Soldier and the Beautiful Genevese—Duke of Orleans and Madame de Buffon.

P. 195. The Military Exile—Ernest, Duke of Cumberland.

P. 483. The Consular Artist and Venus de Medici—Sir William and Lady Hamilton (?).

These twelve names, I believe, are incorrect, and those who are interested in the subject will do well to cross them off the list. In the cases also of 'The Temple Toast,' IV. 569, and 'The Vauxhall Syren,' VIII. 401, I am inclined to doubt the accuracy of my identification.

Since my last contribution to 'N. & Q.' both

Mr. Van Noorden and I have discovered the identity of many more of these portraits ; and of the 286 male personages whose pictures are given in the magazine, only 26 remain unnamed. It would be unfair, however, for me to print a revised list, as Mr. Van Noorden is preparing a book upon the subject, which will be published in due course. Its documentation should prove of the greatest service to students of the eighteenth century.

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

Fox Oak, Walton-on-Thames.

"DOVETAILING" : "CHIGAGO."—Sixty years ago, in what were the frontier settlements of the U.S., it was customary in stage-coaches for the passengers to make room by putting their knees between those of their opposites : and this was called "dovetailing." It is recorded that once a Lake captain sat opposite a fat old lady, and, finding the accommodation scanty, said : "I guess, marm, it's got to be done anyhow, sooner or later, so you and I must jist dovetail." She replied : "Must what, sir-r ?" "Dovetail, marm ; you and I have got to dovetail, and no two ways about it." "Dovetail me, you inhuman savage !" she roared out, shaking her fist : "dovetail a lone woman in a Christian country ! If there's law on airth, sir-r, and in the State of Illinois, I'll have you hanged" (George F. Ruxton's 'Adventures in Mexico,' &c., Murray, 1847, pp. 328-9). On the latter page the writer alludes to "Chigago."

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

"AUGUSTINUS MORAVUS OLOMUCENSIS.—Prof. Saintsbury in his 'History of Criticism' (ii. 27) refers to this well-known humanist as "a certain Augustinus Moravus Olmucensis," and wonders whether Wilibald Mueller's 'History of Olmütz' contains any information about him. Numerous data of his life may be found in Ersch and Gruber's 'Encyclopædia,' sect. i. part vi. ; in Eugen Abel's 'Humanists of Hungary' (Budapest, 1880) ; and in Wotke's article in the *Zeitschrift d. Vereins f. die Geschichte Mährens*, 1898. L. L. K.

DICKENS AND HOMER.—MR. FIRMAN (*ante*, p. 406) points out a coincidence between words of the elder Mr. Weller and those of Helen as reported by Euripides. Allow me to draw attention to the close resemblance between a passage in one of the speeches of Agamemnon and words of Mrs. Gamp. The passage in Homer is in the *Iliad*, book iv. 262-3. The Greek general reminding Idomeneus of the privilege



ferred on him as an honoured guest. Less favoured persons had only an allotted portion of meat and drink at feasts:—

σὸν δὲ πλεῖον δέπας αἰεὶ  
ἔσθηχ' ὥς περ ἐμοὶ, πίνειν ὅτε θυμὸς ἀνώγῃ.

"Yet your cup stands always full, as mine does, to take a drink, whenever your humour inclines you."

This was the sort of arrangement afterwards desiderated by Mrs. Gamp:—

"Don't ask me whether I won't take none, or whether I will, but leave the bottle on the chimbley-piece, and let me put my lips to it when I am so disposed."—*'Martin Chuzzlewit,'* chap. xix.

JOHN WILLCOCK.

Lerwick.

**BIRCH-SAP WINE: ITS MANUFACTURE.** (See 9 S. xi. 467; xii. 50, 296; 10 S. i. 18, 98.)—On p. 109 of *'A Treatise on Dry Rot,'* by Ambrose Bowden (London, 1815), there is the following allusion to this subject:—

"Early in the Spring, when little or no sap had as yet entered the plant, Dr. Hope made a number of incisions of different altitudes into the root and stem of a birch tree. As the sap rose, it first flowed from the superior margin of the lowest incision, and then in regular succession, from the upper margins of the other incisions, until, at last, it reached the highest. It will be very apparent that these juices are not merely the *succus communis*, but that they also consist of *succus proprius*; for the Spring is chosen as the bleeding season, not only because the juices are obtained, as they rise in great abundance; but because they then contain their peculiar qualities in greater energy; and whether the sap of the fir be required, for the manufacture of turpentine; that of the maple, for sugar; or that of the birch, for wine; the time most proper for obtaining this sap is when they [*sic*] ascend fresh from the roots."

A foot-note on p. 109, referring to what immediately precedes, says:—

"It is asserted that the juices which are caught in the bleeding season from the birch, exceed the weight of the whole tree, including branches and every other part."

The name of the birch in Baskish is *urki*, which apparently means "water-stock," "water-producer," from *ur*=water, and refers to its sappiness. A connexion with Latin *urceus*, *urceum*, *orca*, Greek *ὑρκα*=a water vessel, is not quite out of the question.

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

**KENNETT ARMS.**—Kennett of Sellendge, in Kent, and of Coxhoe, co. Pal. Durham Surtees, pedigree, p. 72, commencing with Reginald Kennett (said to be descended from Kennetbury, in Berks), Gentleman Huisher to Edward IV. Arms, Quarterly gules and or, a label of three points.

Dr. White Kennett, born at Dover, Bishop of Peterborough, had two book-plates,

copies of which were kindly sent to me by the late Mr. James Roberts Brown: 1. Quarterly, or and gu., label of three points (about 1720). 2. Quarterly or and gu., a label of three points in chief, each point charged with three bezants in pale. Mr. Brown mentioned that Harris's *'History of Kent,'* pub. 1719, to which Dr. Kennett subscribed, had the arms of some of the subscribers, Kennett's being Quarterly or and gu., three bezants counterchanged.

Brackley Kennett, Lord Mayor of London 1780, according to Burke's *'General Armory,'* third ed., bore Quarterly or and gules, a label of three points in chief sa., each point charged with three bezants in pale.

Benjamin Kennett (see 10 S. vii. 127) in 1807 had arms confirmed, Quarterly or and gu., in first and fourth quarters a pheon.

From the above it may be inferred that the bishop, the Lord Mayor, and the grantee of 1807, had each satisfactorily proved descent from the first-named Reginald Kennett.

In *Archæologia Cantiana*, vol. xv. p. 14, there is an earlier and totally different coat, namely, Or, three (?) talbots passant, 2 and 3, gules, borne by N. de Kenet in Matthew Paris's collection of arms.

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

**EPIGRAM ON FERDINAND I., KING OF THE TWO SICILIES, 1751-1825.**—Ferdinand, the father of Bomba, King of Naples, succeeded his father Charles III. as Ferdinand IV., King of Naples; he afterwards assumed the title of Ferdinand III., King of Naples and Sicily; and ultimately called himself by royal decree, in 1816, Ferdinand I., King of the Two Sicilies. These changes of name occasioned the following epigram:—

Era quarto, e poi fù terzo,  
E divenne poi primiero,  
E se continua lo scherzo  
Finerà per esser zero.

This may be roughly translated:—

He first was fourth and then was third,  
And then advanced to first, our hero;  
If it goes on, this game absurd  
Will end in his becoming zero.

The epigrammist was very nearly an actual prophet: Ferdinand I. did not, it is true, fall to zero, but Francis II., of infamous memory, did when, in 1861, Gaeta fell, and with it the Bourbon dynasty.

JOHN HEBB.

**CHATTERTON IN LONDON.**—Now that tablets are being placed not only on the

actual houses where notable people lived, but also on the modern buildings occupying the sites of those houses, it is to be hoped that Brooke Street, Holborn, where Chatterton ended his life so tragically, will not be omitted. The house now numbered 39 stands, I believe, on the site of the former dwelling, which I remember well; and a plaque stating the fact would add considerably to the interest of a street which, in its present condition at least, has but little to recommend it.

FREDERICK T. HIBGAME.

TRINITY TUESDAY. (See 6 S. xii. 167, 234, 523; 7 S. i. 38; 9 S. x. 51, 152.)—A good many instances of the use of the term Trinity Monday have been given in 'N. & Q.' from time to time. Perhaps it is worth while to record also the appearance of Trinity Tuesday in print. In *Hermathena*, vol. xiii. p. 317, this sentence occurs: "According to our first Calendar, the examination must be on Trinity Tuesday in each year." ALEX. LEFER.

Trinity College, University of Melbourne.

DENTON FAMILY. (See 10 S. ii. 417; v. 209, 271.)—An account of the Denton family of Beverley, Yorkshire, including the late Mr. William Denton, retired builder, of Folkestone, Kent, who died in 1905, was published in the Massachusetts *Boston Evening Transcript* for Monday, 21 May, 1906 (No. 120, part ii. p. 5, col. 5, note No. 920).

EUGENE F. McPIKE.

1, Park Row, Chicago, U.S.

P. HAWKE, TRANSLATOR OF DANTE.—In the library at Angers there are several MSS. by P. Hawke, probably an English settler in that town. In the 'Catalogue des Manuscrits' (Angers, 1863) M. Albert Lemarchand notes one that should be of especial interest, as it contains the first seventeen cantos of Dante's 'Inferno', translated into English by P. Hawke, with seventeen of Flaxman's illustrations copied in crayon. At the end of the volume are some verses written by Ferdinand de Lesseps at Barcelona, and addressed to M. Hawke.

Another volume contains the drawings made by Hawke for the 'Anjou et ses Monuments' of Godard-Faultrier. A third contains his English translation of the second book of the 'Orpheus' of Ballanche. This MS. includes a 'Résumé de la Religion saint-simonienne' and a 'Liste des Angevins abonnés au "Livre des Actes."' A fourth is a collection of notes about King René, a

collection made for the Comte de Quatrebarbes, who gave an address on the subject at Angers, 10 April, 1853. Yet another volume contains a portrait by Hawke of Mlle. Maxime, an actress of the Théâtre-Français.

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

Manchester.

## Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct

"HUBBUB" = DISTURBANCE.—Does this word reach us from the East? In Part II. of the Meteorological Report for 1904 of the Survey Department of Egypt is a word closely resembling it: "The *habub* is a dust storm of considerable extent, but seldom lasting many hours."

The word may have been brought over here at the time of the Crusades. R. B.

Upton.

[Prof. Skeat ('Concise Etymological Dictionary,' 1901) says: "Imitative. Cf. Gaelic *ub*, interjection of aversion. Formerly also *whoobub*, a confused noise. *Hubbub* was confused with *hoop*—*hoop*, reduplication of *hoop*; and *whoobub* with *whoop*—*whoop*."] ]

"THIGGYNG": "FULCENALE": "WARELONDES."—In an inquisition of Edward III. upon a writ to the Justice of Chester it was found that the beades of the peace ought not to have offerings, "thiggyng," "fulcennale," nor any other profit, saving only "putura" of those tenements called "warelondes," and that which they should find prepared in the houses of those who resided on the "warelondes."

"Putura" is lodging and refreshment for man and beast, enforced by the beades from the inhabitants. In a forest plea of 31 Ed. I. I find a claim "to have for every one holding a meese and three selions of land, ware land (which containeth one acre), a puture, &c. What are "thiggyng" and "fulcennale"?

It is suggested to me that "thiggyng" may be connected with the A.-S. verb *thiggan*, to take food, and that "fulcennale" might be derived from Latin *fulcio*, to support or sustain; or it might mean "bedding," from *fulcrum*, a bedpost. Another suggestion is that it means "dog's food," supplied to the foresters' hounds. R. S. B.

FANSHAWE PAPERS AND PORTRAIT.—

Would the correspondent who wrote to me saying he had some interesting Fanshawe

papers, and whose letter has been mislaid, kindly communicate with me direct?

I should also be much obliged to hear from any one else having any Fanshawe papers, or who can help me to trace the three-quarter portrait of Sir R. Fanshawe in blue silk dress with lace collar, and greyhound.

E. FANSHAW.

Carlton Club, Pall Mall.

QUEEN MARY I. AT WORMLEY, HERTS.—I am told it is recorded somewhere that Queen Mary baited at the above village on her way to London. I should be very glad of the reference. I can find nothing in Strype, Tytler, Kennet, or Strickland.

H. B.

COX'S ORANGE PIPPINS.—Will any one please inform me who Cox was—the person who gives his name to the famous apple?

POMME.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—Can any reader refer me to a complete version of the old ballad in which the daughter of Pharaoh is depicted as

Walking in style by the banks of the Nile?

W. A. M.

I have read somewhere the following:—

"The great poet, in apostrophizing the little child, says:—

Custom lies upon thee like a weight,  
Heavy as frost, and deep almost as life."

Whence are these words?

LIONEL SCHANK.

Who is the author of a poem beginning,

For those short hours of happiness.....

I thank thee,

or something in that style? What is the title of the poem?

W. H. M.

Did I but purpose to embark with thee

On the smooth surface of a summer sea,

And to forsake thy ship and seek the shore

When the skies threaten and the tempests roar?

K. E. F.

JEFFERSON OF WESTWARD, CUMBERLAND.

—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' give me particulars regarding the ancestry of Robert Jefferson, of Stone Raise, parish of Westward, co. Cumberland? His daughter Margaret married, 27 Sept., 1815, Christopher Parker, of Petteril Green, Cumberland.

WM. JACKSON PIGOTT.

Manor House, Dundrum, co. Down.

PAUL SPENCE, a deacon of Queen Mary's reign, was ordained priest abroad, and sent on the English mission in 1576. He was committed to the Clink by Ralph Rokeby ('D.N.B.,' xlix. 152) on 29 Dec., 1585, and

was shortly afterwards examined at the Guildhall by a Mr. Yonge and others. On being sent back to the Clink he was on divers occasions subjected to the controversial attacks of John Copecot ('D.N.B.,' xii. 164), and by the following December is said to have subscribed to the ecclesiastical supremacy of the Crown. If, however, he subscribed at all, he must have at once withdrawn his subscription, for he remained in the Clink till after March, 1588. From the Clink he was removed to Worcester Gaol, where in 1590 he was reported to the Privy Council to be saying Mass. About this year he entered into controversy with Robert Abbot ('D.N.B.,' i. 24), and in the event the latter in 1594 published a work entitled 'A Miroir of Papists' Subtilties; discovering divers wretched and miserable Evasions and Shifts, which a secret cavilling Papist, in the behalf of one Paul Spence, late prisoner in the castle of Worcester, hath gathered out of Saunders, Bellarmine, and others,' &c. By this year Spence had been exiled and was living abroad. Is anything further known of him?

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

SCOTT'S 'QUENTIN DURWARD.'—In chap. xvii. the gipsy Hayraddin swears by the "Seven Night-Walkers," who punish the breakers of oaths. Whorethose "Walkers"?

In chap. xxv. an Italian "statuary," i.e., sculptor, is mentioned who predicted Charles I.'s unhappy death from the melancholy of his face. Who was this Italian?

A. B. E. R.

"WY" IN HAMPSHIRE.—'Bygone Hampshire,' by Wm. Andrews, states that two Hampshire fairs are mentioned in Langland's 'Vision of Piers Plowman' in the line

At Wy and at Winchester I went to the fair.

What modern place is meant by "Wy"? It cannot be found on a map of Hants.

S. MEAD.

Faversham.

FORD CHURCH, c. 1670.—On 5 May, 1674, John Gordon, jun., of Avochie, preserved to the Synod of Moray "a full and formall testimonie from the minister of Fuird (or Foord) in Ingland that he was orderlie married by him to Elizabeth Gordon," daughter of Harry Gordon, of Braco, in the parish of Grange, Banffshire. On 10 Oct., 1671, the Synod had recommended that young Avochie "be injoynd to separat" from Elizabeth "untill he report a testimoniall from the minister and place where he was lawfully and orderlie married."

It took Gordon three years to produce the certificate. There are ten places called Ford in "England." Which is the one referred to? The marriage was almost symbolic, for some of Elizabeth's descendants are quite English, namely, the Gordons of Newtimber Place, Sussex. J. M. BULLOCH.  
118, Pall Mall.

SARDANA.—Villon, 'Grand Testament,' Double Ballade suiv. st. 54, says:—

Sardana, le preux chevalier  
Qui conquist le regne de Crètes,  
En vult devenir moulier  
Et filer entre pucelletes.

Who was Sardana? when did he capture Crete? and why did he wish to learn to spin?

R. L. MORETON.

Heathfield, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks.

"DOWB."—Kipling, in his introductory poem to 'Barrack-Room Ballads,' speaks of "Dowb, the first of all his race." What is meant by "Dowb"? F. M.

JOHN HORNE-TOOKE.—How did Horne-Tooke spell his name?

In a portion of the burial-ground of the church of St. Nicholas, Brighton, now used as a recreation ground, is an upright gravestone on which is the following inscription:

Sacred  
to the memory of  
Charlotte Hart,  
youngest daughter of the celebrated  
John Horne Tookee [sic]  
she died in Brighton  
on the 24<sup>th</sup> of June, 1819.  
Aged 74 years.

Charlotte Hart was the younger (not the youngest) daughter of Horne-Tooke, the son of "the Turkey merchant"; she had an elder sister Mary Hart, to whom Horne-Tooke left the bulk of his fortune. Horne-Tooke was born in 1736, and, according to the inscription at Brighton, was only nine years old at the birth of his younger daughter. Which is absurd. What is the error on the gravestone? JOHN HEBB.

LINCOLNSHIRE POLL-BOOK, 1723. (See 2 S. iv. 376.)—Can any reader tell me where the above is now? I have inquired for it at the British Museum without result.

A. CARRINGTON.

Bideford, North Devon.

"FITERES"=RAGS.—The above is from 'Vices and Virtues' (E.E.T.S., 1888), 49/29, of about 1200 A.D. Bradley-Stratmann's dictionary quotes "fitered clopes," s.v. fiteren, from John Myrc, A.D. 1400, with the tentative explanation "adorned." As I

cannot find the word in the 'N.E.D.' I should like to know its cognates, if any.

H. P. L.

DUBLIN MS.—I should be glad of any information about the writer and object of the following MS. It was lent to me by Mr. Elliott, of Camberwell, and is an item of his large collection of archæological and literary curiosities. The MS. is bound as a 12mo volume in old calf-covered boards. The calligraphy looks like a seventeenth-century running hand, with long s's. It is in excellent condition, apparently perfect, and is labelled "Elliott Col. No. 4."

The first 8 pp. are unpagged; then follows a pagination of 7 to 363 pp., then 3 pp. blank.

On p. 1 is the autograph of "Timothie Taylor. 1674," who was, I conclude, the writer of the MS., the signature being in a similar style to that of the MS.

The contents give the impression that the writer was a well-educated merchant or business man of some sort, residing, it seems, in Dublin. He often speaks of the packet bringing political and other news from England. Many of the observations seem transcribed from the *Gazette* of the period. He writes as if he were a liberal-minded Nonconformist, frequently alludes to the persecution of Nonconformists, and was evidently a man of strong religious feeling, averse to war.

On p. 3 are "Some considerations relating to Spain and ye Empyre, 1673." He frequently mentions the "Caball."

The earliest date is 1673, on p. 3, and 18 Aug., 1673, on p. 7. On p. 13 he says "Mrs. Deane told me," perhaps the wife of the Dean of St. Patrick's. And Christ Churchyard is mentioned, perhaps referring to Christ Church Cathedral, both buildings being in Dublin. The latest date is 23 May, 1676, on p. 363.

On p. 363 Ireland is mentioned, and on p. 346 it is said that there is to be a massacre.

The MS. gives the idea of having been the private notes of a Dublin citizen upon passing political and social matters.

D. J.

KEMBLE BURIAL-PLACES.—Can any of your readers say where Roger Kemble, the father, and Charles Kemble, the brother of Mrs. Siddons, are buried? The former died in 1802, and the latter in 1854. F. W.

CAMOYS PEDIGREE. (See 6 S. i. 234, 298, 341, 401.)—Has this pedigree been more accurately worked out since some notes about it appeared in vol. i. of the Sixth Series?

The accounts there given by various contributors differed materially. There is a pedigree in the recently issued Harleian Society's 'Visitations of Sussex,' pp. 29, 30; but this is apparently printed from the Harleian MS. 1562.

Ralph, Lord Camoys (son of Thomas, Lord Camoys, who died in 1371), married a daughter of Hugh le Despencer, Earl of Winchester. Of which Hugh le Despencer?

Thomas, Lord Camoys, K.G., who died in 1421, married two wives: (1) Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of William Louches, and (2) Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Mortimer, third Earl of March, and widow of Henry Percy, "Hotspur." Which of these wives was the mother of his children? Authorities differ; the 'Vis. Sussex' states that Elizabeth Louches was their mother, and does not even mention the second wife; whilst Joseph Foster ('Our Noble and Gentle Families of Royal Descent,' Wolseley pedigree) and other writers make Elizabeth Mortimer (Percy) to be their mother.

How many children had Thomas, Lord Camoys, K.G. (died 1421)? Two are generally given: (1) Sir Richard Camoys, who died in his father's lifetime, leaving by his wife Joan Poynings two daughters and eventual coheirs; and (2) Alice, wife of Sir Leonard Hastings (who died in 1455).

Sir Leonard Hastings and Alice Camoys were the parents of Sir William de Hastings who was created in 1461 Lord Hastings of Ashby de la Zouch.

I am anxious to know what children, if any, Elizabeth Percy (Hotspur's widow) had by her second husband, Thomas, Lord Camoys, K.G.

W. G. D. FLETCHER, F.S.A.  
Oxon Vicarage, Shrewsbury.

SIR JOHN HARINGTON: BARON FRECHVILLE.—According to Dugdale's 'Visitation of Derbyshire,' 1662-3, Sarah, daughter and heiress of Sir John Harington, married John Frechville, afterwards Baron Frechville of Staveley. I should be glad to know if this was the Sir John Harington who translated the 'Orlando Furioso.' If not, who was he?

S. O. ADDY.

"AWAITFUL."—Does this word, in the sense of waiting, in expectation of, exist in the English language? I recently saw it printed in a London journal noted for editorial accuracy. But I have searched for it in many dictionaries without success.

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

## Replies.

### "SALUTATION" TAVERN, BILLINGSGATE.

(10 S. vii. 429.)

THE sign, if not the tavern, must, I think, have disappeared somewhere between 1742 and 1803. In the former year

"The Creditors of William Gillett, late of the Salutation Tavern, Billingsgate, are desir'd to meet at the said House on Wednesday next, the 7th instant, at Five o'Clock in the Afternoon, on special Affairs relating to the said Bankruptcy. Note. The Assignees are desir'd to attend."—*Daily Advertiser*, 6 April, 1742.

In an otherwise exactly similar announcement of 15 Feb. in the same year the creditors "are desir'd to meet at Four in the Afternoon." But in a list of the principal hotels, coffee-houses, taverns, inns, &c., in London, given in the 'Picture of London for 1803,' no mention is made of any "Salutation" east of Temple Bar, other than the still existing tavern of that sign in Newgate Street. This latter "Salutation," it may be noted, was an abbreviation, like the others, of "The Salutation of the Angel and Our Lady," which Richard Flecknoe, a long-forgotten dramatist, in his 'Enigmatical Character,' published in 1665, describes as having been changed by the fanatic Puritans into "The Soldier and Citizen," and the sign was undoubtedly compounded originally of the angel Gabriel saluting the Blessed Virgin, a distinction derived from the circumstance of its having been a hostelry adjacent to the Priory of the Salutation of Our Lady of the Greyfriars, on the site of which was founded by Edward VI. the lately departed Christ's Hospital.

While alluding to this site of the old Blue Coat School, it is desirable to note that in connexion with excavations there for the foundations of the new General Post Office, Roman remains of a diverse character have been lately discovered: a very fine portion of the old Roman wall, fragments of tessellated pavement, sepulchral urns containing ashes, fragments of red glazed pottery, probably Samian ware, and mediæval pottery. Of interest, too, in connexion with the Priory site, is the discovery, in close proximity to Christ Church, and not far from the cloisters, of arches composed entirely of chalk instead of masonry. Several heavy leaden coffins are also stated to have been found in the vicinity, a circumstance which would point to a priory

burying-ground rather than, as suggested, to their being remains of Plague victims.

There was another "Salutation" in Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, where "The Gentlemen educated at Merchant Taylors School are desir'd to meet... on special Affairs" (*Daily Advertiser*, 25 Sept., 1741).

Stock Exchange pedestrianism is not an entirely original idea, for

"on Saturday Morning, a Gentleman walk'd, for a very considerable Wager, from the Salutation Tavern in Lombard-street, to the Mermaid at the Marsh Gate at Hackney, which he was to perform in an Hour, but he came in 11 Minutes before the Time was expired."—*St. James's Evening Post*, 20-23 Oct., 1733.

Near another "Salutation," in Cowley Street, Westminster—a tavern still existing, I think, but more correctly described as being in Barton Street, which leads into Cowley Street—slave-purchasing was transacted, as follows:—

"To be Sold, The Time of a little Black Boy, between five and six Years old, and bound till of Age, a pretty sharp Child, and speaks nothing but English. Any Person minded to purchase him, may be further inform'd by the Owner, next door to the Salutation Tavern in Cowley-Street, Westminster."—*Daily Advertiser*, 15 March, 1742.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

It may be permissible to give an abstract of an entry relating to this tavern which I have encountered in the Corporation records while engaged upon researches therein in connexion with my history of St. Anne and St. Agnes, &c., elsewhere referred to:—

10 Dec., 1667. The petition of "Cordwell Hammond, the Cittyes Tenant of the late Salutacon Taverne nere Billingsgate," for liberty to erect warehouses upon the yard of the same is referred to the alderman and deputy of the ward for their consideration. It is stated that opposition to the proposed buildings was offered by neighbours claiming (what we should now call) "ancient lights" (Repertory of the Court of Aldermen, No. 73, fol. 37).

If the tavern stood in St. Botolph's, Billingsgate, it was gone by 1863, for an official plan of the parish drawn up in that year (and contained in Guildhall MS. 941) shows two taverns only. These are "The Bell," situated on the south side of Lower Thames Street, at the corner of Fresh Wharf Gateway; and "The White Hart," which is shown lying on the eastern side of the parish, over against the St. Mary-at-Hill boundary. Perhaps one of these succeeded "The Salutation."

[WILLIAM McMURRAY.]

OBSELETE ENGLISH GAMES (10 S. vii. 361, 402).—Under the title 'Coteswold Games', *Arbiss' Pocket Magazine* for September, 1822, gives an interesting account of some old English sports which took place on the Cotswolds at Whitsuntide, vulgarly called an Ale or Whitsun-Ale. Perhaps (interposes the contributor) the true word is Yule, for in the time of Druidism the feasts Yule or the Grove were celebrated in the months of May or December. These sports were resorted to by great numbers of young people of both sexes, and were conducted in the following manner:—

"Two persons are chosen previous to the meeting to be lord and lady of the Yule, 'who dress as suitably as they can to the characters they assume.' The dancing or games take place in an empty barn or other building called the lord's hall, where the lord also holds his court, being attended by 'the steward, sword-bearer, purse-bearer, and mace-bearer, with their several badges or ensigns of office. They have likewise a train-bearer or page, and a jester, dressed in a party-coloured jacket, whose ribaldry and gesticulation contribute not a little to the entertainment."

The next three paragraphs are given in the magazine within quotation marks, but the source of the quotation does not appear:

"All these figures, handsomely represented in basso relievo, stand in the north wall of the nave of Cirencester Church, which vouches sufficiently for the antiquity of the custom. Some people think it a commemoration of the ancient Drinklean, a day of festivity formerly observed by the tenants and vassals of the lord of the fee, within his manor, the memory of which, on account of the jollity of those meetings, the people have thus preserved ever since. It may, notwithstanding, have its rise in Druidism, as on those occasions they always erected a may-pole, which is an eminent sign of it."

"*The Mace and Spice*.—I shall just remark that the mace is made of silk, finely platted with ribbands on the top and filled with spices and perfume, for such of the company to smell at as desire it. Does not this afford some light towards discovering the original use, and account for the name of the mace, now carried in ostentation before the steward of the court, on court days, and before the chief magistrate in corporations, as the presenting of spices by great men at their entertainments was a very ancient practice?"

"*Dover Games*.—Mr. Robert Dover, who lived in the reign of King James I., instituted certain diversions on the Coteswold, called after his name, which were annually exhibited about Willersey and Campden. Even now there is certain to be seen of them, every Thursday in Whitsun-week, at a place about half a mile from Campden, called Dover's Hill."

G. YARROW BALDOCK.

In addition to those mentioned by MR. JAMES WATSON, permit me to add the following.

*Crimp*.—A game of cards to which Addison refers in *The Spectator*, No. 323,

11 March, 1712, where Clarinda, a maiden lady of good fortune, sets down in her diary the manner in which she passes her time: "Thursday. Old Lady Faddle promises me her woman to cut my hair. Lost five guineas at Crimp"; and in No. 457, 14 March, 1712, he lays before his readers a letter, where the writer says:—

"Old Lady Blast is to communicate to me the private transactions of the Crimp Table with all the Arcana of the fair sex."

**Hustle-cap.**—In the eleventh chapter of 'The Fortunes of Nigel' Sir Walter Scott writes:—

"'He is by this time,' said Lord Balgarno, 'playing at hustle-cap and chuck-farthing with the most blackguard imps upon the wharf, unless he has forgotten the old customs.'"

Smollett (1751) in the fifteenth chapter of 'Peregrine Pickle' speaks of Tom Pipes

"as master of the revels in the whole school; he regulated their motions by his whistle; instructed the young boys in the games of hustle-cap and chuck-farthing."

**The Parson has lost his Cloak.**—There is a reference to this game in No. 268 of *The Spectator*, 7 Jan., 1712, contributed by Steele, where some correspondent writes:—

"I desire to know in your next if the merry game of 'The Parson has lost his Cloak' is not mightily in vogue amongst the fine ladies this Christmas, because I see they wear Hoods of all colours, which I suppose is for that purpose. If it is, I will carry some of these Hoods with me to our ladies in Yorkshire, because they enjoined me to bring them something from London that was very new."

**Wild-geese chase.**—In 'Romeo and Juliet,' II. iv., Mercutio says to Romeo, "If thy wits run the wild-geese chase, I have done; for thou hast more of the wild goose in one of thy wits than, I am sure, I have in my whole five." Burton in his 'Anatomy of Melancholy,' part ii. sec. ii. memb. iv., writes (A.D. 1621) of the many

"common recreations of the country folk: riding of great horses, running at rings, tilts and tournaments, horse-races, wild-geese-chases, which are the disports of greater men and good in themselves, though many gentlemen by that means gallop quite out of their fortunes."

Drake in 'Shakespeare and his Times,' published in 1817, "believes this diversion entirely obsolete," and adds that

"this barbarous species of horse-race has been named from its resemblance to the flight of wild geese. This elegant amusement consisted in two horses starting together, and he who proved the hindmost rider was obliged to follow the foremost over whatever ground he chose to carry him, that horse which could distance the other winning the race."

**Draw Gloves.**—Robert Herrick (b. 1591, d. 1674) in 'The Hesperides' refers at least twice to this game. His poem on 'Draw-Gloves' consists of one stanza:—

At Draw-Gloves we'l play,  
And prethee, lets lay  
A wager, and let it be this;  
Who first to the Summe  
Of twenty shall come,  
Shall have for his winning a kisse.

The poem 'To the Maids to Walke Abroad' commences with these lines:—

Come sit we under yonder tree;  
Where merry as the Maids we'l be,  
And as on Primroses we sit,  
We'l venter (if we can) at wit:  
If not, at Draw-Gloves we will play:  
So spend some minutes of the day.

How this game was played I do not know.

F. H. ARNAUD.

Southsea.

The following occur in Shakespeare.

**Prisoner's Base.**—

He, with two striplings—lads more like to run  
The country base than to commit such slaughter.  
'Cymbeline,' V. iii. 19.

**Cherry-pit,** a game played with cherry-stones: "What, man! 'tis not for gravity to play at cherry-pit with Satan" ('Twelfth Night,' III. iv. 129).

**Hoodman-blind.**—Blind man's buff.

What devil was't  
That thus hath cozen'd you at hoodman blind?  
'Hamlet,' III. iv. 77.

**Loggats.**—Nine pins: "But to play at loggats with 'em" ('Hamlet,' V. i. 100).

**Nine men's morris.**—

The nine men's morris is filled up with mud.  
'A Midsummer Night's Dream,' II. i. 98.

**Novum,** a game at dice:

Abate throw at novum.  
Love's Labour's Lost,' V. ii. 547.

**Tables,** backgammon:—

When he plays at tables. *Ib.*, V. ii. 326.

**Troll-my-dames,** the game of trou-madame or pigeon-holes: "To go about with troll-my-dames" ('Winter's Tale,' IV. iii. 92).

R. S. B.

**Gleek.**—In Alexander Dyce's 'Works of John Webster,' 1857, p. 114, there is a note saying that full instructions how to play this game may be found in 'The Compleat Gamester,' ed. 1709, p. 67. K. P. D. E.

Gleek is described in Scott's 'Fortunes of Nigel,' and said by him to have been much played in Alsatia. M. N. G.

**Shovel-board.**—A note on a 'Numismatic Question raised by Shakespeare,' giving an

explanation of Slender's speech as to mill-sixpences and Edward shovelboards, will be found in *The Numismatic Chronicle*, Fourth Series, vol. v. (1905), p. 307.

JOHN EVANS.

Britwell, Berkhamsted, Herts.

**THE OCTAGONAL ENGINE HOUSE ON HAMPSTEAD HEATH** (10 S. vii. 424).—This curious building was razed to the ground some weeks ago. The real reason for its demolition was that some time since several ominous cracks appeared in the structure and it had to be shored up with large struts of timber; and as it would have cost a good sum of money to repair it properly, it was thought better to pull it down. It was, however, a picturesque landmark, and many must regret its disappearance. The pumping machinery had long since been removed, and the house had for many years been used as a dwelling-place for one of the turncocks of the New River Company.

According to Baines's 'Records of Hampstead,' 1890, the well under it was sunk in 1835; but this cannot be quite correct, for in a manuscript diary of a Heath keeper, 1834-9, part of which I reproduced in the 'Hampstead Annual' for 1902, is recorded, under date 16 July, 1834, "The well-house boiler brought for erection."

**MR. HARLAND-OXLEY** will find no reference to this round house in Park's 'History of Hampstead,' since this work, published in 1814 (second edition 1818), was written some years before either the well was dry or the engine house built. I have never heard of any story such as is related by **MR. HARLAND-OXLEY**; but it is no uncommon thing to see more than one "mysterious woman in black" hovering around this spot at night, some of whom occasionally make their appearance before the magistrates next morning.

E. E. NEWTON.

7, Achilles Road, West End, Hampstead, N.W.

**ST. GEORGE: GEORGE AS A CHRISTIAN NAME** (10 S. vii. 308, 375, 455).—It will be interesting to see if England can produce an earlier George than George de Cantilupe, whom I see **MR. ELLIS** states to have been born in 1251.

But, though other instances do occur, the uncommonness of the name, even long after that date, is shown by the record of the Knighthood of the Garter. The order was founded in 1347, but it was not till 114 years later that George, Duke of Clarence, brought his Christian name upon its roll. He was the 193rd knight, and was born in 1449. George Stanley, Lord Strange, born

c. 1460, comes 245th; and George Talbot, 4th Earl of Shrewsbury, born 1468, comes 247th.

In the first 150 years 263 knights were appointed, and the name "George" appears on only these three occasions.

But the curious thing is that, long before that time, this name, considered so typically English, was quite common in Scotland. One would like to know the authority for "George Munro de Foulis" in the time of Alexander II.; but later, besides George, Earl of Dunbar, born before 1340, we have George Douglas, Earl of Angus, born before 1378, and George, 1st Lord Seton, born before 1429.

On the Border the name was quite common at the commencement of the fifteenth century. To give one instance. To a Swinton charter, dated 1433, thirteen minor landowners are witnesses. There are two Richards and two Thoms, a Philip, a John, a David, a Col, a Hud, and a William. But there are also a George of Ellem, a George of Redpath, and a George Ramsay.

G. S. C. S.

Those who, like myself, have had experience of parish registers, will, I think, agree that George as a Christian name is comparatively uncommon in England before 1700. "Comparatively," because the saint's name was thrust into such prominence before the people in almost every parish in England that we should naturally expect to find it preponderating at the font above all others. But it is so low as eighth on the list in Oxford Hist. Soc., vol. xiv., with a total of 647, a tiny fraction of the 30,000 on the register. Moreover, some of these probably came from countries other than England. Thus Buchanan and Mackenzie were Scots; and none of the Georges mentioned *ante*, p. 375, are of first-rate importance.

The truth seems to be that the popularity of St. George was somewhat factitious; he was a foreigner, if he was not mythical, and he did not appeal much to the imagination of our forefathers.

W. C. B.

**THE STONES OF LONDON** (10 S. vii. 448).—There are still some nooks where the old "cobble" pavement of London may be seen; for instance, at Queen's Square, Finsbury Avenue, E.C. A forlorn fragment of an old City Square *HIPPOCLIDES* may find it.

C. V. H. S.

**MASONRY AND RELIGION** (10 S. vii. 467).—**M. A. R.** argues that "the admission of Mohammedans and other non-Christians to lodges" confirms the view that "Masonry



is only Deistic, and not Christian." Would M. A. R. apply this "reasoning" (if one may call it so) to the Knights of the Garter? V.H.I.L.I.C.I.V.

**AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED** (10 S. vii. 208, 435).—Cromwell in his memorable reply seems to remember Bacon's description of an ambitious man, who is "like a seeled dove, that mounts and mounts because he cannot see about him." John Ford in one of his plays has copied Bacon's thought very closely; but I do not quite remember the lines of the dramatist. Young, in the sixth night (ll. 324-5) of his 'Night-Thoughts,' evidently remembers Bacon, though his thought is somewhat different:—

Pride, like hooded hawks, in darkness soars,  
From blindness bold, and towering to the skies.

E. YARDLEY.

Instead of 29 Oct., 1900, *ante*, p. 312, the date should be 29 Oct., 1899. S. M.

The source of the first of the two quotations inquired for by J. L. W., *ante*, p. 448, is Thackeray's lecture on 'Charity and Humour.' The passage occurs in one of the last paragraphs of the lecture.

J. S. HENDERSON.

**AVIGNON SOCIETY OF ILLUMINATI** (10 S. vii. 386).—I am sorry that two mistakes crept into my note. The two issues of *The Edinburgh Review* should be for January and July, 1906; and *The New-Church Review* is published in Boston, not Philadelphia.

CHARLES HIGHAM.

**ENGINEERS' PORTRAITS** (10 S. vii. 347).—Sir William Cubitt, b. 1756, d. 1861.—See vol. vii. pl. 52 of 'South Kensington Museum: National Historical Portraits,' Lond., n.d.

Peter Mark Roget, b. 1779, d. 1869.—See vol. ii. pl. 18 of 'Athenæum Club: Portraits of Members,' Lond., 1836; also vol. iv. pl. 11 of Thomas Joseph Pettigrew's 'Medical Portrait Gallery,' Lond. [1838-40].

John Taylor, b. 1779, d. 1863.—See vol. ii. pl. 20 of 'Athenæum Club: Portraits of Members.'

Charles B. Vignoles, b. 1793, d. 1875.—See *Illustrated London News*, 1875, vol. lxvii. p. 581. LOUISE MERRILL.  
Boston, Mass.

**PAWNSHOP** (10 S. ii. 267, 354).—The following work, issued first in 1678, is a likely spot in which to find an early reference. It was reprinted in the 'Harleian Miscellany,' vol. iv., 1808-13, ed. by T. Park: 'Four for a Penny; or, Poor Robin's Character of a Pawn Broker, Tally Man,

Bum Bailey, and his Merciless Setting-Cur or Follower,' 1678, 4to.

It seems odd that the word "pawnshop" should extend back no further than 1849. Its near relative "pawnbroker" was in use nearly two centuries earlier, as shown above. "Pawnbroker" is also to be found in a scurrilous pamphlet attributed to Defoe, dated 1711, which bears this title:—

"London Clubs, particularly Tallymen's, Pawnbrokers, Poets, Tobacconists.....With a Sermon preached before a Gang of Highwaymen. [London, H. Hills] 1711." 8vo, pp. viii.

This is probably an early use of the term "tobacconist."

In the Midlands the term "bum bailey" is still used in describing a bailiff or legal official.

WM. JAGGAED.

**"WAR": ITS OLD PRONUNCIATION** (10 S. v. 228, 310; vi. 138, 176, 270, 356).—A year ago we were discussing the old pronunciation of "war," rimed by Pope frequently with "star," &c., sometimes with "abhor." Has it been noticed that our present pronunciation of the word is apparently changing? It is now frequently rimed by our poets with words like "store." So scholarly a writer as Dr. Gilbert Murray rimes it with "yore" in his new translation of the 'Medea' (p. 48); Mr. Owen Seaman and others use similar rimes. In *Punch* of 17 April (p. 272) an unsigned sonnet of somewhat irregular form rimes the following four words: "yore," "more," "war," "sore." Shall we call these perfect or imperfect rimes? To my ear, three are perfect, one decidedly imperfect; but what do your readers say? T. S. OMOND.

The following early instance of a rime possibly indicating the modern pronunciation of the word *ward* is taken from a 'Collection of Sermons, including Woe to Drunkards,' by Samuel Ward, of Ipswich, 1636:—

Watch, Ward, and keepe thy Garments tight,  
For I come Thiefe-like at Midnight,  
All-seeing, never slumbering Lord;  
Be thou my Watch, Ile be thy Ward.

I owe the quotation to the "Chaucer's Head" Book Circular for April issued by Mr. William Downing, 5, Temple Row, Birmingham. It may, of course, only prove that Samuel Ward was a bad rimer, or that he pronounced *lord* as Titus Oates is stated to have done, viz. "laard" (see 'Peveril of the Peak,' chap. xli.).

L. R. M. STRACHAN.

Heidelberg, Germany.

[We cannot devote further space to this subject.]

THE GREAT WHEEL AT EARL'S COURT (10 S. vii. 406, 473).—In the dimensions given of Ferris's Great Wheel at Chicago the diameter of the axle should, of course, read 33 inches, not 33 feet. HARRY HEMS.

COURT ROLL TERMS (10 S. vii. 249, 317).—The confusion arising from the similarity of written *t* and *c* in old documents is notorious: "1 dim. ligat. ferri" should doubtless be read: half a band, meaning, perhaps, half a bundle. One could not invoice half a shovel, though *ligaculum* is correctly defined. H. P. L.

I think the entry *dim. ligac. ferri* stands for "half a bundle of scrap iron." In Ducange *ligacula*=fasciculus. N. W. HILL.  
Philadelphia.

"BRESE" IN 'HUDIBRAS' (10 S. vii. 446).—DR. SMYTHE PALMER says "obviously the gadfly (A.-S. *brimsa*). May I point out that there is no such word as *brimsa* in Old English (or A.-S.)? "Breeze" represents O.E. *briosa*. 'N.E.D.' says that there appears to be no ground for supposing any connexion of "breeze" with the modern English "brimse," a word which is not found before the sixteenth century, and which is identical with Old Norse *brims* and German *bremee* (O.H.G. *primisa*).

A. L. MAYHEW.

The word "breese" could not have been obsolete in the time of Zachary Grey, for in an early edition of Dr. Johnson's dictionary (either the first or the second edition) I find "breese" defined as a gadfly, and derived from the Saxon. Amongst the examples given to explain the word is this very passage from 'Hudibras,' together with others from Shakspeare and Dryden. Johnson has not given the following from Spenser:

With that the rest the which the castle kept  
About him flockt, and hard at him did lay;  
But he them all from him full lightly swept,  
As doth a steare, in heat of sommer's day,  
With his long taile the bryzes brush away.  
'Faerie Queene,' Book VI. canto i. stanza 24.

E. YARDLEY.

"AMEL OF UJDA" (10 S. vii. 325).—The sense in which *gnamal* is used in the later Psalms, Job, and Proverbs is a product of the impress made on our language during the Persian period. Nowhere is that spirit so clear as in the Books of Chronicles. Originally the word meant "sin," and in the verbal form, "suffering." It is interesting to point out how the early Semites—in fact, all Oriental races—stood towards "labour." In their cosmogony "labour" was a lower

state of perfection than complete sloth: and those who had to work, such as slaves, were compelled to do so for having offended their particular deities.

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

"PICCANINNY": ITS ORIGIN (10 S. iv. 27, 128, 255, 317).—*The Athenæum* of 30 March, in a review of the Baroness Suzette van Zuylen van Nyevelt's 'Court Life in the Dutch Republic, 1638–1689,' supplies a striking reference in the statement that

"to English readers the most interesting part of her story will be that which deals with the childhood and early career of the great man who afterwards became William III. of England. Comparatively little is known in this country of the boyhood of this piccaninny—'Picouineno' was his mother's pet name for the future sovereign."

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

CURTAIN LECTURES (10 S. vii. 226).—An early use of these words occurs in Congreve's 'Double-Dealer,' Act II. sc. iv. :—

"*Lady Plyant*. 'Tis in vain to talk to you: but remember I have a curtain-lecture for you, you disobedient, headstrong brute."

The date of the play is 1693. T. M. W.

WADSWORTH AS A YORKSHIRE NAME (10 S. vii. 308).—There is a village named Wadsworth, near Hebden Bridge, in Yorkshire, from which, I presume, the family bearing the name originally sprang.

C. C. B.

SCOTT'S 'BLACK DWARF' (10 S. vii. 168, 295).—In the Tite Sale at Sotheby's, May, 1874,

"Lot 2093. Scott (Sir Walter), *Tales of my Landlord*, Vol. I. (containing 'The Black Dwarf'). The original manuscript in the author's autograph, red morocco extra, broad borders of gold," sold for 78*l.* (Ellis & White).

The best summary of the prices obtained at the various sales of Scott's MSS. is contained in the Catalogue of the Scott Exhibition held at Edinburgh, 1871 (?). 'Book-Prices Current' might be referred to with every probability of further information being obtained. ALECK ABRAHAMS.

39, Hillmarton Road, N.

FIFTH-MONARCHY MEN (10 S. vii. 290, 334).—Rugge's MS. Diary, 1659–72, vol. i. p. 256, gives

"the names of those who were hanged in London for the late rebellion by the fifth monarchy men: Thomas Venner [here follows a list of thirteen]. Their heads set upon the gate on London Bridge." See also Resesby's 'Memoirs,' London, 1735, pp. 8, 9.

R. S. B.

COWPER'S JOHN GILPIN (10 S. vii. 407).—Your correspondent will be aware of the little book on 'Collier's Water,' published in 1862. The farm-house was cleared away in 1892.

I take the opportunity of mentioning the latest translation of 'John Gilpin.' It is in French, by Paul Baillière, in a volume 'Poètes allemands et Poètes anglais,' Paris Alphonse Lemerre, 1907, pp. 227-39, and tells of the ride "à Ledmonton."

W. C. B.

The name Gilpin or Kilpin was not uncommon in North Bucks during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; it appears in several registers of parishes near Olney.

W. BRADBROOK.

Bletchley.

EPITAPHS AT STRATFORD-UPON-AVON (10 S. vii. 423).—I printed the epitaph on the Hands family at 7 S. ii. 446. Why "Gloucester" dialect?

W. C. B.

HAYMARKET, WESTMINSTER (10 S. vii. 270, 370).—The hay-carts were probably loaded with hay from the south-western suburbs, and were going by Westminster Bridge to Cumberland Market. The wide thoroughfare of the Haymarket was found a convenient "pull-up" for about half an hour, free from police interference, where the men could regale themselves on something toothsome in the shape of stewed eels and whelks, or cheap oysters (then three a penny), to be had at street stalls in the neighbourhood. These hay-cart men were of a gregarious nature, and it was a common occurrence in those days to see three or four loaded hay-carts standing in a line, in the middle of a broad thoroughfare, *en route* for the market, particularly in the vicinity of cheap refreshment stalls.

CHARLES SHELLEY.

'The Epicure's Almanack' (London, 1815) gives the following information:—

"Tothill Street, since the demolition of the Westminster Market to make room for the New Sessions House, has become almost a market, since nearly one half of the houses in it may be said to victual the numerous inhabitants of the lower Liberties of Westminster."

Although not strictly relevant to the query, perhaps I may be permitted to add that the information given in the useful little work I have quoted from seems to indicate that at the date of publication some of the markets, including Grosvenor Market ("between South Moulton Street and Davies Street") and St. George's Market in Oxford

Street, were not in a very flourishing condition:—

"Chelsea Market, near Sloane Square, was established to supply the genteel and improving neighbourhood of Sloane Street and Hans Town, but it has hitherto been poorly encouraged."

It appears, however, that

"St. James's Market, situated between St. James's Square and the Haymarket, is in high repute for good meats, and can boast within its precincts several first-rate fishmongers, poulterers, fruiterers, and greengrocers. From hence the households of most of the branches of the Royal Family are supplied."

G. E. WEARE.

Weston-super-Mare.

"BAWMS MARCH" (10 S. vii. 188, 230).—The original reference for the quotation from 'A New View of London,' 1708, cited by MR. MARRIOTT, may be useful. It is 'A New View of London,' Introduction, p. xxxviii, col. 2. ROBERT PIERPOINT.

'THE HEBREW MAIDEN'S ANSWER TO THE CRUSADER' (10 S. vii. 269, 394, 413).—I should be very grateful if either of the correspondents who have so kindly sent replies to my question could tell me in what book or collection this poem appears in print. Am I right in supposing the author's name to be Isabella Valancey Crawford (1851-87)? JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

"SCIVROUGH" (10 S. vii. 470).—I have asked a Mahratta friend about this word, and he says he never heard it before. I think it will probably turn out to be a "ghost-word," or error of the press. What the Mahratta lady wrote was doubtless *simoorgh*, which is the Persian name, well known throughout the East, of a fabulous bird, of great size and beauty, something like our phoenix. JAS. PLATT, Jun.

SHAKESPEARIANA AT DOUAI (10 S. vii. 421).—Mr. Falconer Madan, the Sub-Librarian of the Bodleian Library, points out that the Life of St. Thomas of Canterbury mentioned by MR. AXON appears to be that which is numbered 861 on p. 613 of the "Catalogue Général des Manuscrits des Bibliothèques Publiques des Départements: Tome VI. Douai" (Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, MDCCCLXXXVIII.); and also that instead of "aule Oxón" we must read *Exon*. The manuscript belonged, then, to Exeter College, in Oxford. Mr. Madan proves this by referring to article xxxii on p. 12 of the 'Catalogus Codicum MSS. Collegii Exoniensis,' in Pars I. of the

\* Catalogus' drawn up by Mr. H. O. Coxe, and published at Oxford, in 1852. Has the text of this 'Vita' been collated with others on the same subject, and published?

E. S. DODGSON.

The friar with the unconvincing surname "Alehot" is probably Robert of Holcot (d. 1349), Dominican, and Doctor of Theology at Oxford (see 'D.N.B.'). In fifteenth-century books the name is rendered in several different ways, as Holgot, Holkoth, &c.

H. W. D.

THE "STRAWBERRY HILL" CATALOGUE (10 S. vii. 461).—In his interesting article MR. MERRITT does not give the title-pages or the dimensions of the various catalogues in his possession. By a coincidence, on the morning that I received my copy of 'N. & Q.' I also received the Second-Hand Book Catalogue of Mr. William Dunlop, of George IV. Bridge, Edinburgh. Having just perused MR. MERRITT's notes on his catalogues, I had my attention arrested by the following entry in Mr. Dunlop's list:—

"Walpole (Horace). Catalogue of the Classic Contents of Strawberry Hill. Collected by Horace Walpole; sold by auction 25 April, 1842, by Mr. George Robins; portrait of Walpole on India paper, 4to, original boards."

Perhaps MR. MERRITT may like to know of this.

F. A. RUSSELL.

4, Nelgarde Road, Catford, S.E.

"TREATS": "MULLERS" (10 S. vi. 310).—According to my copy of Markham's 'Farewell to Husbandry,' 1638, Chambers's 'Book of Days' and H. P. L. are in error. It says at p. 145: "He shall make ready his collars, hames, treats, halters, *mullens*, and plough-gears."

Wright's 'Dialect Dictionary' says that *treat*, *treet*, also written *teat*, is the second quality of bran, the first being called "sharps," and the coarsest "chizzel." It also describes *mullen* or *mullin* as the head-gear of a horse, the bridle of a carthorse, the headstall of a carthorse. A *mullin* bridle is a bridle with blinkers used for carthorses.

JOHN RADCLIFFE.

Does not *treats* mean traces, Fr. *traits*? Jamieson's 'Scottish Dictionary' gives *tread widdie* as a "short iron chain terminating at each end like the letter s, connecting the swingle-tree to a harrow" (*widdie*=*rope*); also *mollat-brydil*, as a bridle having a curb, and *mollat*, the bit of a bridle. It is possible these terms were introduced into England during the Stuart period.

N. W. HILL

Philadelphia.

"RIME" v. "RHYME" (10 S. v. 469, 514; vi. 52, 90, 132, 192, 233, 332, 391).—I believe it is a rule of procedure, not only of the House of Commons, but also of all other discursive and discursive bodies, that no one should be allowed to speak twice to the same motion or amendment. But surely, if it should happen that what a person has said on the first occasion should have been absolutely forgotten by subsequent speakers, it would be justifiable for the first speaker again to intervene.

And so in the above discussion upon "Rime" v. "Rhyme." Only a very few years ago I ventured to raise an objection to the alteration, by the Editor of 'N. & Q.,' of my spelling of the word *rhyme* to *rime*, when Prof. Skeat and early literature, as here, were brought in to crush me. And, apparently, so effectually was this done that neither SENEX, nor anybody else, seems to be aware that this question has been raised before. I would ask the Editor kindly to supply the reference, as all my earlier volumes of 'N. & Q.' have already been sent to England for safety's sake; and then, if I might be allowed in these circumstances to have a second small say, I should like to offer a tremulous support to the position taken up by SENEX, though I have no intention of getting between the upper and the nether millstone in a controversy so much beyond me.

But is the reference (in an editorial note at the first reference) to Coleridge as an authority against that position altogether a happy one? Surely, if that author's rendering of the word *rime* be accepted, why should we not accept the rest of his spelling, and call it "The Rime of the Auncyent Marinere," as I think it will be found to be in the earliest editions of that poem? But to my boyish fancy—so strange did the rendering appear—it has always seemed that Coleridge intended by it a reference to, or a play upon, the surroundings of the "bright-eyed mariner":—

The ice was here, the ice was there,  
The ice was all around.

And in no other connexion can I ever think of *rime* than as hoar-frost.

But my object was more, when I first wrote on this subject—and it is so solely on this occasion—to protest against the tyranny of Mr. Editor, in an old-established periodical like 'N. & Q.'—"a medium of intercommunication for literary men and general readers," in which we all feel as if we had a vested interest—seeking, in a false

spirit of philology (as I conceive it), to reduce all our spelling to the particular canons of which he may happen to approve. I trust that it will be long before President Roosevelt assumes the editorial chair!

Can any one imagine that the spelling *rime*, that we now see so frequently used by so many contributors to 'N. & Q.', is put there by themselves! If I spell badly in the ordinary sense, the compositor or proof-reader will, I hope, soon put me straight; but if I spell a word in the way in which it has commonly been spelt by the best writers and authors for well nigh upon 350 years, then I would respectfully ask that Mr. Editor should not correct it against my wish. It seems a pity that anything should tend to destroy that individuality which is so marked a feature amongst the contributors of, I suppose, the most original of all our journals. J. S. UDAL, F.S.A.

Antigua, W.I.

[Our correspondent's former protest was at 9 S. xii. 491. PROF. SKEAT had contributed at 9 S. i. 344 a long note advocating the spelling *rime*. See also 9 S. i. 404; iv. 20. As a matter of practical convenience, every newspaper spells any particular word in one way only. That way is decided by the editor, who is, or should be, a person of special competence, chosen for his ability to settle such matters. No editor can please everybody, but writers of most consequence are generally the first to recognize as expedient any alterations which proceed from the editorial department. They know that no one has the same opportunities as an editor of viewing the paper as a whole, and the separate and often conflicting opinions which make that whole. A paper without such a guiding hand and discretionary powers would soon become impossible. A benevolent despot is necessary. Our correspondent's communication shows it.]

"ULIDIA" (10 S. vii. 289, 356).—The REV. G. T. JOHNSTON on 13 April asked for an explanation of "Ulidia." Two days later, by a strange coincidence, appeared my 'Submerged Cities,' in *The Celtic Review* (Edinburgh, Macleod), where the Ulidians' dispersion is mentioned in a fairly long quotation from Standish O'Grady's 'Silva Gadelica,' ii. 265 *seqq.* Here I do but resume rapidly:—

"Eachaid, son of Mairid, had left a woman to watch the 'flap' of a well; the woman had not shut it one day, and 'the bramble bush water' rose, drowning Eachaid and his children, except two, and the 'half-wit.' One child, Liban, ranged the sea for 300 years, with her (otter) lap-dog, until caught by Beoan, son of Innle, to whom Liban told her fortunes. 'This, then, was what most contributed to disperse the Ulidians throughout Ireland, the eruption of Loch n Echach or Loch Neach, namely.'"

The above is from the 'Book of the Dun

(Cow),' a folio vellum MS. in the R.I. Academy, Dawson Street, Dublin, and the earliest non-ecclesiastical codex in Ireland, being written by Maelmuire mac Conn na mbocht O'Ceilechar, murdered in 1106, by a gang of plunderers in Clannacnoise great church. In my 'Cities' I refer to Verg., 'Georg.,' i. 404; 'Ciris,' 538-41; Hom., 'Odys.,' iv. 365, 385, &c. But MR. JOHNSTON should read not me, but O'Grady.

H. H. JOHNSON.

Rennes University.

LANCELOT SHARPE (10 S. vii. 424).—There is a good notice of him in vol. iii. (col. 522) of Boase's 'Modern English Biography.'

RALPH THOMAS.

## Miscellaneous.

### NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

*Hakluytus Posthumus; or, Purchas His Pilgrimes*. By Samuel Purchas, B.D. Vol. XX. (Glasgow, MacLehose & Sons.)

THE volume before us completes the work, and is in every way a satisfactory conclusion to a scheme conceived in the generous style we have now learnt to associate with Messrs. MacLehose. Natural anxiety had been felt concerning the index, a feature often committed to feeble hands, or even entirely neglected. In this case the index, prepared by Madame Marie Michon, occupies more than 270 pages, and has, so far as we have tested it, fully answered our expectations. The whole is thus a worthy tribute to the spirited records of a time when England was every way great. When Messrs. MacLehose began to announce their Hakluyt, there were some murmurs of opposition, as if such records of navigation should be accessible to a few only. However, the publishers received support from those who were able to view the scheme in a proper spirit, and they must by now be well assured of the success—and deserved success—of their venture. Their voyaging so far has been fair, and we look forward to further notable travels which the expert labours of printer and editor will make easy for us.

The present volume contains the 'Voyage to Cadiz' (1506); the 'Voyage to the Isles of Azores' under the Earl of Essex (1597); 'A larger Relation of the said Iland Voyage,' written by Sir Arthur Gorges; and the conclusion of the work with some remarks concerning King James and his care for Virginia. Abundant material for comment is to hand in the pages dealing with these exploits. At the side of the page is a summary of its contents, which in its brief pungency reminds us of the similar additions to 'The Pilgrim's Progress.' It might be supposed that these mundane voyagers would have the brutal, danger-loving, triumphant tone which affects the plays of the period. But there is edification in these chroniclers. They turn aside to rebuke the wearers of fine clothes which are not suited to the climate and tend to vain display. This passage is summarized as 'Advice to Gallants,' other brief side-notes being 'Greedi-

ness loeth his morsell," and "Q. Mary said before her death, that if they opened her, they should find Callis in her heart." A "Digression touching rash onsets and bravados" leads to a rebuke of "Sir R. Greenfield," called "Greenvill" in the note, for his inconsiderate bravery in a matter of which the world has heard much. His refusal to yield, though "beaten to fitters," was "a right antient Roman resolution, but somewhat too much varying from the true Christian Religion to draw a violent and sudden death on so many soules, for the better grazing of his particular error."

Criticism is, however, deprecated when it takes the form of various inquiries as to why this and that was not done in the voyage to Cadiz, and is answered with "our common English proverb..... which is: That one foole may aske mee questions in one hour, than ten disoreete men can well answer in five days." In "moe" the Elizabethan scholar will recognize a form of "more" well attested in Shakespeare. "Hapned" is a form of spelling which will appeal to some by its brevity.

London brewers are rebuked for "the careless brewing, as for the unseasonable stinking caske which they deliver, a fault much used among them, and too much tolerated, considering the infinite rate and gaines they make of selling Thames water, beyond all good order and proportions." In those days, it may be noted, there was an official the Ale-conner of the Ward, who looked to the soundness of liquor, on land at any rate. We do not now swallow Thames water with all its impurities, but the quality of "firewater" presented to the poor is one of the disgraces of the day. We are not so far ahead of the Elizabethans, who had good rules for sanitation, though they did not keep them, just as some regulations to-day are notoriously in abeyance.

The classical tinge of these narratives is certainly out of date; and our historians no longer adorn moral warnings by a reference to Hannibal's Capua or Paulus Æmilius. Epigram has taken the place of instruction. No one, however, can accuse these Elizabethans of dullness.

A Spaniard who talked to Sir Arthur Gorges sneered at the English for taking soundings. His nation went by the heavens, the sun, stars, the use of art and instruments; whereas the English searched under water, being obliged to "scrape with Lead and Tallow to the bottome for Bankes, Sands and Shelves, as if you would rake Hell for instructions; to find out the Channell, which you call the Sleeve, and yet for all your soundings, are oftentimes mistaken." Sir A. Gorges was equal to the occasion, and said something about "sounding Spanish Pockets" as well as the English Sleeve.

This little debate will show the racy character of much of the book. It ends with fulsome praise of King James, who "hath rooted out the wonted barbarisme of Borderers, of Scottish Feuds, of English Duells, of Irish Bogges," and, being a most undeniable and long-winded pedant, does not confine himself to apophthegme-flashes, but is "a Miracle and Oracle" in "polemicall, political, problematicall, apocalyptically, positive Theology" and much else. He is, however, not fond of tobacco, and so his admirer expects from Virginia better commodities than the fragrant weed, keeping, indeed, judiciously clear of discussion as to that source of comfort.

The edition includes reproductions of 'Hondius his Map of England' and another of Great Britain,

which are interesting in their evidence as to prominent towns. "Walderswyk" is the only place noted between Yarmouth and Ipswich. The towns mentioned on the line between Oxford and London are "Winsor" and Amersham. On the south-east coast Sandwich and Dover are followed by "Hyde," "Lyd," "Hasting" and "Pemsey."

*Poems of Tennyson.* Selected, and with an Introduction by H. J. C. Grierson. (Jack.)

THIS book belongs to the series of "The Golden Poets," which in its excellent print and general get-up should attract the modern public, which apparently dotes on anthologies and selections of all kinds. The man of taste prefers to make his own selection, but the busy public may claim that it has not time to get through that study of poetry which alone entitles a reader with natural taste to decide what is excellent and what is not. This series has so far been edited by competent judges of poetry, and it is for this reason, rather than for the coloured illustrations it supplies, that we can commend it to the large body of readers who only know Tennyson, perhaps, in one or two poems which are recommended by their sentiment rather than their merit.

*The Gentleman's Magazine* for June reaches us later than the rest of the magazines. We notice at the outset that it has more female than male contributors, but none of their articles is really notable. Lewis Melville, writing on 'George III. and Hannah Lightfoot,' has relied on the discoveries of our editor of former days, W. J. Thoms. There is, however, no sound basis for supposing a marriage, the scandalous sources of information being of about the same authority as the late 'Historia Augusta' concerning the Roman emperors. 'Some Aspects of the Devil in English Dramatic Literature' is an interesting study. In 'Leisure's Miscellany' Mr. H. C. Minchin draws on twenty-one stout volumes of commonplace books by an anonymous compiler who was apparently an Irishman. 'The Herbs of Good St. John,' by Maud E. Sargent, is a pleasant incursion into the realm of plant-lore and superstition. The name of "Adam's flannel" for the mullein is new to us, and expressive. 'Charcoal Burning' is an illustrated article of an ancient craft which still lingers. The 'Retrospective Review' is devoted to Peacham's 'Compleat Gentleman,' which was recently reprinted by the Clarendon Press, and fully deserved resuscitation. The 'Note-book' has found an amusing subject in the numbers from 1780 to 1783 of *The Lady's Magazine*. We read of the fashions of a bygone day, now rather mysterious in some details of dress; of the evil influence of amatory novels (which are abundantly provided to-day for the fair reader); and of a gentleman who at the age of 104 married in 1783 a lady of 19. We find that the usual obituary of the month no longer appears in this number. Notices of various learned societies and institutes are given, which prove pretty dull reading. Are not these records sufficiently accessible already in other publications?

THE latest number of *Folk-lore* contains the eighth part of Mr. Cook's monograph on the European sky-god, followed by an account of the powers of evil in Jerusalem, by Mrs. H. H. Spoer. Among the reviews is one dealing with 'L'Année Sociologique,' which contains a summary of the social habits of the Eskimo. This paper will attract

every one who is interested in the development of mankind in abnormal surroundings. Though, judged by the standards and by the narrow sympathies of Europeans, the little people of the far North are wallowing in grossness, it appears that, when uncontaminated by the brutality of white men, they are gentle, affectionate, gay, and happy. "Theft is almost unknown, though it must be said that opportunities of theft are equally absent. Adultery (in the Eskimo sense of the word) is likewise unknown. Moreover, as within a clan, there is no blood-feud, even when homicide is committed..... Evil magic is of course condemned, and punished, even by death," which may lead to tragedy when the *angakok*, or wizard, who investigates the case, makes a mistake, with the result that there is a miscarriage of justice.

*Jamaican Song and Story*, collected and edited by Walter Jekyll, is one of the publications of the Folk-lore Society, and well deserves to be given to the world. Mr. Jekyll has evidently an affection for the merry-hearted if irresponsible negroes whose tales and tunes he now hands over to the erudite commentary of grave and anxious civilization. "The book as a whole," he says, "is a tribute to my love for Jamaica and its dusky inhabitants, with their winning ways and their many good qualities, among which is to be reckoned that supreme virtue, *cheerfulness*."

First in the collection stand the Annancy stories. "Mr. Annancy" is properly a spider, that is, he was one originally in his old Gold Coast home, but in Jamaica he has become a strange legendary being, whose chief characteristics are trickery, laziness, thievish voracity, and callousness. Like Reynard the Fox, and the wily "Thiefie" who was once evolved by the mischief-loving inhabitants of a certain strictly governed English nursery, he has a superficial *camaraderie* and quickness of wit which help him to attain his ends; for he is one of those heroes, familiarly known wherever physical power is regarded as oppressive, whose readiness of thought enables him to get the better of clumsy strength. The dialect in which his adventures and those of his fellow-tricksters are related is sometimes very quaint, even when the stories are manifestly of European origin; and there is a childlike simplicity about the tales which makes it easy to accept the belief that negro brains scarcely ever reach the full development normal among white men.

After the Annancy stories come the digging songs, in which the incidents of daily life or of local gossip are set to a tune and chanted to enliven field-labour. These are followed by the ring tunes and words used in the informal dancing which originated in the ring games of English children. Finally, we are given the dancing tunes proper, with their appropriate words. Jamaican music seems, as was to be expected, reminiscent of European models, but we are told that the decided tendency to short refrains may be African in origin. Mr. Jekyll's book certainly shows us the amiable side of a light-hearted people untroubled by what has been called "the malady of thought."

THE MANORIAL SOCIETY is about to issue the first of a series of lists of such Manor Court Rolls as are in the possession of private individuals, or in the custody of the stewards of the manors to

which the rolls relate, or in that of corporate bodies, as distinguished from those Court Rolls which are preserved in the Record Office, the British Museum, or other public depositories. It is obvious that the success of such an undertaking will depend, to a great extent, on the loyal support and cordial co-operation of local antiquaries. Any information respecting the existence of Court Rolls, the periods which they cover, and their present custodians, will be gratefully received by the Registrar of the Society (Mr. Charles Greenwood), 1, Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, E.C. The lists will be issued in parts, as such information accumulates, and supplied gratuitously to members of the Society. It is hardly necessary to point out the value of such lists, as they will supplement those which are to be found in the national and other public collections referred to above.

MR. WARWICK WROTH has a new book in hand which will supplement his 'London Pleasure Gardens of the Eighteenth Century,' entitled 'Cremorne, and the later London Pleasure Gardens.' It will give an account of some of the more notable taverns and tea gardens which were popular during the early part of the last century, in various parts of London and the suburbs. The work will contain much information derived from forgotten newspapers and stray handbills, and will be illustrated by many curious views, plans, scenes, and facsimiles. It will be published by Mr. Elliot Stock.

## Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

On all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

We cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

D. M. ("Modern Pilgrim's Progress").—The paragraph you now send appeared *ante*, p. 28.

## NOTICE.

Editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'."—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

We beg leave to state that we decline to return communications which, for any reason, we do not print, and to this rule we can make no exception.

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